"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy to-day; fair, warmer to-morrow; fresh north winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,541. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MARINES READY TO SEIZE ROAD TO MEXICO CITY

Picked Force from Panama to Capture Vera Cruz Line When Operations Begin.

MAY DASH TO THE CAPITAL

Major Smedley D. Butler's Men Selected to Rescue Americans if They Are In Peril.

ALL EYES ON GERMAN SHIP

Vessel Reported on Way to Mexico with Big Cargo of Ammunition for Huerta.

PLAN OF BLOCKADE IN DOUBT

Floating Custom Houses May Solve the Problem of Sealing Ports Without Belligerency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—News that a merchant ship, said to have sailed from a German port, was nearing the coast of Mexico with 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition for Huerta, was said to-day to have been responsible for the efforts of the Administration to have Congress hurry through the joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to use the armed forces of the nation against the dictator. The President had asked the leaders in Congress to obtain action on the resolution to-day, and it was evident that he and his advisers regarded haste as necessary.

Orders were telegraphed by the Navy Department to-night to have Major Smedley D. Butler's force of marines now on ships in Mexican waters take the Vera Cruz railroad when operations were begun.

War plans of the Government—for all the preparations show the intention to resort to the actual use of force within a limited area of Mexican territory—embrace the use of the army as well as the navy and the Marine Corps. The programme agreed on calls for joint operations of the three branches of the military service with the marine, whose courage and reliability in the Spanish war and the Philippine insurrection have not been forgotten, having the honor of taking the van.

In the discussion of an aggressive plan of operation, short of war, having for its object either the rescue of Americans and other foreigners in the City of Mexico or the lesser task of holding the town and port of Vera Cruz against a force of Mexicans, it was agreed that the marines, after landing at Vera Cruz, should push forward along the line of railway leading to the capital for a distance of eight miles to a point where a concrete bridge spans a canyon. This is a place of great strategic importance and may be the scene of hard fighting in the event of an advance on the City of Mexico.

According to the contention of the naval strategists this bridge is the farthest point to which the marines should be sent, because the marines are not intended for extended field service, although in China and the Philippines they had made long marches and fought their way along with the regular army.

Marines to Hold First Bridge.

Mr. Garrison, the Secretary of War, advanced the proposal, however, that the marines should advance to another concrete railway bridge, sixteen miles from the port city, and that operations beyond that place be entrusted to the army. However, the naval contention was accepted, and it is the understanding that the plan decided on contemplates that the bridge eight miles from Vera Cruz shall be held by the marines and that any operations beyond there shall be undertaken by the regular troops, which will be carried from Galveston to Vera Cruz on four transports now awaiting their embarkation. Whether these soldiers shall be sent from Galveston probably will hinge on the situation that has developed by the time Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, reaches Texas City, Texas, to take command of the troops concentrated there.

The plan of the operations to be undertaken immediately contemplate dividing the Atlantic Fleet into two sections, one to take Vera Cruz, and the other to take Tampico. No additional orders will be issued to Admiral Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, until Congress authorizes the President to use the armed forces of the United States. It was admitted at the Navy Department this evening that part of the fleet would go to Vera Cruz and part to Tampico. Secretary Daniels said it was not contemplated to assign any more warships to the Atlantic Fleet. The force already under orders, he said, was regarded as sufficient.

Elaborate plans drawn for Marine Corps operations contemplate a quick dash to or toward the City of Mexico to rescue Americans and other foreigners in the event of expected riots and the overthrow of Huerta, with consequent disorganization of his army.

This plan was originally drawn when it was feared that disorders in the capital would bring chaos. Whether it has been abandoned or modified is not known. A quick dash up the railroad to hold a strategic position until the arrival of troops is now believed to be the keynote of the plan.

The marine contingent on the Isthmus of Panama, which Secretary of War Garrison said was one of the finest bodies of soldiery that he had ever seen, has been assigned to the duty of operating railroad trains and repairing tracks on the direct line leading from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

Skilled in Handling Trains.

With remarkable far-sightedness instruction in the operation of railroad locomotives and trains has been going on among these marines in the Canal Zone until a considerable number of the enlisted men are qualified to serve as engineers, firemen, and brakemen. The others will be used for track-repairing, in which they also have been well drilled. The Panama contingent will constitute the pioneers of any quick advance on the Mexican capital. Major Smedley D. Butler, an officer of large experience, commands this contingent, which is now aboard ships at Tampico.

All the offensive military plans for the navy and the Marine Corps have not been completed, but the basic principle of the programme of operations contemplates the seizure of Vera Cruz and Tampico and the blockade of both coasts of Mexico. The important question still under consideration involves the character of the blockade. The original plan, apparently, was to have a blockade of the kind described by international law authorities as "peaceful" or "pacific," but President Wilson has told those with whom he discussed the matter that a pacific blockade did not amount to much. He said the fact that it was not based on a declaration or a state of war left an open question as to what rights the United States would have with regard to the ships of other nations entering and leaving the blockaded ports. These questions, he said, had never been answered satisfactorily. The blockade problem is one that gives great concern. If the idea of a pacific blockade has been abandoned, as it appears to have been, the other form would be a "belligerent" blockade. But a belligerent blockade is an accompaniment of an actual state of war, and President Wilson said in his address to Congress to-day that he earnestly hoped "that war is not now in question."

Might Cause a Tangle.

If this Government should seize a merchant ship of a neutral nation for attempting to enter or leave a blockaded Mexican port or should prevent that ship from entering or leaving that port, it could do so, according to authorities, only under the terms of a belligerent blockade. To seize or interfere with neutral shipping under the plea that a pacific blockade was in force would cause trouble with foreign Governments. How then a belligerent blockade or any recognized blockade of Mexican ports can be maintained without a declaration of war is the question that seems to be puzzling the authorities.

The problem is presented in an acute form by the report that a German vessel is nearing Mexico with a cargo of ammunition for Huerta's army. It was said to-night that it was well known that a German firm had contracted to furnish 8,000,000 rounds of ammunition to Huerta's Government, and it was supposed that this was part of the 15,000,000 rounds supposed to be on its way to some port on the east coast of Mexico.

Germany's Friendly Course.

In the absence of the establishment of a belligerent blockade, with formal notice to neutral nations, this Government might run counter to a serious international difficulty if it seized the German ship and commandeered the ammunition aboard. Germany has been foremost among the nations occupying a careful and conservative attitude toward President Wilson's Mexican policy, and gratitude for this exhibition of friendly feeling might be a consideration affecting the matter of seizing a German vessel and possibly giving offense to that country.

Whether the Administration's plan embraces the seizure of more ports than Vera Cruz and Tampico has not been disclosed in any definite way, and it is gathered that the question of attacking and holding other coast towns has not been fully determined. In this connection consideration is being given to the matter of establishing "floating custom houses" to be administered by the United States at ports on both coasts which would be blockaded but not seized by the American forces. A merchant ship desiring to enter a blockaded port would be obliged to heave to near a "floating custom house" and remain there while her cargo was being examined and appraised by American officers detailed for customs collection duty. If the ship was willing to pay the duties exacted on her cargo, she would be permitted to proceed to the Custom House

Continued on Page 4.

GRASS SEED.
Weeber & Don, 114 Chambers Street.—Adv.

Text of Joint Resolution Passed by the House, Declaring Wilson Justified in Using Force

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—This is the text of the resolution passed by the House of Representatives to-night in response to the address of President Wilson asking support for his policy toward Huerta:

JOINT RESOLUTION No. 251.

Justifying the employment by the President of the United States of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands made upon Victoriano Huerta.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States of America is justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands made upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amends to the Government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this Government by Gen. Huerta and his representatives.

As the Senate Will Amend It.

This is the text of the resolution as agreed upon by the Foreign Relations Committee for presentation to the Senate to-morrow:

In view of the facts presented by the President of the United States in his address, delivered to the Congress in joint session the 20th day of April, 1914, in regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico, be it

Resolved, That the President is justified in the employment of the armedforces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amends for affronts and indignities committed against the United States; be it further

Resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people, or any purpose to make war upon them.

BIG GUN DRILL ON SHIPS AT SEA

Crews of Badger's Vessels Practice Sighting Pieces as Fleet Speeds Along.

OFFICERS PLAN CAMPAIGN

Vanguard of Navy Making Faster Time—Birmingham May Reach Tampico To-night.

ON BOARD U. S. S. ARKANSAS, at Sea, by Wireless, via Key West, April 20.—With the port of Tampico not far off, and the knowledge that Huerta has refused to accede to the demand of the United States Government, Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and the members of his staff were busy to-day preparing a tentative plan of campaign. They gave special attention to the details of a possible landing.

The crews of the battleships practiced with small arms and at sighting the big guns.

Aided by the favorable current and a smooth sea, the officers of the warships expect to be within easy distance of Tampico early on Wednesday.

Admiral Badger was advised early to-day of Huerta's refusal to salute the flag, and he is expecting specific instructions from Washington hourly.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 20.—Two aeroplanes and three Government aviators were carried on the United States scout cruiser Birmingham, which sailed from here early to-day with the flotilla of twenty torpedo boat destroyers to join Admiral Badger's fleet off the Florida keys. The battleship Mississippi, which is expected to sail for Tampico to-morrow morning, will carry two aeroplanes, several aviators, and 600 marines. Supplies were loaded to-night on both the Mississippi and the tender Dixie.

It was announced that the Birmingham would attempt to maintain a speed of twenty-five knots an hour and thus reach Tampico by to-morrow night.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 20.—The gunboat Isle de Luzon and the tender Yankton arrived here early to-day for coal and provisions. Both will proceed to Mexican waters at once.

The battleship Louisiana passed Sand Key to-day on her way to Tampico. The ship was maintaining a speed of fifteen knots. The tender Yankton, which arrived here early to-day for coal and provisions, sailed later for Mexico.

BOSTON, April 20.—The battleships Virginia, Nebraska, and Georgia of the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, which received orders to-day to leave Boston for Tampico, will be ready to sail on April 23, according to Rear Admiral Coffman. The big ships began to rush coal on board on receipt of orders. At present half of their men are on leave of absence which expires within a day or two.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 20.—The naval tug Pontiac arrived here early to-day from the New York Navy Yard, taking on board torpedoes for the Texas.

When the drills for the day were concluded at Fort Adams and Fort Greble, everything was in readiness to move when orders should arrive. Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, in command of these defenses; Major Philip R. Ward, in command of Fort Greble; Capt. Allan D. Raymond, Post Adjutant, and Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, Quartermaster of the defenses, have completed everything necessary to move the troops.

Officers and men kept in close touch with Fort Adams and Fort Greble while they were on shore this evening. The troops at Fort Adams are the Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Coast Artillery companies and the Fourteenth, One Hundred and Ninth, and One Hundred and Tenth Coast Artillery companies are at Fort Greble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Daniels announced late to-night that the cruiser Denver, now at Corinto, Nicaragua, had been ordered to Sanila Cruz, the western terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad. She is expected to make the trip in two days. The cruiser carries 280 officers and men, and is commanded by Commonder A. H. Robertson.

Mr. Daniels said no further orders for naval movements would be issued until Congress took final action on the pending resolution. He was in conference until nearly midnight with Admiral Blue preparing orders to be sent after action by Congress.

HUERTA OFFERS PROTECTION TO ALL AMERICANS

Posts a Guard at the American Embassy and Promises to Watch Over Foreigners.

DENIES INSULT TO FLAG

Reiterates His Statement That the Dolphin's Boat at Tampico Carried No Colors.

AMERICANS PLAN TO STAY

Many Confident That They Will Suffer No Harm—Others Off for Vera Cruz.

POPULACE REMAINS QUIET

Shows No Hostility to American Residents, Though Anti-Foreign Circulars Are Printed.

PRESS UPHOLDS HUERTA

"Should Prefer Death to Dishonor," Says El Imparcial—Rate of Exchange Firmer.

MEXICO, CITY, April 20.—"Gen. Huerta offers all guarantees to foreigners, Americans included, who may remain in Mexico, and he will improve this opportunity to show the world that his Government and Mexico are moral and civilized."

This statement President Huerta dictated to The Associated Press to-day. He continued:

"I desire to make it plain to the American people that, according to the official report from the commander at Port Tampico, received by the Mexican Government, there was no flag in the boat which landed, and whose crew was detained. I fear that President Wilson has been misinformed on this point, and that he will inform the American Congress that the boat carried the flag.

"In fact, the American flag has nothing to do with the case, and I desire the American people fully to understand this."

As a precautionary measure a special guard of twelve police was installed in the American Embassy to-night.

The Mexican capital awaited with the most intense interest to-day the next word from Washington in reply to the refusal of President Huerta to comply with the demand of the United States that the Stars and Stripes should be unconditionally saluted at Tampico.

All the morning papers published a long statement by the Mexican Foreign Minister, Señor Portillo y Rojas, outlining the reasons for the position Gen. Huerta had taken up, namely, that the American flag was not flying when the bluejackets were arrested on shore at Tampico, and that it had therefore not been insulted, and that compliance with the demand for an unconditional salute would be humiliating to Mexico.

This statement was followed by President Huerta's advice to Mexicans to refrain from demonstrations, with the view of not embarrassing possible future negotiations.

Many American residents have made preparations to stay in the Mexican capital whatever be the outcome of the present crisis, unless they are positively ordered to leave by the Mexican authorities. They express the belief that they will not be harmed in any eventuality. Others are going to Vera Cruz or are making preparations to leave this city should such a step become necessary.

News of the deadlock in the negotiations with the United States came as a complete surprise to the large majority of Mexicans, as the fact of the existence of a diplomatic controversy had been kept out of the newspapers. Everywhere to-day Mexican citizens eagerly read and earnestly discussed the statement from the Mexican Foreign Minister published in the morning newspapers. They stood in groups on the streets of congregated in the cafés, but nowhere did they give any evidence of hostility toward Americans with whom they came into contact, although circulars mildly anti-American appeared in the streets this afternoon appealing to the patriotism of the Mexicans.

The newspapers to-day restricted themselves to very brief comment on the statement given out by the Foreign Minister, devoting themselves chiefly to expressions of approval of the attitude taken by the Mexican Government.

El Imparcial said that Gen. Huerta had given "high proof of his discretion and loyalty," and concluded:

"A people, like a man, should prefer death to dishonor."

El Pais said:

"The Tampico incidents as a reason for war are infamous, and as a basis for the assertion of right are ridiculous. In these solemn moments serenity is the only thing that can save us, but should the time came to show ourselves patriots, it is indispensable to unite in facing death and sacrifice with the valor belonging to a just cause."

The rate of exchange here became a trifle firmer to-day than on Saturday. A peso to-day is worth 29¾ cents gold, against 27 cents gold last week.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
80c. per case of 2 pint-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

GLENLIVET STRIPE SCOTCH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

HOUSE VOTES TO UPHOLD WILSON; 37 OPPOSE HIS PLAN AS WAR MOVE; SENATE TO AMEND THE RESOLUTION

House Vote, 337 to 37, Comes After Four Hours of Debate

5 DEMOCRATS OPPOSE

Mann Leads the Republican Attack on the President's Request for Power.

GALLERIES CHEER RESULT

Great Crowd Follows the Lively Discussion with Intense Interest.

WILSON'S STRONG APPEAL

To Joint Session He Presents Reasons for Insisting on Reparation from Huerta.

APPLAUDED AT INTERVALS

But Many Criticise Lack of Reference to Concrete Wrongs Suffered by Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.—urged by President Wilson in an address before a joint session of Congress to take quick action in support of his policy toward the provisional President of Mexico, the House of Representatives adopted last night amid scenes of great enthusiasm a joint resolution setting forth that he was "justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce demaids made upon Victoriano Huerta."

Immediately following the action of the lower house, opposition developed among Senators to the form of the resolution, Senator Lodge being the leader of the critics. After a long battle in the Committee of Foreign Relations, a resolution, so altered from the one passed by the House as to be virtually a substitute, was reported to the Senate at 12:10 o'clock this morning.

After a conference between the leaders it was agreed to take a recess until 12 o'clock, when the amended resolution will be considered.

The chief changes proposed by the Senators were the inclusion of a disclaimer of intention to wage war on Mexico and the elimination of the mention of Huerta by name as the authority against which the President should used the armed forces of the United States.

President Wilson returned to Washington early yesterday morning from White Sulphur Springs, West Va. At 11 o'clock he met the Cabinet, and during the two hours' session that followed he read to them his address. Later he delivered this before the two houses of Congress.

In his address he reviewed the Tampico incident briefly, and, disclaiming any intention of making war on the Mexican people, asked Congressional authority for the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for reparation for the Tampico indignity.

At 6 o'clock last evening President Wilson paid an unexpected and unusual visit to the Capitol. He was concerned over the situation that had developed in the House, and feared that the resolution would be materially amended in the Senate. Entering the Senate wing of the building, he made his way to a committee room, where he sent word to Senator Shively, acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Shively left an executive session and hurried to the President. They were joined soon by Senators Saulsbury and Swanson, other Democratic members of the committee, and the situation was discussed.

The House, however, passed the resolution by a vote of 337 to 37 late in the evening amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

As soon as the Senate passes the resolution orders will be issued for offensive operations at Mexican ports. The plan of campaign was mapped out at a conference in the White House last night, attended by the President, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Garrison, Secretary Daniels, John Lind, Major Gen. Wood, high officers of the army and the navy, and officers familiar with Mexico.

President Wilson retired at 10 o'clock after the conference, saying that he was going to bed.

The Navy Department estimates that the main body of the battleships under Rear Admiral Badger will reach Tampico to-morrow morning. Some officers are satisfied that it will get there to-night. The fleet is to be divided and simultaneous operations are to take place at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

One of the significant incidents of the stirring day yesterday was the introduction in the Senate of a bill to appropriate $50,000,000 to be expended by the President. This was introduced by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, to which the bill was referred.

The Chamberlain bill provides:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to expend in his discretion for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith the sum of $50,000,000 out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended."

This is identical to the bill passed before the war with Spain.

President Wilson Explains in His Message That the United States Seeks No War with Mexico

Disclaims Any Purpose of Selfish Aggrandizement and Asserts That if Armed Conflict Should Come We Should Be Fighting Only Huerta and Those Who Adhere to Him.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Wilson laid the Mexican situation before Congress in a message of about a thousand words, which he read before the assembled Senate and House. The reading occupied about ten minutes. The President said:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is my duty to call your attention to a situation which has arisen in our dealings with Gen. Victoriano Huerta at Mexico City which calls for action, and to ask your advice and co-operation in acting upon it.

On the 9th of April a Paymaster of the U. S. S. Dolphin landed at the Iturbide bridge landing at Tampico with a whaleboat and boat's crew to take off certain supplies needed by his ship, and while engaged in loading the boat was arrested by an officer and squad of men of the army of Gen. Huerta. Neither the Paymaster nor any one of the boat's crew was armed. Two of the men were in the boat when the arrest took place, and were obliged to leave it and submit to be taken into custody, notwithstanding the fact that the boat carried, both at her bow and at her stern, the flag of the United States. The officer who made the arrest was proceeding up one of the streets of the town with his prisoners when met by an officer of higher authority, who ordered him to return to the landing and await orders, and within an hour and a half from the time of the arrest orders were received from the commander of the Huertista forces at Tampico for the release of the Paymaster and his men.

The release was followed by apologies from the commander, and later by an expression of regret by Gen. Huerta himself. Gen. Huerta urged that martial law obtained at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at the Iturbide bridge, and that our sailors had no right to land there. Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition, and, even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the Paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet. Admiral Mayo regarded the arrest as so serious an affront that he was not satisfied with the apologies offered, but demanded that the flag of the United States be saluted with special ceremony by the military commander of the port.

The incident cannot be regarded as a trivial one, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself—that is to say, from the territory of the United States; but had it stood by itself, it might have been attributed to the ignorance or arrogance of a single officer.

Unfortunately, it was not an isolated case. A series of incidents have recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the representatives of Gen. Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this Government, and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt.

A few days after the incident at Tampico an orderly from the U. S. S. Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz while ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail, and was for a time thrown into jail. An official dispatch from this Government to its embassy at Mexico City was withheld by the authorities of the telegraphic service until peremptorily demanded by our Chargé d'Affaires in person.

So far as I can learn, such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered to occur only against representatives of the United States. I have heard of no complaints from other Governments of similar treatment. Subsequent explanations and formal apologies did not and could not alter the popular impression, which it is possible it had been the object of the Huertista authorities to create, that the Government of the United States was being singled out, and might be singled out with impunity, for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize the pretensions of Gen. Huerta to be regarded as the Constitutional Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico.

The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict. It was necessary that the apologies of Gen. Huerta and his representatives should go much further, that they should be such as to attract the attention of the whole population to their significance, and such as to impress upon Gen. Huerta himself the necessity of seeing to it that no further occasion for explanations and professed regrets should arise. I, therefore, felt it my duty to sustain Admiral Mayo in the whole of his demand and to insist that the flag of the United States should be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas.

Such a salute Gen. Huerta has refused, and I have come to ask your approval and support in the course I now purpose to pursue.

This Government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. Mexico is torn by civil strife. If we are to accept the tests of its own Constitution, it has no Government. Gen. Huerta has set his power up in the City of Mexico, such as it is, without right and by methods for which there can be no justification. Only part of the country is under his control.

If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of his attitude of personal resentment toward this Government, we should be fighting only Gen. Huerta and those who adhere to him and give him their support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic the opportunity to set up again their own laws and their own Government.

But I earnestly hope that war is not now in question. I believe that I speak for the American people when I say that we do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic. Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship, and everything that we have so far done or refrained from doing has proceeded from our desire to help them, not to hinder or embarrass them. We would not wish even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent.

The people of Mexico are entitled to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, and we sincerely desire to respect their right. The present situation need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely.

No doubt I could do what is necessary in the circumstances to enforce respect for our Government without recourse to the Congress, and yet not exceed my constitutional powers as President; but I do not wish to act in a matter possibly of so grave consequence except in close conference and co-operation with both the Senate and House. I therefore come to ask your approval that I should use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from Gen. Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States, even amid the distressing conditions now unhappily obtaining in Mexico.

There can in what we do be no thought of aggression or of selfish aggrandizement. We seek to maintain the dignity and authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty, both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind.

HOUSE PASSES RESOLUTION.

Vote 337 to 37 After a Long and Exciting Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—After a stormy session of nearly four and one-half hours, and amid scenes of intense excitement, in the presence of crowded galleries and with thousands of persons packing the corridors, the House to-night passed the Flood resolution, which declared President Wilson justified in using the armed forces of the United States against Huerta. The resolution read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 251.

Justifying the employment by the President of the United States of the armed forces of the United States in enforcing certain demands made upon Victoriano Huerta.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States of America is justified in the employment of armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands made upon Victoriano Huerta for unequivocal amends to the Government of the United States for affronts and indignities committed against this Government by Gen. Huerta and his representatives.

On the ballot taken at 9:35 o'clock the resolution was passed by the vote of 337 to 37, with three members voting present. There was vigorous opposition to the resolution, but it was confined almost entirely to a corporal's guard led by Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, leader of the Republican minority.

Seventy-three of the 102 Republicans who voted supported the President. So did all but two of the Progressives, and all but five of the Democrats. The negative vote was made up as follows:

DEMOCRATS—5.

George, Kindel, Sisson, Stephens, (Miss.,) and Witherspoon.

REPUBLICANS—29.

Alney, Anderson, Anthony, Bartholdt, Britton, Butler, Campbell, Davis, Fordney, French, Gardner, Gillette, Good, Hayes, Howell, Johnson, (Utah,) Johnson, (Wash-

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Gets the New Draft From Committee and Adjourns Till Noon.

NO MENTION OF HUERTA

Senators Opposed Taking Aggressive Action Against an Individual.

LODGE INSISTS ON DELAY

Wants Reference Made to the Murders of Americans in Mexico.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN FAILS

Hoped to Rush Action and Prevent Amendment of the House Declaration.

THRONGS IN THE GALLERIES

Expected Debate on the Crisis Brings a Brilliant Assemblage to the Senate Wing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 21.—The Senate convened at 12:10 o'clock this morning to consider a resolution justifying President Wilson's use of force in the Mexican crisis.

Its Committee on Foreign Relations submitted a substitute for the House resolution. The new draft read:

In view of the fact presented by the President of the United State in his adress delivered to the Congress in joint session on the 20th day of April, 1914, with regard to certain affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico.

Resolved, That the President is justified in the employment of the armed force of the United States to enforce the demand for unequivocal amends for affronts and indignities committed against the United States; be it further

Resolved, That the United States disclaims any hostility to the Mexican people or any purpose to make war upon them.

To that amended resolution Senator Lodge of Massachusetts offered this substitute preamble:

That the state of unrestrained violence and anarchy which exists in Mexico, the numerous unchecked and unpunished murders of American citizens, and the spoliation of their property in that country, the impossibility of securing protection or redress by diplomatic methods in the absence of lawful or effective authority, the inability of Mexico to discharge its international obligations, the unprovoked insults and indignities inflicted upon the flag and the uniform of the United States by the armed forces in occupation of large parts of Mexican territory have become intolerable.

That the self-respect and dignity of the United States and the duty to protect its citizens and its international rights require that such a course be followed in Mexico by our Government as to compel respect and observance of its rights.

That amendment will be voted on before the committee substitute reaches a vote.

The Senate then recessed till noon today with unanimous agreement to take up the resolution then without delay.

The Republicans will probably rally strongly to Mr. Lodge's more dramatic preamble. It satisfies a feeling that has become general since the President's address that the drastic measures provided for in the resolution should be explained by something more vital than the arrest of a boat load of sailors. Mr. Lodge's amendment includes all the principal grievances of American people against the Mexican Government.

It is not improbable that the Administration supporters will resist the amendment unless it seems to have a majority behind it. The Administration, it is suggested, does not wish to raise the question of general Mexican atrocities, as it is well known that most of these atrocities are the work of "Pancho" Villa and his Constitutionalist associates, toward whom the Administration has maintained a sympathetic friendliness.

The Senate had taken a recess early in the evening to await the House action. When it reconvened at 9 o'clock the House resolution had not yet arrived and a further recess was taken till 9:45.

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky called for a quorum and events moved rapidly after that. The resolution was received and laid before the Senate by Mr. Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip who was temporarily in the chair.

"I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution," said Mr. Shively of Indiana, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

"On a matter of this importance," said Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, "I think we ought to follow the regular course and wait one day."

"I know the Senator can insist on the regular course," said Mr. Shively, "but I hope there will be no delay."

"I think the resolution should be considered by the committee," answered Mr. Lodge. "I am not seeking delay."

"Would the Senator press his ob-

CONGRESS DISCUSSES WILSON'S ADDRESS—ARMY AND NAVY PLANS ARE READY

jection in case the committee reported the resolution back to-night?" asked Mr. Fletcher of Florida.

"That would depend on the form in which it was reported," said Mr. Lodge dryly.

That remark explained the situation. It made it plain that he was leading in the Senate the fight that had begun in the House committee to modify the language of the resolution.

The Republicans in the Senate are united. The Democrats realized that stubborn opposition would have to be overcome, and consented to the reference to the committee.

Then Mr. Shively struck a shrewd blow. The rule for a day's delay on a single objection is satisfied as soon as the next day begins. To make it begin as soon as possible Mr. Shively moved at once that the Senate adjourn till ten minutes after midnight. That was agreed to by the Senate before the Republicans knew what had happened.

Throng Awaits Action.

The Senate presented a dramatic appearance. The largest crowd of the day gathered at the north end of the Capitol to see what is popularly expected to be the last scene in the first act of war. Diplomats, officials of the Government, and brilliantly gowned women filled the galleries on the four sides of the chamber, and crowds equally well dressed trailed off down the corridors from each door. Even the adjournment of the Senate did not entirely scatter the onlookers. Meanwhile the Committee on Foreign Relations went into secret session.

There was a rumor about the Senate that one cause of the anxiety of the Democrats to avoid reference to the committee was that it was temporarily controlled by Republicans. Chairman Stone is ill, and Mr. Clark of Arkansas is understood to be out of town. That would reverse the majority unless absentees were paired.

WILSON DEPLORES WAR TALK.

Simply Trying to Meet Special Situation, He Tells Correspondents.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Wilson told the Washington correspondents at his morning talk with them to-day not to get the impression that the United States was going to have war with Mexico. He pointed out that under no circumstances would the United States fight the Mexican people, that it was their friend.

After the conference ended this part of the President's talk was given out at the White House:

"I want to say to you gentlemen, do not get the impression that there is about to be war between the United States and Mexico. That is not the outlook at present, at all. In the first place, in no conceivable circumstances will we fight the people of Mexico.

"We are their friends and we want to help them in every way that we can to recover their rights and their Government and their laws, and for the present I am going to Congress to present a special situation and seek approval to meet that special situation.

"It is only an issue between this Government and a person calling himself the provisional President of Mexico, whose position to call himself such we have never recognized in any way.

"So that I had a feeling of uneasiness as I read the papers this morning as if the country were getting on fire with war enthusiasm. I have no enthusiasm for war. I have an enthusiasm for justice and for the dignity of the United States, but not for war. And this need not eventuate in war if we handle it with firmness and promptness."

Thinks He Has Authority Now.

During his talk with the correspondents the President said that he was going to Congress on an occasion for which, strictly speaking, he did not necessary to obtain authority, but that it was his desire to have the full cooperation in thought and purpose of Congress. Mr. Wilson said that the Executive could take steps which would fall short of a declaration of war.

The President emphasized the point that he had not lost his patience with Mexico, for to lose patience seemed to him an act of weakness on the part of a person strong enough to do as he might, but that he felt such incidents as the recent ones might go from bad to worse and eventually bring about a state of conflict. The President added that he thought it was wise in the interests of peace to avoid those repeated offenses at an early stage.

Events of the day, the President indicated, such as a final acceptance from Huerta, might alter his plans, and he added that even the course of action by the Navy was dependent upon circumstances from hour to hour.

When the President was asked the direct question if the purpose of his action was to obtain the elimination of Huerta, he replied that the Tampico incident did not involve that question. He replied that the United States merely wanted full recognition of its dignity and such a recognition as would constitute a guarantee that such incidents as the one at Tampico would not occur again.

Speaking of his address to Congress, he said he would not give it out in advance as he wanted to keep it under advisement to the last minute. He had arranged, he said, to have copies given out at the Capitol simultaneously with his delivery.

The use of the word "simultaneous" caused a ripple of laughter among the President's callers. Some one asked if the word had not become objectionable, but Mr. Wilson laughingly replied that when it all came from one side there was no objection.

TWO DREADNOUGHTS READY.

The New York and Texas Awaiting Orders in Brooklyn.

Although no orders were expected last night at the navy yard in Brooklyn for the dispatch of more battleships to Mexico, Capt. Howard, Commandant of the yard, said the New York and the Texas could be ready to sail on forty-eight hours' notice. The Wyoming, which has been undergoing extensive repairs, will be ready for sea service in two weeks.

In addition to these big sea fighters at the yard, there is the armored cruiser Washington, now being used as a receiving ship. This vessel is prepared to leave for Mexico at short notice.

Wireless operators at the yard have been in close touch with the Government station at Arlington since the Mexican situation approached a crisis. There appears to be no doubt in the minds of the men and officers at the yard that word will ultimately come from Washington for the New York and the Texas to leave for Mexico. The crews of both vessels are now allowed to have only brief shore leave, so that the ships will not be without their complements of men and officers if suddenly ordered to Mexico.

Tugs from the yard were dispatched to Iona Island yesterday to get ammunition for the New York. This work will be finished by to-night. The Texas has a full supply of ammunition on board.

AMERICANS EXCULPATED.

Farias and Boyless Establish Innocence of Murder of Federals.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—State Department reports to-day said that the Americans Farias and Boyless, held at Piedras Negras in connection with the murder of two Federal Mexican soldiers, have established their innocence. Boyless, however, will be placed under bond to appear as a witness.

William Byrd, another American held by Mexican Federal authorities in Mexico City, has been released, and, it is understood, is now in Vera Cruz.

From Acapulco comes word that the Mexican Federals have evacuated Iguala, which has been besieged for several days by Zapatistas, and have moved on to Cuernavaca.

It was announced during the day that Gen. Villa had declared to American consular officers that no newspaper correspondents had been captured by his forces, as was recently reported.

Spanish War Veterans Volunteer.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 20.—Massachusetts Spanish War Veterans elected Richard Bowles of Boston Department Commander to-day, and unanimously adopted resolutions offering the organization to Gov. [illegible] if needed.

HOUSE GIVES WILSON POWER TO ACT

Continued from Page 1.

ington,) Kahn, Langham, La Follette, Madden, Mann, Mondell, Platt, Sells, Steenerson, Stephens, (Minnesota,) Volsted, Woods.

PROGRESSIVES—2.

Bell of California, Temple.

INDEPENDENT—1.

Kent of California.

All attempts to amend the resolution were overwhelmingly defeated.

Representative Bartholdt, Democrat of Missouri, moved to amend by providing that the President be justified in the employment "within the limits of his constitutional powers" of the armed forces of the United States. This was voted down with a shout of "Noes" that shook the ceiling.

Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to the effect "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as a declaration of war." This, too, was voted down by a regular volcano of negatives, while only a faint response came from the advocates of the amendment.

Representative Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts, son-in-law of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, offered this substitute resolution which was snowed under by just as decisive a vote:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That a situation has arisen with respect to our relations with certain persons in Mexico, under which it may be necessary for the President to employ the armed forces of the United States of America to maintain the dignity of and respect for the flag of the United States, and such employment of armed forces within the limits of his constitutional powers is hereby approved.

The Flood resolution was introduced as soon as President Wilson left the House after reading his address. The Speaker referred it immediately to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which went into secret session. The use of the word "Justified" in place of "authorized" roused opposition in the committee, mainly from Representatives Ainey of Pennsylvania and Bartholdt of Missouri. Secretary Bryan was sent for and attended the session of the committee.

The resolution was reported in about an hour and was taken up in the House at 5 o'clock, two hours after the President began reading his address. The delay was caused by a meeting of the Rules Committee, which drafted a special rule to enable the Flood resolution to be speedily passed. It was well that the rule was adopted, because objection was raised to the granting of unanimous consent for the consideration of the Flood resolution as soon as it was reported to the House. The objection came from Representative Sisson of Mississippi, a member of the "little navy" group in the House.

Representative Underwood told the House that the President wished to have the Flood resolution put through as speedily as possible "so that it become a law to-night." He went on:

"We would not insist on putting this resolution through at this time if this were not a matter of paramount importance. But with the President's message delivered, our troops may be fired on at any time. We should act at once."

Democratic aplause greeted this statement.

"I am not alarmed by that statement," replied Mr. Mann, "but the President has asked for our advice, and we should have time to give it. Before we equip the nation for war we should at least have time to draw our breaths. I am always ready to support the President in his conduct of the foreign relations, which I value my country above my allegiance to the President."

A cheer from the Republican side greeted this statement.

"We are facing a condition to-day," said Mr. Underwood, "where the legislative branch is always expected to sustain the Chief Executive. I would not insist on the immediate consideration of this resolution if it were not for the fact that the President himself stated that it is of utmost importance."

At this juncture Representative Murdock, the Progressive leader, shouted hat he was in favor of the resolution. This was greeted with cheers and applause from the Democrats as well as from the galleries. There were shouts of "bring in the special rule."

Representative Sisson insisted that here was no reason why there should be any partisan consideration of the resolution.

"I agree that there should be no partisan side to this question," Mr. Underwood replied. "I do say that I think it s the duty of every man here to sustain the President's action, especially the Democratic side. As for the gentlemen on the other side of the House it is for them to determine whether they will make this a partisan matter."

Democrats Hiss Opponent of Action

"But this resolution," exclaimed Mr. Sisson, "is a virtual declaration of war. This being so, the question whether we are going to war is one for the Congress to discuss. I object to the immediate consideration of the resolution."

As Mr. Sisson walked from the rostrum in front of Speaker Clark's throne he was hissed by the Democratic side. Representative Henry rose at once and introduced the rule.

After some sparring for an agreement as to time for discussing the rule, Mr. Henry moved the previous question. This limited debate on the rule to twenty minutes on each side.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, Republican, opened the opposition to the rule, asserting that its purpose was "to make in order a resolution which is a declaration of war."

"We are asked to declare war against Victoriano Huerta. Why?" he asked. "Because American citizens have been ruthlessly murdered? No. Because American women have been attacked? No. But because a company of sailors were arrested by a subordinate. Is it enough to justify a declaration of war—war with its awful consequences against the helpless, distracted, poverty-stricken people of Mexico? For the people of Mexico must share with Victoriano Huerta the results of war."

"I am against this war," continued Campbell. "But if you force this war upon my country, it will be my war, the war of my country, and I will support it.

"If you force this war on my country, I will stay here until the war is over—"

An outburst of laughter and applause from the Democratic side greeted this statement, and for more than a minute Mr. Campbell was unable to continue.

Representative Pou, Democrat, of North Carolina, supported the rule, saying "the time has come to put an end to these outrages in Mexico."

Murdock Follows the Flag.

Progressive support for the resolution was pledged by the Progressive leader, Representative Murdock of Kansas.

"This resolution needs one thing more than anything else," he said. "That is the unanimous vote of the Congress of the United States. When my country's dignity is in question I have but one rule. That is follow the flag. This resolution will do one thing that should be done. It will send around the world the word that our flag must be respected. I am tired of 'watchful waiting,' and I welcome the President's decision to end that policy."

A cheer from the Democrats greeted Mr. Murdock's speech.

Representative Lenroot, Republican, favored the resolution, asserting that its passage was the "best means of preventing war in Mexico."

Representative Foster of Illinois made a brief speech, supporting the resolution and the rule.

Mr. Mann spoke vigorously against the President's policy.

"If the incidents which the President has related to us had occurred with England, Germany, France, or any other great nation," he said, "we would not have such a resolution pending here now. But we think that because Mexico is weak we have the moral right to declare war against her, with high hopes of success. I would not declare war against Mexico for something for which I would not declare war against England or France."

Mr. Mann said the President was "issuing orders" to Congress.

"This is a declaration of war," he said. "This is a declaration that the United States is the helpful ally of the murderous crew in Northern Mexico, who are murdering men and assailing women."

He insisted that it was purely a case of personal resentment of the President of the United States because he did not like Huerta.

"I don't condone the methods by which Huerta otbained the high position he now holds," continued the Republican leader, "nor do I believe in a declaration of war against him because President Wilson does not happen to like him. We owe more than a salute from Huerta to the American flag. We owe it to make the flag stand for right and justice and peace."

Honor at Stake, Says Underwood

Representative Underwood closed the debate in support of the rule.

"This resolution," he said, "may mean war—it may mean peace. Let us hope that the ultimate result of the passage of this resolution will be peace and good order in the Republic of Mexico and the establishment of friendly relations between the two Governments.

"But whether it means peace of war, there are times when honor must be maintained at whatever cost. You are facing that condition to-day. No one can say our Government has not treated Mexico with patience and consideration. We have let matters go further in Mexico than if we were in a controversy with one of the great nations of the world.

"War never comes from any one incident and never has. For more than a year we have been facing a reign of disorder and turmoil in Mexico with great patience. We have endeavored to allow Mexico to work out a problem of peace and of government.

"We have hoped from day to day that a peaceful settlement might have been reached. But peace never comes to a cowering people. Peace belongs to a country that fails to protect its citizens or to enforce respect for its flag.

"Our flag has been dishonored in a foreign land. The President of the United States comes here to-day, has not asked you to declare war, but asks you to sustain him in requiring a decent respect for your flag and an honorable consideration for the rights of your Government."

Mr. Underwood deprecated the position taken by Representative Mann and recalled how the Democrats in Congress supported the Spanish war resolution of the McKinley Administration.

"The rule now before us," he said, "is a viva voce vote with a great chorus of ayes overwhelming a few scattered "noes."

Amid shouts of "vote, vote," a unanimous consent agreement was reached, limiting debate to two hours and ten minutes. Fifty minutes, to be controlled by Representative Flood, ten by Representative Murdock, and one hour and ten minutes by Representative Mann. The agreement also provided that any member might offer amendments to the resolution.

Representative Flood opened the debate in favor of the resolution after the rule was adopted.

"In his lucid manner the President today demonstrated the necessity of action to resent insults to the United States flag by Huerta," he said. "This is not a declaration of war. This is only a step that he has taken now to prevent war. It has been carefully drawn to prevent war."

"Would it give the President the right to blockade the ports of Mexico?" asked Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, a Republican.

"Yes," said Mr. Flood.

"Isn't that an act of war?" asked Mr. Gillett.

Representative Flood said that the blockade he had in mind contemplated simply the preventing of the further entry of cargoes to the de facto Government in Mexico. He said that the resolution conferred practically no authority on the President that he did not already have.

Representative Harrison of Mississippi, Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was certain the American people approved the President's course.

"We are justified now in making these demands," he added, "and the demands are just and right and sanctioned by international law."

Representative Mondell, Republican, of Wyoming, eulogized the President's policy and denounced the Constitutionalists as "murderous, robbing brigands." He asserted that the Administration had accepted "miserable and humiliating" replies from Villa and Carranza to its demands. "During all this time," he added, "the Huerta Administration has been preserving order and its conduct toward this Government has been perfect."

Representative Linthicum, Democrat, of Maryland, referred to the Madero assassination and asked how any Government could recognize the President of a régime in whose keeping Madero had been murdered.

Bartholdt Pleads for Peace.

Representative Batholdt of Missouri, Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the peace of the world should not be disturbed.

Representative Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama said Congress should let Huerta know that "we have one country, one flag, one heart, and every man ready to defend that flag."

Representative Gillett said the incidents cited by President Wilson were trivial.

"This is war," he went on, "with all its horrors and responsibilities. History will censure and condemn those men who to-day on this miserable pretext vote for war."

Representative Hulings, Progressive, of Pennsylvania and Rogers, Democrat, of Massachusetts said they stood by the President in the international emergency.

Representative McDonald, Progressive, of Michigan supported the resolution, as a step to prevent war.

Representative Kent, Independent, of California expressed regret that he could not agree with the President, and said the resolution was "a declaration of war." He asserted that by passing it Congress "would condemn to death many of our citizens in Mexico."

Representative Kahn, Republican, of California also opposed the resolution, asserting that it meant useless war.

"I have always believed," said Representative Madden, Republican, of Illinois, "that nothing less than a nation could provoke another nation to war. But here we are asked to declare war against the individual Huerta. We have no cause for war. I would go as far as any man to preserve the honor of the nation, but I am not prepared to justify war for any such trivial cause as this."

"This resolution simply calls upon us to put our forces down in progressive Mexico to preserve the peace of the world," said Representative Bryan of Washington, speaking for the measure.

Representative Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts said he was willing to vote the President full support in the future, but was not willing to subscribe to the President's position in the Tampico incident. He presented a substitute resolution.

Representative Temple, Progressive, of Pennsylvania, criticised the resolution, saying that without action by Congress the President had full authority to use the armed forces of the country "short of a declaration of war."

Representative Stephen of Mississippi was the first Democrat to speak against the resolution. He said the resolution was a declaration of war, and that he did not believe "the President had made a sufficient case to justify us in declaring war."

Representative Butler, Republican, of Pennsylvania, opposed the resolution as unnecessary.

He was followed by Representative Reilly, Democrat, of Connecticut, who aroused a storm of applause on the Democratic side of the House by reciting a poem to the flag.

Representative Cullop, Democrat, of Indiana; Ten Eyck, Smith, and Levy, all Democrats, of New York, and Hill, Democrat, of Illinois, made brief speeches in support of the resolution.

Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania ofefred an amendment providing that nothing in the resolution "shall be construed as a declaration of war."

As the debate grew to a close the House grew restless, applause became boisterous, and the speakers were frequently interrupted by shouts of "vote, vote." The crowded galleries shared the spirit of restlessness, and Speaker Clark had considerable difficulty in suppressing disorder.

In the closing debate against the resolution Mr. Mann said he was opposed to war because he had "served in this House through one war."

"I have seen the results of the Spanish war," he said, "and I have seen that no one can foretell the results of war. I do not believe it is possible for us to have war with Mexico and ever leave Mexico. I think that when our troops land in Mexico City when the war is over we will own Mexico. I am not now in favor of acquiring the responsibility for that ownership. I know that when the time comes I will join with a majority in this House who will say the flag must never come down that our boys planted there."

Mr Mann believed that all of the efforts of peace had not been exhausted in the Mexican situation, and that the nation should not yet be plunged into war.

Representative Henry concluded the debate in support of the resolution. He said that Representative Mann had brought "partisan politics" into the consideration of the resolution. The President, he added, "has done everything that a patriotic President could do to avert the war that seems to be impending in Mexico."

"Every member in the House should vote for this resolution," he said, "and every man should be ashamed to play partisan politics."

The proposed amendments were then voted down viva voce and the resolution was passed, the result, 337 yeas to 37 nays, being greeted with loud applause.

The House adjourned until 10:30 P. M. to await the Senate action, and on finding the upper house had done nothing adjourned then until 10 A. M. tomorrow.

PRESIDENT BEFORE CONGRESS.

Demonstration as He Appears—Mild Applause for Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Everybody in the great audience that awaited the President's coming to the joint session in the House of Representatives arose as he entered on the echoes of an announcement by the Sergeant at Arms:

"The President of the United States."

The President walked in briskly, followed by the Senators and Representatives who had been appointed to escort him to the chamber. He came through a door at the left of the Speaker's rostrum, stepped vigorously up the steps, shook hands with Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall, and then turned to acknowledge the demonstration.

For it was a demonstration in the real meaning of that word. It began with a round of handclapping that grew in volume, those in the galleries defying the rules by joining in heartily. Then over on the Democratic side of the floor, behind the front benches, where half the Senators sat, cries of approval went up. The "Yip! yip! yip!" of the old "Rebel yell" was heard again.

Close observers of the scene said that the applause was general, although some Senators appeared to put little enthusiasm into their handclapping.

The House presented the appearance of having been set for an historic event. The floor benches were filled. To the right and left of the rostrum chairs had been placed, and in these sat members of the President's Cabinet and other persons entitled to admission to the floor. In one chair on the left side sat Secretary Bryan, with Joseph Tumulty, secretary to the President, near by. James Sloan, Jr., Chief of the President's Secret Service guards, was another of this group. Mr. Bryan looked white and worn. He had the appearance of a man who was tired or suffering under a great strain. He fingered his chin nervously while the President delivered his address.

Huge Crowd in the Galleries.

The galleries were filled to their utmost. Tickets of admission had been issued, but there were more ticket-holders than there were seats. Doorkeepers found it hard to resist the pressure from the throngs in the corridors after every gallery seat had been filled and finally gave it up as a job. Into the galleries poured the waiting crowds, filling the aisles and every bit of available space. The spacious proportions of the great hall seemed contracted by the unprecedented attendance.

In the President's view of the Executive Gallery sat Mrs. Wilson, the wife of the President. It was her first public appearance since her recent illness. With her were Miss Eleanor Wilson and Mrs. Jessie Woodrow Sheridan of New York, a girlhood friend of Mrs. Wilson. Passed Assistant Surgeon Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., attending physician at the White House, acted as escort for Mrs. Wilson and the other ladies.

In the adjoining diplomatic box were Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Mme. Jusserand; Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador; Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister, and other members of the diplomatic circle.

Five minutes before the President's arrival the Senate had come over from its side of the Capitol to sit with the House. The first three rows of benches had been reserved for members of the upper house.

Speaker Clark quickly announced the appointment of a committee of Representatives, headed by Oscar W. Underwood, and a committee of Senators, headed by John W. Kern, to escort President Wilson to the Chamber.

It was exactly 8 o'clock when the President came in, and a sharp tap from Speaker Clark's gavel brought everybody up. When the applause for the President subsided Speaker Clark announced:

"Gentlemen of the Sixty-third Congress, I present to you the President of the United States."

Standing at the Reading Clerk's desk, President Wilson began to read his address from a typewritten manuscript. He appeared entirely at ease, and there was nothing to indicate that here was a man who had been under a great strain for a week.

Listen with Close Attention.

A hush fell over the crowded Chamber, and the legislators listened with close attention as the President proceeded. The first part of his address (printed in full elsewhere in THE TIMES) was devoted to a review of the incident at Tampico and a disclaimer by the President of any disposition to meet the issue by a declaration of war.

There was sporadic handclapping when the President said that he would sustain Admiral Mayo and "insist that the flag of the United States shall be saluted in such a way as to indicate a new spirit and attitude on the part of the Huertistas."

A little later a few handclaps were given when the President stated that, if armed conflict should come, the United States would be fighting only Gen. Huerta and his following, and this Government's object would be only to restore to the Mexican people the opportunity to set up their own laws and government again.

A moment later the President was interrupted by applause when he said he believed that he spoke for the American people in saying that this Government had no desire to control in any degree the affairs of our sister republic.

Toward the end of his address he was interrupted by applause as he requested the authority of Congress for the use of the armed forces of the nation to obtain from Gen. Huerta "the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States."

When the President concluded his address there was another round of handclapping, which was general on the Democratic side and was shared to some extent by those on the Republican side. John R. Mann, the Republican leader, and Representative Murdock, the Progressive leader, did not join in this.

This burst of applause continued as the President shook hands with the Vice President and the Speaker and left the chamber, followed by members of his Cabinet.

Wanted More Concrete Facts.

The failure of the President to rouse the two houses to great enthusiasm by his address became the subject of comment as soon as he had gone away. In a short time persons around the Capitol were asserting that the Senate and the House, which had expected to be roused to patriotic fervor, had been disappointed over the presentation of the President's arguments in favor of giving him the right to use the army and the navy to bring Gen. Huerta to terms.

COWBOYS WANT TO FIGHT.

"Supreme Boss" Wires Garrison Their Offer and Some Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 20.—The fighting spirit of the West has been aroused by developments in the Mexican situation. The loyalty of the "Rough Rider" citizenship is shown by this telegram which was sent to Washington to-day by the National Order of Cowboy Rangers:

Denver, Col., April 20, 1914.

Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

In event of war with Mexico, the National Order of Cowboy Rangers stands ready to organize regiment of 600 to 1,000 rangers from the plains of the West. Hang the steel onto them and don't pull leather.

A. U. MAYFIELD,
Supreme Boss, National Order of Cowboy Rangers.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 20.—The services of a fully equipped regiment of cavalry organized by ranchmen, polo players, and other horsemen, were offered to President Wilson in a telegram dispatched to Washington to-day by Sherman H. Stow and A. S. Patterson. The regiment will be composed of expert riders from the cattle ranches and the polo fields, officered by men who have seen active service.

SAYS MEXICANS WILL UNITE.

De la Barra Expects Patriotism to Banish Discord.

PARIS, April 20.—Francisco de la Barra, Mexican Minister to France, in an authorized statement to-day said:

"Events demonstrate how strong patriotic feelings are among Mexicans. The love of their country will cause all discord to disappear."

The Minister received a large number of Mexicans, who came to express patriotic sentiments.

No explanation from Gen. Huerta regarding the attitude of Mexico toward the United States has been received by the French Foreign Office.

FLEET MAY USE THE CANAL.

But Goethals Will Rush Cucaracha Work Only on Special Orders.

PANAMA, April 20.—Only in case of urgent necessity may battleships use the Panama Canal in proceeding to the blockade of the Mexican Pacific ports in the event the American fleet off the west coast should prove to be insufficient.

This was made plan by Gov. Goethals to-day. He said that if the United States Government insisted upon it, he could speed up the work on the Cucaracha slide in order to obtain a forty-five-foot channel. He could, he said, also demolish the Empire Bridge across the canal, and tear out the railway trestle at Paraiso.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy has requested information relative to the passage of warships.

GALVESTON TROOPS MAY EMBARK TO-DAY

Fifth Brigade Ordered to Prepare to Sail at Once—Transports Take On Extra Supplies.

BORDER PATROL ON ALERT

Cavalrymen Required to Sleep Beside Their Boots and Saddles—Watch Federals Across River.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 20.—Special trains bearing soldiers have been rushing into Galveston all afternoon bringing back the troops from Houston, fifty miles inland, where they went on a practice march that should have lasted fifteen days, but was cut short by the hurry-up orders from Washington sending them back ready for embarkation for Mexico.

The entire Fifth Brigade, comprising the Fourth, Seventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-Eighth Infantry, has been tentatively ordered to embark on transports on Tuesday morning, and in case of a movement of land forces to Mexico, this will be the first brigade to go. The Fourth and Sixth Brigades constituting the remainder of the Second Division, have received no orders so far. Gen. Frederick Funston returned to Headquarters in advance of the troops.

Gen. Bliss to-day ordered the transports to take on additional provisions sufficient to last 10,000 men thirty days. They already were provisioned with fourteen days' rations for that number of men.

Prior to the recent trouble two-thirds of the Second Division was stationed at Texas City and one-third here, but now all the troops are being brought to this side of the bay, where the transports can be more easily reached. Equipment and accoutrements of the Fourth and Sixth Brigades have not moved from Texas City, and the troops of those brigades are still there, but the Quartermaster's supplies are being kept here. The Fifth Brigade is encamping in this city and by the time it could embark the Fourth and Sixth could be brought here by rail from Texas City. The troops cannot embark from that place because the water is too shallow for the transports to enter in such support.

Special trains were sent from Galveston for the troops as early as 2 o'clock this morning, the roads having anticipated such an order and having held cars waiting. The first troops began arriving about noon and by night all had reached their former camps.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 20.—Orders have been received at the headquarters of the Southern Department, commanded by Gen. Bliss, to prepare the army transport at Galveston for service. The work is being pushed under the direction of Col. L. D. Johnson, the office of port of embarkation. The transports will be used for the transportation of the troops of the Second Division to Tampico and Vera Cruz. There are four of the vessels—the Kilpatrick, McClellan, Meade, and Sumner—each with accommodations for about 2,000 men.

The transports may leave on Tuesday morning. A tentative order has been issued for the Fifth Brigade of the Second Division to embark at that time.

The command has an aggregate strength of about 5,000 men. Although the troops at Galveston and Texas City are not included in the Southern Department, port of embarkation at Galveston is within the jurisdiction of Gen. Bliss.

It is not expected that any immediate shifts will be made among the troops in the border patrol because of the crisis in Mexico. There are only three important border points held by Federals across from Delrio, Eagle Pass, and Laredo. The United States has about 3,000 troops distributed among these stations, and at headquarters that force is regarded as capable of coping with Mexican Federal troops of three times its strength.

All the other border towns on the Mexican side are held by the Constitutionalists, and army officers say they may be counted on to assist United States troops rather than cause trouble in this country's dealings with Huerta. However, if war is declared, it is probable that all the troops on the border will be ordered to cross the Rio Grande. It is taken for granted that resistance will be encountered only at points held by Federals.

HIGH TENSION AT EL PASO.

Cavalry Patrols Mexican Section—Rebels Counsel Quiet.

EL PASO, Texas, April 20.—"Little Chihuahua," as the Mexican section of the city is known, and where 60 per cent. of the Mexican inhabitants of the city reside, is being patrolled by United States cavalrymen and infantrymen to-night.

This and other precautionary measures were determined on this afternoon at a conference between Mayor Kelly and Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, commanding the troops at Fort Bliss.

At the army post the cavalrymen were ordered to sleep with boots and saddles at their sides. They can be up and away in case of an alarm in less than five minutes.

At Juarez, Col. Avila, the rebel commander, instructed that any soldier or civilian making wanton or provocative use of firearms should be shot at once. He is determined, as are the American authorities, to use every precaution against provoking an outbreak while feeling is at the present high tension.

Col. Hatfield and Mayor Kelly agreed on many details for the co-operation of soldiers and police in case of an outbreak, and they will know just what to do in case of incendiarism, rioting, or attacks on the water supply or other public utilities.

Meanwhile, the city was quiet. The situation is a reaction from the months of anxiety felt here and the first excitement over President Wilson's definite action tended to quiet rather than excite those whose fortunes were wrapped up in the future condition of Mexico.

The authorities do not look for any outbreak among the people, particularly in El Paso. It is thought that should irresponsible Mexicans attempt reprisals, these would take in the smaller settlements along the Rio Grande, where the Mexican population outnumbers the Americans four to one.

There is no real anxiety here over the situation, although stories are frequently told of timid women who are known to be secreting their valuables.

There are in this city and along the river subject to call 2,000 troops available for instant action, as follows:

Headquarters and Second Squadron Fifteenth Cavalry, with machine gun platoon; seven troops and machine gun platoon of the Thirteenth Cavalry; First Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry; the Twentieth Infantry, with machine gun platoon, Battery C, Sixth Field Artillery and Company I of the Signal Corps.

In addition the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments could be brought here from Douglas and Fort Huachuaca, Ariz., within twenty-four hours.

A supply of 2,500 rifles consigned to the rebels at Juarez were sent across the river to-day.

FORT BLISS, Texas, April 20.—Vigilance at the Mexicon prison camp was redoubled to-day on receipt of information hinting at the possibility of a plot to free the 6,000 Federal soldiers interned here. A "dead line" has been drawn inside the fence.

It was learned that a man, on whom close watch has been kept for months, had purchased several wire clippers which might be used to cut the barbed wire around the camp.

At intervals around the camp sentries, standing on elevated platforms, are on guard with loaded rifles, and four rapid-fire guns are ready in case of an outbreak.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, April 20.—Federal officers in Piedras Negras to-day met at headquarters and repeatedly cheered the Mexican President for his refusal to order a salute to the flag of the United States. The military band paraded the streets, and bulletins were posted announcing that Huerta had "called the Yankee bluff."

The Constitutionalist junta in Eagle Pass also met here to-day and adopted resolutions of regret at the action of Huerta. The Tampico incident, they said, was a deliberate act intended to cause intervention and prevent the victory of the Constitutionalists. Members of the junta said that even if the United States intervened the Constitutionalists would not under no conditions aid Huerta, but would preserve a neutral attitude.

FORT STEVENS, Ore., April 20.—Orders were issued here to-day for all the coast defense commands at Fort Stevens to prepare for orders to leave at once for Mexico. If called on for Mexican duty the commands will take up infantry duties.

Each company has recently been provided with machine guns and field artillery pieces.

WEST POINT DEEPLY STIRRED.

Early Graduation of Class of 106 Expected if Clash Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, April 20.—The Mexican situation created intense excitement at this post to-day. Officers and cadets alike showed the greatest interest, and the telegraph and telephone offices were besieged during the afternoon and evening by anxious inquirers, all eager for the latest news from Washington. Not since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war has there been such a stir among the cadets.

The future officers are expecting an early graduation of the first class in the event of intervention in Mexico. The class of 1858 graduated in April of that year and lost some of its members before Santiago a few months later. In 1901 the first class graduated in February, four months ahead of time, and the majority of the men went to the Far East and participated in the army's task of putting down the insurrection in the Philippines.

The post has been alive with rumors of early graduation for a month, but nothing official has been given out here. June 12 has been selected as the date for the graduation, and not yet been changed. There are 106 cadets in the first class who will become Second Lieutenants upon graduation.

The meagre "war" news that came through the telegraph office to-night was cheered by the battalion of cadets as the bulletins were read to them by the cadet officers.

Among the officers stationed here the excitement is at fever heat. Groups were gathered in the library and mess to-night discussing the situation. Many requests for relief from duty here in the event of hostilities have been already made to the War Department.

WANTS BORDER PATROLLED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In a telegram to Representative Garner of his State, Gov. Colquitt of Texas suggests that if the policy of this Government is to blockade Mexican ports in order to starve out Huerta it should be extended to the seizure of Mexican border towns. In this connection he mentioned Matamoras, Neuva Laredo, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and Juarez.

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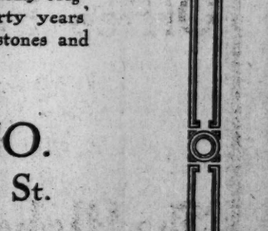

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MILITIA OF ALL THE STATES READY FOR A WAR CALL

MILITIA READY, SAY GOVERNORS

Chief Executives of Many States Send Messages of Confidence to The Times.

SURE OF PROMPT RESPONSE

Without Exception, They Say the National Guard Is Prepared for Any Call.

24 HOURS TO MOBILIZE

Assurances from Capitals from Maine to Washington and from Minnesota to Louisiana.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday asked the Governors of the various States as to the readiness of the militia for active service. These replies were received:

25,000 from New York.

ALBANY, April 20.—The militia of New York State is well prepared for any emergency, and can put from 20,000 to 25,000 trained men into service at short notice.

MARTIN H. GLYNN, Governor.

Rhode Island's Force.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.—Rhode Island has 1,600 National Guardsmen armed and equipped ready to respond whenever the Government may call.

A. J. POTHIER, Governor.

Illinois Has 7,500 Now.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—Can mobilize 7,500 fully equipped and drilled members of the National Guard within twenty-four hours and 15,000 within one week. Can have 50,000 undrilled volunteers within thirty days.

E. F. DUNNE, Governor.

Minnesota's Promise.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—Minnesota National Guard is in the very best condition and can be ready for service on very short notice.

A. O. EBERHARDT, Governor.

"First-Class Shape" in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., April 20.—National Guard is in first-class shape. The men are ready to go on short notice.

L. B. HANNA, Governor.

South Carolina To Do Her Share.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20.—South Carolina will furnish her share of soldiers and be prepared upon short notice.

COLE L. BLEASE, Governor.

Georgia Troops Ready.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—Georgia troops are in excellent condition for war.

JOHN M. SLATON, Governor.

Preparedness in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 20.—Maryland's militia is in a state of preparedness and ready to move on short notice.

P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH, Governor.

Louisiana's Reply.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 20.—Replying to your wire of this date, I will state that the Louisiana militia is fully armed and equipped for field service and can be assembled on short notice.

L. E. HALL, Governor.

"Fine Organization" in Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., April 20.—Maine's State militia can be moved at short notice. It is a fine organization and well-trained for service.

WILLIAM T. HAINES, Governor.

From Washington State.

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 20.—Replying in Gov. Lester's absence, should National Guard be called out for war duty at this time the State of Washington could furnish between 1,500 and 2,000 fully equipped and trained troops.

IRVINE W. SIEGAU, Secretary to the Governor.

North Carolina Anxious to March.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20.—Our troops are thoroughly organized, well drilled, and equipped. Their commanding officers have already notified me that all the companies are ready and anxious for marching orders.

LOCKE CRAIG, Governor.

Montana Has a Regiment.

HELENA, Mon., April 20.—Montana has one regiment ready for action and could enlist more on short notice.

S. V. STEWART, Governor.

Michigan Recently Tested.

LANSING, Mich., April 20.—Michigan is proud to say its National Guard is fully prepared to answer a call. It is in splendid condition, full in numbers, well equipped, and to a man ready to defend its country's honor. The late efficient service in the big copper strike demonstrated the ability of both officers and men. So complete is the organization that the entire National Guard can be mobilized in a few hours' notice.

WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS, Governor.

Virginia's Trained Men.

RICHMOND, Va., April 20.—The Virginia Volunteers, this State's part of the National Guard, number 2,200 officers and men on a peace footing in forty companies of infantry and three batteries of field artillery, all equipped to War Department's standard, while reserves of former members would make easy the recruiting up to the war footing of at least 4,000 soldiers with military training. Officers have regularly attended the camps of instruction, few being excused, and have taken prescribed correspondence courses making high grades. Rigid examinations prior to annual camps have left physical standard up to high mark.

H. C. STUART, Governor.

Wyoming's Men Hardened.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 20.—The National Guard here is as ready as that of any other State. The men have been regularly drilled, have been in camp with regular troops, and inspected by regular army officers; they are splendid men physically, and have been accustomed to hardships. I believe if needed they will respond cheerfully to any call of the President.

JOSEPH M. CARR, Governor.

Texas Has 4,000 Men.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 20.—Texas has 4,000 National Guardsmen, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery companies. On account of the disturbed condition on the Texas border, all of these State troops have been in a state of preparedness for some time. I can have 4,000 good State troops ready to move to the border in twenty-four hours. I have received to-day numerous offers to raise new regiments if needed.

O. B. COLQUITT, Governor.

300 ENLIST IN NAVY.

Philadelphia Has a Rush to Join the Service.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—More than 300 men enlisted to-day for service as bluejackets in the navy and the Marine Corps. Many requests were turned down. It was the greatest rush since the Spanish-American war.

One of the first to volunteer was Senator Henry A. du Pont of Wilmington. Although 76 years old and a civil war veteran, he forwarded his name to Washington.

Two hundred inmates of the Old Men's Home, nearly all civil war veterans, volunteered. The majority of recruits favored the navy.

SENATE PASSES ARMY BILL.

House Volunteer Measure Goes Through Without Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Before the delivery of the President's speech the Mexican situation was brought sharply to the attention of the Senate, and quick action was taken in at least one particular. In response to an earnest plea from Senator Chamberlain of Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the Senate passed, without debate and without a rollcall, the Volunteer Army bill that passed the House some months ago.

"This bill," explained Mr. Chamberlain, "was approved by Mr. Root when he was Secretary of War, and later by Secretary Taft, Secretary Dickinson, and the present Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison. If ever there was a need for having such a measure on the statute books, that need is now."

Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, first objected and then let the measure pass. Then he moved to reconsider, and that motion will prevent the Senate's unimportant amendments from reaching the House before to-morrow. Mr. Reed explained that he feared the bill would permit the volunteer officers of one State to command the soldiers from another. Besides, he said, he liked more deliberation. His action angered his colleagues, and it is not unlikely that he will withdraw his motion to-morrow. He said this evening that he wanted time to study it.

The Mexican question was mentioned first in the Senate by the Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the Senate, in his opening prayer. He referred to the "stern facts of life," and asked for "firmness in the right," "peace with honor," and "brotherhood with universal justice."

No sooner was the Senate convened than Mr. Chamberlain introduced a bill identical with the item in the Urgent Deficiency bill of March, 1898, that gave President McKinley $50,000,000 to use in the national defense as he saw fit. Mr. Chamberlain's bill was introduced apparently on his own initiative, but it was part of the programme that a vote of money should follow hard upon the heels of the resolution authorizing the use of force. Mr. Chamberlain's bill reads:

"That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to expend, in his discretion, for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, the sum of $50,000,000 out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended."

The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

In Final Refusal of an Unconditional Salute Huerta Insists the Dolphin's Boat Bore No Flag

His Minister of Foreign Affairs Gives Out Text of Protocol He Proposed, and Asserts Belief That the Civilized World Will Find Mexico's Conduct Was Wise and Temperate.

MEXICO CITY, April 20.—Señor Portillo y Rojas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in announcing that it would be impossible to agree to the demand of the United States that the flag of that country be unconditionally saluted, gave out the following statement:

On the 9th of the present month, between 11 and noon, a boat without an American flag and with nine marines and one officer landed at a point called the beach of Iturbide in Tampico. Col. Raymond Hinojosa, who has charge of defending that point, detained the marines and officer and conducted them to the presence of the General who had command of the fort, Ignacio Morelos Zaragoza. It should be remembered that at this time the port not only was under military control, but was withstanding an attack by rebels.

Gen. Zaragoza immediately and without even investigating the case, put the marines and the officer at liberty, placed Hinojosa in prison, and sent an apology to Rear Admiral Mayo, the commander of the American fleet.

We thought the incident was closed, but unfortunately this was not so, because Mayo sent to him some time afterward an ultimatum wherein he asked that a second apology be presented to him by the staff of the chief of the fort, Gen. Zaragoza; that the American flag be hoisted at a public place in Tampico and saluted by twenty-one guns, and, besides the severe punishment of Hinojosa, stipulating that all this be done within twenty-four hours.

The time was later extended when diplomatic pourparlers were begun between the Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, the Minister being absent at that date, and continued until now.

The President of Mexico, when informed of the case, ordered another investigation of the facts and the punishment of the guilty officer if it were proved he was blameworthy. He also authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to express regret on account of the incident. When he became aware that the American Government supported the request of Rear Admiral Mayo relative to a salute of the American flag which had not been insulted, he proposed to show his good-will toward the American people, though he did not think that such a request was just, proposing that the flags of the two nations be hoisted and saluted reciprocally and simultaneously.

The American Government did not agree with that idea, but insisted upon Rear Admiral Mayo's request, giving assurances that, according to international practice, the salute would be returned by American cannon after the salute to the American flag. This was not accepted by President Huerta, who insisted upon his proposition.

America's Final Word.

Then the American Government determined that pourparlers be brought to an end by the final decision of President Huerta within a term which expired at 6 o'clock to-night, announcing that if by that time he had not agreed to the salute of the American flag as requested, the affair would be presented to the American Congress for decision.

The Mexican Government, believing that the salute in question was of no importance unless previously and formally agreed upon by both parties, proposed the signing of a protocol, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs presented last night a draft of such protocol to the American Chargé d'Affaires, Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

O'Shaughnessy answered that he must consult his Government; that he would advise the Minister of the nature of this answer, and this afternoon he communicated to the Minister the fact that his Government did not accept the idea of a signature of any protocol whatever, but wanted an unconditional salute of the American flag. This the Mexican Government refused, feeling it had done all possible, in view of the friendly understanding between the two Governments, and believing the acceptance of such an imposition would be equivalent to yielding by Mexico to humiliation. The Mexican Government is confident that the civilized world will find its conduct has been wise and temperate; that it has observed all the requirements of international law, and that the refusal to yield further is inspired only by a regard for its honor and dignity.

Proposed Protocol.

The draft of the protocol by Mexico, refused signature by the United States, follows:

With a view of putting an end to the lamentable incident which occurred on the 9th inst. at Port Tampico, caused by the detention of nine men and one American officer; considering that such marines were immediately put at liberty by Gen. Zaragoza, commander of Port Tampico, and that said officer presented an apology to Rear Admiral Mayo, commander of the American squadron in those waters; that afterward, when the President of the Republic of Mexico became advised of the facts, he expressed regret through the Office of Foreign Relations for the incident and ordered that a full investigation be made, to the end that the guilty might be punished if any be found guilty; and finally that the action in question was due to the zealousness of a subaltern, which might be regarded as excusable if it is taken into consideration that the marines when detained had gone ashore in uniform without permission of the military authorities, the port being at the moment not only in a state of war but under attack by rebels, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, acting in their official capacities, agree as follows:

First—That the Mexican Government, inspired by a desire of showing the good-will it feels toward the people of the United States and acting in the same manner wherein the United States has done in similar cases, binds itself that the American flag be saluted at Tampico by twenty-one guns from the Mexican shore batteries or a Mexican warship in those waters.

Second—That the cannon referred to in the preceding article shall be fired at the moment when the American flag shall be hoisted to a masthead on the Mexican shore.

Third—That the Government of the United States binds itself to salute the Mexican flag immediately following the salute by the Mexicans to the American flag, with twenty-one guns of the man-of-war Dolphin, or of any other battleship at anchor in those waters.

Fourth—The guns to which the preceding article refer shall be fired at the moment when the Mexican flag shall be hoisted to the top of a mast of the aforesaid man-of-war or of any other warship in those waters, and to this end both contracting parties attach their signature.

MERCHANTMEN TOLD TO QUIT VERA CRUZ

Navy Department Orders All American Ships to Leave the Harbor.

WOMEN TAKING REFUGE

Accept Consul Canada's Invitation to Go on Board Refugee Ships —Other Ports Warned.

VERA CRUZ, April 20.—Commander Charles F. Hughes, Chief of Staff of the United States Atlantic fleet, to-day called on Gen. Gustavo Maass, commander of the Federal troops at Vera Cruz, and on the commander of the port, and requested them to order all American merchant vessels out of the harbor.

Commander Hughes then went on board the Spanish and the British warships anchored off this port, and informed their commanders of his action.

William W. Canada, the American Consul here, is making arrangements to have the foreigners in the city taken on board the merchant vessels should the necessity arise.

All American and other foreign women have been asked by Consul Canada to take refuge on vessels now in the harbor, preferably on board the Mexico and the Esperanza of the Ward Line, the latter of which has been chartered by the United States Navy. American women are acting upon his suggestion.

He is endeavoring to inform all foreigners of President Wilson's action, and under instructions from the Department of State reminds them of a previous warning to withdraw from Mexico.

Orders to repeat these instructions to Tampico and Monterey and to inform Americans at Tuxpam and Puerto Mexico have been received by the Consul.

No indication of disorder has been observed in the city to-day, and it is still believed here that the precautions taken will not be followed by drastic action.

The tables in the outdoor dining and drinking places abou the central plaza of the city were filled as usual with people, who laughed and chatted as they ate and drank. The conversation naturally was chiefly with regard to the course of the Washington Government as the result of President Huerta's refusal to salute the American flag, but tango teas, boating parties, and other diversions came in for a fair amount of talk.

Mexicans in many cases fraternized with Americans, and in a saloon near the cable office a dozen American sailors who had strayed from the swimming beach sang popular songs for hours at a time, while a good-natured policeman on the corner twirled his club and smiled.

Proprietors of restaurants, merchants, and, even newsboys, anticipated increased values and jumped their prices somewhat to-day, while exchange was quoted somewhat higher. It is feared that conditions will grow steadily worse.

Communication by launch with the American war vessels lying off the port was rendered difficult to-day by a stiff norther.

DANIELS PRAISES MAYO.

Congratulates Himself as Having Discovered Admiral's Abilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—"How I discovered Mayo" was told to-day by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Fresh from the Cabinet meeting that marked the prelude of President Wilson's appearance before Congress, Mr. Daniels stood in the rain at the foot of the long flight of steps leading to the main doorway of the Navy Department and expressed himself in terms that showed he regarded himself as a good picker of good men.

"When Capt. Potts was to be detached from duty as aid to personnel in the Navy Department," said Mr. Daniels, "I decided that I wanted as his successor an officer who had seen little or no service in Washington. What I wanted was somebody with a new point of view, and I was particularly anxious to get somebody familiar with naval conditions on the Pacific Coast.

"So I called for a list of Captains who had seen long service on the Pacific Coast and had not been on duty here in Washington for any extended period, if at all. Among the several names submitted to me was that of Mayo, who was then a Captain. I was very much impressed with his record and decided to have him come here. He was ordered to Washington ostensibly for consultation in regard to the Mare Island Navy Yard, which he then commanded, but in reality to give me a chance to look him over.

"In order that the looking-over process might be conducted under the best conditions, I asked Admiral Mayo to accompany me to witness the target practice of the Atlantic fleet off the Virginia Capes. My observation of him and my conversations with him on that trip confirmed the favorable impression I had formed from looking over his record, and I appointed him aid to personnel. But when Mayo became a Rear Admiral, as he did shortly after he came to Washington, he wanted to go to sea to fly his flag as a squadron commander. I sympathized with that ambition of his, and he was given command of one of the squadrons in Mexican waters. I was glad to have him there, where a man of ability, discretion and experience, could best serve the Government and the navy.

"Admiral Mayo is one of the most modest men in the world, and he would have been the last to push himself forward. So I feel that I ought to be very well satisfied with selecting him for the duty he is now performing."

In the navy Admiral Mayo has been known as a "coaster," that is, an officer who preferred station on the Pacific Coast.

ESTEVA BLAMES LIND.

Mexican Consul General Says His Action Aggravated the Situation.

Manuel de Esteva, the newly appointed Consul General of Mexico, who arrived here last Friday from Mexico City, waited anxiously yesterday in his office at 17 Battery Place for news from his Government; but up to 5 o'clock, when he went home, nothing had been received.

Consul General de Esteva said that in his opinion the situation had been aggravated by the actions of John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico.

"Mr. Lind expected to be received as an Ambassador," he said, "but President Huerta did not regard him as such. Mr. Lind returned from Mexico City feeling hurt at his reception."

"How do you think Mexicans generally would regard intervention by the United States?" the Consul General was asked.

"I feel certain that all classes will join against a common enemy," he replied. "It does not matter what country is the invader. Mexico will fight for her freedom. I think that Villa and Carranza will remain neutral, but they will not join the United States. In my opinion, President Huerta does not want their aid. Mexico has one of the best forces of artillery in the world, and about 200,000 highly trained, well-armed men, active in the present civil war in Mexico. Another 100,000 well-trained men could be placed in the field at short notice.

MEMORANDUM
26757
Mr Owner of the Maxwell numbered 26757 N. Y.
Above is a sketch I made of your wise Chauffeur at 35th St. & 5th Ave. during the shower yesterday morning, as he was putting on Tire Chains.—
If he is always as cautious your wife and children will always be well guarded from the perils of skidding.
Yours for Safety
J. C. L.

A little light on the subject

¶ The President of a great business institution was in Saks' buying his clothes the other day, and was constrained to remark that the advertising man who overlooked the wonderful lighting of the Saks clothing shop was not making the best of his opportunities.

¶ Thank you, Sir, for shedding the light of your observation before us. We can reproach you with no such omission. You see both the merit of Saks clothes and the great advantage of the lofty, well-lighted aisles in which they are sold.

¶ Will others be good enough to see the light?

Suits $17.50 to $45
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Chauffeurs' Apparel

¶ There are all kinds of apparel for the chauffeur, just as there are all kinds of cars—but some few cars are the leaders, and Saks' for Chauffeurs' apparel has long held that distinction alone.

The choice of the wise

¶ Because they are dependable in fabric, in finish, in fit, and in style—and because they are the product of a house which treats the chauffeur as a business and not as a side line.

The hope of the otherwise

¶ Because, even as the chauffeur finds out the best cars by a process of elimination, so the self-same process will eventually bring him to us for his motor wear.

Motor Apparel Shop, Sixth Floor

Saks-Mendel Wardrobe Trunks

¶ Made of three-ply maple and basswood, and covered with vulcanized fibre, or keratol, the higher-priced models being rawhide bound.

¶ Fitted with 14 hangers and having a capacity of 14 to 20 gowns, or from 6 to 14 suits of clothes, as the case may be.

Complete as a bureau

¶ Particularly convenient in divisibility, having compartments for all the small loseable things of travel, and collapsible compartments for hats that cannot be crowded.

$35 to $150
but these the features:
$35, $50, $65

Steel Girder Suit Cases
Made of solid English sole leather, with a steel frame squared to all sides.
$20, $22.50 & $25

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Trust Companies Advertise the Risk

of selecting a friend executor of your will on the basis of his sterling character.

WHY?

This message printed last Fall was retained by business men and answered months later. It MUST be important.

This applies to women as well as men.

Thos. P. Spencer
149 Broadway
New York

Your Outer Self and Your Inner Self

THEY are like two Dromios—perfect reflections of one another.

* *

Your outer self will look extremely well in a $20 or $25 Weber and Heilbroner suit.

But if your inner self will feel more comfortable, or luxurious, in a $30 or $35 suit, isn't it economy to get the better suit?

* *

Whichever best fits your check-book, we believe you will look better and feel better in these Weber and Heilbroner clothes, made especially for the New Yorker, than in any other ready-to-wear clothes you have ever seen.

* *

Suits and overcoats, $20 to $45.

Between your outer and your inner selves, Weber and Heilbroner haberdashery will produce the maximum feeling of luxury at minimum cost.

Manhattan Spring Shirts, in beautiful new silks, madras, percales and mixtures, $1.50 to $10.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner hats, distinctive and correct styles, $3, $4 and $5.

Largest Distributors of Manhattan Shirts.

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Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
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BY
Mr. Henry Clews, Jr.
April 20th to May 16th

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Office Furniture Sale

We will announce in detail on to-morrow, April 22d, the largest event in office furniture ever known.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
Main Store, 380 Broadway, Cor. White Street.
Branch Store, 30 Church St. (Hudson Terminal Building).

Let Sanatogen help Nature Rebuild

WHEN the battle with illness is over and Nature turns to the task of rebuilding the bodily forces, no help is more welcome than that of Sanatogen.

For to the nerve-cells and the blood stream, worn and depleted by the long struggle, Sanatogen brings the very foods they hunger for—pure albumen and organic phosphorus—and in so natural a form that they are taken up without effort.

It is such help as this—restorative, reconstructive help that the convalescing system must have. And times without number, physicians have expressed most enthusiastic approval of Sanatogen's tonic, revitalizing influences on nerves weakened by long illness.

But when 19,000 of them go on record in writing, and scores of celebrated people enthusiastically tell how Sanatogen has helped *them*—how it has made good the overdraft of nervous energy, improved digestion and brought back refreshing slumber—there is but one thing for *you* to do—if *your* nerves need help—and that is *start taking Sanatogen.*

Colonel Watterson, the famous editor, writes: "I feel that I owe it to truth to state that I have made a thorough trial of the chemical preparation known as Sanatogen, and that I have found it most efficacious and beneficial. I was stricken down last September by a stubborn attack of Cystitis. And I do not believe I could have recovered my vitality as I have done without this Sanatogen operating equally upon the digestive organs and nerve centers.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in three sizes from $1.00 up.

● *Grand Prize International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913*

SANATOGEN
ENDORSED BY OVER 19,000 PHYSICIANS

Send for Elbert Hubbard's new book—"Health in the Making." Written in his attractive manner and filled with his shrewd philosophy together with capital advice on Sanatogen, health and contentment. It is FREE. Tear this off as a reminder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 26 Irving Place, New York.

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Our line is so extensive and varied that it will be impossible to install an exhibit that would do justice to each machine. We will be pleased to see you at our new salesrooms and endeavor to make your call profitable and interesting.

The following modern machinery should interest you:

Lanston Monotype Casters and Composing Machines (Unit B) $750

These machines will do work equal to any new caster. We can only quote this low figure on account of an advantageous deal whereby we took 22 of these casters from the plant of The New York Sun, the same being replaced by Linotype Machines. Some of these casters have been installed in the largest print shops in the East and are giving the best of satisfaction. Let us show you some of these in operation.

Lanston Monotype Keyboard, Style D, (Unit E,) guaranteed equal to new.. $350
Mergenthaler Linotype Machine, Model No. 3.....1,600
With Rogers Tabular Attachment, $100 extra.
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Mergenthaler Linotype Machine, Model No. 1, two letter attachment.....1,100
Mergenthaler Linotype Machine, Model No. 1, single letter.....950
Mergenthaler Linotype Lead and Slug Caster, equal to new.....500

LINOTYPE MATRICES, MAGAZINES, FURNACES, ETC.

7-Pt. and 8-Pt. Simplex Typesetting Machines.....200
We now have on our floor 15 Linotype Machines.

PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.

New Model Cottrell, 46x62, convertible delivery.....1,400
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A good move—Coffee to
POSTUM
"There's a Reason"

LABOR REPUDIATES HAYWOOD'S SEDITIOUS TALK—FOREIGN COMMENT

LABOR LEADERS DERIDE HAYWOOD

Call I. W. W. Chief's Talk of a Strike Against War Ridiculous.

GOVERNMENT IGNORES HIM

Attorney General Won't Move Against Agitator Unless He Commits Some Overt Act.

UNIONS DEPRECATE WAR

But in General Will Support Government, Times Inquiry Throughout the Country Shows.

Although District Attorney Whitman and United States District Attorney Marshall gave some attention yesterday to the speech of William D. Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, at Carnegie Hall Sunday night in which Haywood advocated a general strike in case of war with Mexico, there was no indication that either official would move to arrest Haywood upon a charge of sedition. As to the attitude of the labor leaders themselves, as revealed by inquiries made throughout the country by THE NEW YORK TIMES, while they expressed themselves strongly against war as an institution, in the great majority of cases they repudiated Haywood's utterances and scouted the idea of a general strike.

District Attorney Whitman looked up the laws both as to sedition and as to treason. His opinion, based upon the texts of the laws was that the advocating of a general strike of the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners, for which Haywood said he acted as spokesman, would come more definitely under the statute defining treason than that defining sedition. However, Mr. Whitman found that the offense, if it should be held that any offense was committed, was against a Federal and not a State law. It was learned at the District Attorney's office that Mr. Whitman had instructed his assistants to let the matter pass an' to leave the question to be handled entirely by the Federal District Attorney's office.

At the Federal Building United States District Attorney Marshall let it be known that he would act only upon receipt of instructions from Washington, and that up to the hour of leaving his office no such instructions had arrived.

In response to a note asking him if he would discuss the statutes as to treason and sedition in their possible application to Haywood as Haywood made, Mr. Marshall replied that he knew of the case only through what he had seen in the newspapers and did not care to discuss it without fuller data.

"If Haywood attempts to carry out the threats he made in Carnegie Hall on Sunday night, this would be a good time to wipe him out and his whole rebellious organization," said former Judge Peter S. Grosscup yesterday at the Waldorf. "However, I do not believe he represents the sentiment of the best element in the Western Federation of Miners or any labor union.

"It is impossible to tell in advance just what steps should be taken in the case of a man such as Haywood, but he will be sure to do something that can be made a basis of action. Yet there are lots of people in New York who are just as bad as he, and just as anarchistic. If we go to war with Mexico, we ought to make a clean sweep at home as well as in Mexico. We are not going to have another period of national prosperity and self-respect until we establish the power of the law at home as well as in Mexico."

Among Socialists and I. W. W. agitators responsible for the Carnegie Hall mass meeting there was some disposition to discount Haywood's claims that the United Mine Workers could stop a war by going out on general strike.

"It was just some of Big Bill's hot air," said one Socialist leader. Frank Bohn, who heard what Haywood had to say, looked for the situation to be such that less than 25 per cent. of the coal miners of the country were members of the United Mine Workers. Big Bill's dream was a pipe dream, "and it never could come true."

Max Eastman, who presided at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting, said he would be much astonished if it should turn out that advocating general strikes against war was treason or sedition.

"Respectable bodies all over the world, especially international bodies, have advocated such strikes," he said, "and I know of scores of resolutions on the subject. Haywood did not speak in the tone of an exhorter. He simply narrated what the United Mine Workers had done months ago to prepare for the possibility of war. If his remarks were seditious, then there will surely be a great deal of seditious discussion in the near future, as societies opposed to war hold their meetings."

Julius Gerber, Secretary of the Socialist Party, called a number of Socialist leaders together yesterday at the party headquarters, at 239 East Eighty-fourth Street, to discuss the Haywood situation. They decided that the most serious and possible sedition lay in the fact that Haywood had asked for a rising of the workers, whereas it has always been considered perfectly lawful for capitalists to refuse credit to nations engaged in war. The Socialist leaders decided to make all the capital out of the situation they could by pointing out that the United States would never "demand" a loan to carry on the war, but would merely "ask" one. The United States would, on the other hand, demand that labor continue to produce wealth during a war, although labor might be able to stop the war by refusing to labor, as capital might by refusing to extend credit.

The unions in the American Federation of Labor and the regular unions generally outside of the Federation of Labor have no sympathy with the threats of the Industrial Workers of the World to bring about a national strike.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, which represents about 300,000 workers in nearly as many A. F. of L. unions, said:

"The loyalty of the members of the unions as a body to the Government is as strong as it was in the Spanish-American War. We may not agree with all the laws passed by Congress, but we are loyal citizens, and would uphold the Government in any way we could in an emergency like this. Many union men will volunteer in Uncle Sam's army."

In THE NEW YORK TIMES "Ernest Bohm" was made to say, as a representative of the Socialists, that he was opposed to war. It should have read "Frank Bohn."

RIDICULE HAYWOOD'S TALK.

Philadelphia Labor Leaders Say I. W. W. Are of No Importance.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Leaders of organized labor in this city, with few exceptions, indorse the firm stand taken by President Wilson in the Mexican crisis and ridicule William D. Haywood's threat of a general strike if war is declared.

Leonard D. Kraft, Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, said sentiment among laboring men was strong in favor of taking a firm stand against Huerta. He believed that President Wilson had the united support of organized labor. Kraft labeled Haywood's speech as the utterances of a fanatic, who was not recognized by sober-minded labor leaders.

The American Federation of Labor, according to L. Fisher, a representative of the Tile Layers' Union, does not regard the I. W. W as a strong factor in the labor movement of this country and as an organization it does not command consideration at this time.

"The American Federation of Labor would not make itself ridiculous by taking any such action as Haywood proposes," said he. "While our men are against war as a general proposition, they favor settling the dispute in a manner that will maintain our national honor."

H. C. Parker of the United Trades Association declared Haywood's remarks did not appeal to organized labor in this city. He had lost his standing with union men, and was held in contempt by the bona fide labor leaders, said Parker.

George H. Ulrich, President of the Central Labor Union, said that organized labor took the position that war should be prevented at any cost, as it meant the protection of commercial interests in Mexico by the rank and file of laboring men. These men, he asserted, would have to shoulder muskets and do the real fighting, while the autocrats of the country stayed at home.

WANT WAR AVERTED.

Illinois Unions Say Only Commercial Interests Would Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—While labor leaders in Chicago and other industrial centres in the vicinity of this city are not disposed to take seriously the assertion of William D. Haywood that in the event of war the United Mine Workers of America will join the I. W. W. in a general strike, labor heads here are opposed to war with Mexico. At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor the following resolution was presented by Miss Mary O'Reilly, a Socialist leader, and adopted without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, the relations between the United States and Mexico are strained and war seems to threaten; and,

Whereas, the commercial interests are doing their utmost to bring about intervention in Mexico, which would be profitable to them, placing great wealth in their hands, fixing the attention of the American people upon Mexico, and taking it away from the industrial questions upon which the organization and life of labor depends; and,

Whereas, the burden and suffering of war are always placed upon the working classes, while the glories and profits are never shared with them; be it resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor commends President Wilson for his efforts to restrain the greed of the commercial interests and to protect the American people from the horrors of war. Be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that the President, the Cabinet, and the members of Congress be urged to exhaust every possible means to prevent the United States from becoming involved in the struggle with Mexico.

TEXAS UNIONS FOR WILSON.

Will Give Solid Support to the Government in Case of War.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 20.—The possibility of war between the United States and Mexico is not disturbing the union labor people of Texas in the slightest.

J. B. Starling, State Commissioner of Labor, who is in daily touch with the officers of the State Federation of Labor, which organization has a membership of about 30,000, said to-day that he had never heard a member of that body mention the Mexican situation, and that it was absurd to think that a single one of them would go on a strike in case of war.

It is not understood by union labor leaders here who were interviewed by THE TIMES correspondent on the subject what connection there can be between the laboring people of the United States and a war between this country and Mexico. The labor element of Texas would give its united support to the Government in case of war, it was stated.

OFFER TO PULL TRAINS.

American Locomotive Engineers Volunteer Through Stone.

CHICAGO, April 20.—An offer of locomotive engineers to man trains in Mexico was telegraphed to-day to President Wilson and to the Secretary of War from temporary headquarters here of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The telegram read:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers stands ready to furnish locomotive engineers to handle all troop trains that may be needed in Mexico. These men are thoroughly familiar with Mexico and know every foot of railroad there. They, like the rest of us, are Americans and may be relied on.

WARREN F. STONE, Grand Chief Engineer.

"PURE STAGE BUNCOMBE."

Haywood's Threat So Termed in Pittsburgh—I. W. W. Repudiated.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 20.—Pittsburgh labor leaders expressed their regret to-day that the cause of union labor should be made to feel the blow given it without authority by William Haywood in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Sunday night. They were nearly unanimously in the opinion that Haywood represented only the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization which had been driven out of several Western cities where it sought to gain a foothold, and they did not wish to be connected with a body which organized labor in the East had never recognized. They could foresee no situation where allegiance to their cause could conflict with duty to their country.

Van Bittner, President of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, condemned Haywood's threat of a general strike in case of war with Mexico, and said that the I. W. W. President was not speaking for organized labor as it was understood in Pennsylvania.

The I. W. W., he added, could not possibly be construed to be a national labor organization.

Haywood's threat was characterized by J. J. Thorpe, President of the local street car men's union, as "pure stage bacombe."

"Who authorized Haywood to speak for organized labor?" was the query of practically every labor leader in Pittsburgh. All of them spoke with apparent sincerity and authority when they said that President Wilson's hands would be upheld in every move he might make in the Mexican situation.

OPPOSITION IN INDIANA.

Labor Not Convinced Trouble with Huerta Warrants Recourse to Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—Labor leaders generally in this city are opposed to war with Mexico, no matter what the provocation. There are exceptions to this class, but not to the extent of favoring aggressive action. They agree that organized labor is opposed to the enlistment of laboring men in the State militia, because such a service may at any time bring them into conflict with men of their own class, as in the event of strikes and lockouts. While this would not be the case in regard to enlistments for war with a foreign power, there is little doubt that the labor leaders would discourage such enlistments and would not be in sympathy with their country in such a struggle, according to opinions expressed by leaders in this city.

One of the exceptions to this class is President James M. Duncan of the International Typographical Union. He declares that he is first of all an American. That means he is for America in any struggle in which its honor is involved.

"I do not know what would be the attitude of labor in case of a war with Mexico," said Mr. Duncan. "The question is too broad to be disposed of without a great deal of investigation. Speaking for our organization, it would be the same as that of all patriotic Americans. We are for America and for upholding the national honor at any cost."

Edgar Wallace, editor of The Mine Workers Journal, is in touch with the sentiment of the members of the United Mine Workers of America through his position in the organization, but he declined to speak for any one but himself, though using the plural form.

"We can't see," he said, "how we would profit in any way through war with Mexico. We can see only a chance to pay the bills in work and money and such a thing does not appeal to us very strongly. We look upon the present war scare as a preconcerted scheme to conserve the interests of those who have money invested in Mexico and in which we, as laboring people, are not interested. As to the insult to the flag, we can't see how the action of a man whom this Government has never recognized can be regarded as an insult to the nation. Why punish Mexico for the act of a man who, according to our theory, is not the representative of any Government at all? It does not seem to us that this is a ground for war."

W. J. Pfieger of the International Machinists' Union does not believe in war and does not favor war with Mexico except as a last resort.

"Labor's attitude," said he, "will depend wholly upon the causes that lead to war. As an organization we favor peaceful means of settling all controversies, and there ought to be such means invoked in the present situation. These failing, there are insults and abuses that ought to be resisted, the same as in strikes and lockouts. If the causes of war were sufficient labor would uphold the war, but the causes must first exist and be sufficient to justify it."

FRISCO REPUDIATES HIM.

Labor Men There Don't Recognize Haywood's Right to Call Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Andrew J. Gallagher, labor chieftain of San Francisco, said to-night, when informed of Haywood's declaration that a strike would be called in the event of war being declared:

"That is very kind of him. We do not recognize the right of Haywood to call a strike. San Francisco labor deprecates war. We are sorry that circumstances may arise making it necessary. We recognize the fact that there are times when hostile measures are necessary. We are Americans."

ANTHRACITE MINERS SCOFF.

Call Haywood a Mischief Maker and Rainbow Chaser.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 20.—William D. Haywood's prediction that a declaration of war with Mexico will provoke a general strike of the toilers of the United States is not taken seriously by leaders of organized labor in the anthracite mining region. There is little sympathy here with Haywood and the Industrial Workers of the World.

"Haywood is a mischief maker and a rainbow chaser," said Stephen J. McDonald, President of the Scranton Central Labor Union, when asked for his views on Haywood's prediction. "His utterances have never carried any weight among good law-abiding union men, and his hideous speech in New York last night certainly doesn't reflect the sentiment of the United Mine Workers of America. When he talks of miners folding their arms he isn't speaking for that organization, because he has no connection with it. The United Mine Workers are patriotic and intelligent. They pay about as much attention to Haywood as they would to an escaped lunatic."

"CHEAP BID FOR NOTORIETY."

Miners Call Haywood a Fanatic—Disavow Him and Back Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., April 20.—Labor leaders in the anthracite fields say their sympathy and support are with the Wilson Administration in the trouble with Mexico. The United Mine Workers of America, several said, would stand to a man behind the President. They believe that he has been patient, painstaking, and careful in handling the Mexican question and that he is entitled to the support of every American.

The statement of Haywood is ridiculed. His threat of a general strike in case war is declared is regarded as a cheap bid for notoriety from a fanatic.

John M. Mack, Secretary-Treasurer of District 1 to-day said:

"The United Mine Workers have not discussed the Mexican situation, but I know that the rank and file stand ready to back the Administration to a man. Any statement made by Haywood does not represent the sentiment of the United Mine Workers of America."

Roger O'Donnell, attorney for the three anthracite districts of the mine workers, said:

"I know the United Mine Workers of America will back to a man anything that is American. The organization will stand back of the Wilson Administration in the Mexican matter, for it is the belief of all that President Wilson has made the best of a delicate situation. Haywood's threat does not mean anything to us. He does not represent us, and therefore cannot speak for us."

SPEAKS FOR I. W. W. ONLY.

This Is J. W. Sherman's View of Haywood's Threat—War Condemned

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 20.—To-day being a holiday, few expressions of opinion by organized labor on a possible war with Mexico and Haywood's threat of a general strike were obtainable.

James Duncan, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"Organized labor is opposed to strikes except as a last resort. A war is like a strike, only to be resorted to when all other means of settlement have failed. Organized labor regards the situation as different from situations which often arise in Europe, where wars are generally gotten up for the benefit of the fellow who does not do much of the fighting. Labor in those countries is justified in its antagonism to such wars, but our wars are forced upon us by injustice or insult."

Mr. Duncan did not comment on Haywood's threat of a general strike.

John Wayne Sherman, long active both in the Socialist Party and in the labor movement, said:

"Socialists everywhere are opposed to war, which is simply murder on a large scale. I have yet to hear anything which would justify American workingmen in killing Mexican workingmen, or vice versa. It is true that the only thing that is spoken of is the seizure of ports, but there was little more than the seizure of Manila spoken of in the beginning of the Philippine affair. It would be difficult to predict at this time what, if any, action might be eventually taken by the workers, either in the Socialist Party or in trades unions.

"So far as Haywood is concerned, it is doubtful if he speaks for anybody but the I. W. W., which is not strong in this section in comparison with the American Federation of Labor.

McREYNOLDS NOT TO ACT.

Attorney General Will Wait for Overt Act on Haywood's Part.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Attorney General McReynolds did not take up to-day the question of whether Haywood, the organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, had committed a seditious act in threatening a general strike of mine workers to stop the war with Mexico.

It was stated at the Department of Justice that Mr. McReynolds would wait for an overt act rather than take action on a piece of braggadocio like the speech in Carnegie Hall last night. The Attorney General, it was said, did not take Haywood seriously and had not the slightest expectation that the mine workers would go on strike to prevent war with Mexico.

ARMY RECRUITING DOUBLES IN A DAY

Officers at the Stations Here Have More Applicants Than They Can Handle.

REGULARS READY TO MOVE

20,000 Men in the Department of the East Await the Word from Washington.

In the Army Building in Whitehall Street, the headquarters of the regular army in this district, on Governors Island, the headquarters of the Department of the East, and in every recruiting station in this city there was an undercurrent of excitement yesterday among the men who are standing by awaiting the command which will start them into action. At all these places it was apparent that during the "watchful waiting" there had been much preparation for actual warfare. Plans have already been made for the moving of men and war materials and the Depot Quartermaster is ready at command to equip transports, clothe, and feed an army of 50,000 men.

Col. M. Gray Zalinski, the Depot Quartermaster, said that while there had been much work done to expedite the actual placing of an army fully equipped in the field, he was now waiting at his telephone for word from Washington to act. Until this word came, he said, nothing would be done except to continue the work of getting ready.

"We are in much better shape for war and the placing of an army in the field than we were in 1898," he said.

The Colonel said that until the order was received for the actual movement of troops nothing would be done toward impressing coastwise vessels into service for the transport of troops. Even with the beginning of hostilities, he said, he was not sure but that the first movements at least would be by rail. The Quartermaster will be in charge of transport work at this port until a regular army officer is appointed Superintendent of the Transport Service in New York. This position was created during the Spanish-American war and was continued until the movement of men by water from this port was ended.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, in charge of the Department of the East, has 20,000 men ready to move upon the word. Detail plans have been worked out for the mobilizing of this force and their transportation. In the defense of this port there are some 3,000 men. One battalion of the regular infantry is stationed at Governors Island.

Army Enlistments Doubled.

The work of recruiting proceeds with enthusiasm. No order has been received to lower the physical standards, but since Saturday the applications for enlistment at the various stations in this city have doubled. The average at every station in the city has been one an hour during every hour of the twenty-four. Yesterday this average increased to two an hour, and there was every indication that it would increase. Those who apply at the recruiting stations on the east side are sent to the station at 25 Third Avenue, near Nineteenth Street, which is the headquarters of Major R. C. Cruxton, in charge of the recruiting service in this city, Jersey City, and Hoboken. Those who seek enlistment at the stations on the west side, in Hoboken or Jersey City are sent to the station at 749 Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, which is in charge of Lieut. Albert Gilmor.

So many applied at the stations yesterday that the force was overtaxed, and in each case it was necessary to turn away with the advice, "Come back to-morrow." Only the very best of those applying are accepted, and this was explained by an officer who said that the army was nearly recruited up to full complement, which is between 85,000 and 90,000.

There were nearly 200 applicants for physical examination at the Third Avenue station during the day. Of this number only about 25 were allowed to enlist. At the Sixth Avenue station it was said that about 60 per cent. of the applicants were refused. One of the first questions asked each applicant is whether he has had any previous experience in the army. The men applying come from many countries, and many of them have seen service in the army of their own countries. These men are wanted now, the officers say, and it is this class that is encouraged to apply. One of those who applied at the Sixth Avenue station was a former Italian army soldier. Another had been a non-commissioned officer in the German Army. Several had seen service in South Africa.

Preference for "Outdoor Men."

Lieut. Albert Gilmor said: "I have no special official information bearing upon the Mexican situation. I will say, however, that this office will give preference, should there be a rush to enlist, to outdoor men as distinguished from office men and all others, the character of whose occupations have rendered them less suitable for immediate field service.

"Men of the latter class should enlist in the National Guard or directly for the volunteer service as there will undoubtedly be afforded a period for hardening up before they are called upon to undergo any great physical strain of a kind to which they are not accustomed. Of the so-called out-of-door men those who have seen previous service in any army are the most desired. It is not thought that physical requirements will be lowered in any way for enlistment in the regular army. It would save many disappointments as well as much time if men would assure themselves of their fitness in fundamentals by applying to one of the recruiting officers now, while there is no rush, for full information.

"In general we desire only able-bodied unmarried young men between the ages of 18 (with consent of parents or guardians) and 35, of good character, temperate habits, able to read and write the English language, and citizens of the United States, or those who have their first papers. The requirements include a minimum height of 64 inches, weight 120 pounds, chest at expiration 30 inches, and at inspiration 32 inches. For other heights the minimum weight and chest measurement are nearly in proportion. Eyes and teeth must be good. Applicants must be free from any defect that ought under strain incapacitate them from active service."

LINE AT NAVY STATION.

But Rigid Tests Bar Many Who Would Join the Fleet.

There were more than 100 men in line awaiting a chance to join the navy when the navy recruiting station at 153 West Twenty-third Street opened yesterday morning. Those who came, the officers in charge said, had plenty of enthusiasm, but there were very few who were physically qualified to pass the examination. Out of the first seventy-five men who applied only six were accepted.

The rush to enlist fell off in the afternoon, but there was never a time during the working day that at least five young men were not waiting in the station anteroom.

The naval recruiting work here is in charge of Commander Casey B. Morgan. In immediate charge of the station is Chief Clerk M. F. Tracey, who is also in charge of the navy's work of obtaining recruits by interesting young men through the mails. Since the Mexican situation became acute the awakened interest in this arm of the nation's defense has been shown by the great increase in the station's mail. Young men from interior towns have written to inquire the qualifications to become a sailor.

Here is a letter received at the station since the war clouds lowered:

Guttenberg, N. J., April 15, 1914.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: Seeing by the newspapers that a crisis in the Mexican situation is at hand, I would be very much oblige" to you if you would accept my voluntary services as a wireless operator in any place I may be required. I am a graduate of the public schools. I can speak Spanish, German, and English, and I hold a first grade Commercial Radio license, issued at Fort Wood, N. Y.

I make this offer on account of my patriotism to the United States, and I will be glad to do some service under our glorious flag without any pay.

Here are a few lines from a Boston patriot:

April 16, 1914.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I would respectfully volunteer my services where I can be most useful to Uncle Sam. I can make good in one or two campaigns in any force of Uncle Sam.

The rush of yesterday is the second with which those at the naval recruiting station have had to contend in the last few days. It was only a few days ago that some wag pinner a notice on the bulletin board outside the door that women were wanted to volunteer for nursing duty in Mexico. The applicants came of all ages and from all walks of life and in such numbers that finally two men had to be stationed at the door to explain that women were not needed.

"Those who applied for enlistment to-day," said Mr. Tracey, "might be divided into three classes. The first to put in an appearance was the out-of-work class. They came early and were followed by the more leisurely patriots. After them came the general drift from which the ordinary applicants for enlistment in the navy come."

Until the order is issued to modify requirements the recruiting officers of every branch of the service here will not let down the bars in the slightest degree. Many are encouraged to enlist in the National Guard, for it is felt that a course in actual warfare will harden many into acceptable material.

The headquarters of the Marine Corps recruiting district, 128 East Twenty-third Street, did not experience any "rush" of applications yesterday, and the other six marine offices were running about normal. Capt. F. C. McConnell is in charge of the marine recruiting office here.

These are the naval recruiting stations here: 153 West Twenty-third Street, 112 East 125th Street, and West and Fulton Streets; Brooklyn, Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue, and Fulton Avenue and Broadway; Newark, 294 Market Street; Jersey City, 325 Grove Street, and Paterson, 202 Market Street.

RED CROSS LAYING PLANS.

Gorgas to Call a Meeting — 4,500 Nurses Now Enrolled.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The American Red Cross has 4,500 nurses enrolled and ready for service with the forces in Mexico, according to a statement made Monday by Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Miss Boardman said that a meeting of the Red Cross War Relief Board probably would be called by its chairman, Surgeon-Gen. Gorgas of the Army. She added, that one of the first moves in case of war would be the establishment of reserve hospitals for sick and wounded on the Gulf, Atlantic, and Pacific coasts. Hospital ships for the army and navy also are contemplated. The Red Cross expects to appeal to Chambers of Commerce and civic organizations for support of its hospitals and ships.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Two hundred Red Cross nurses in Chicago are ready to go to the front. At the headquarters of the Visiting Nurses' Association the superintendent, Miss Edna Foley, declared her readiness and the readiness of others to leave for the front if the call should come.

The Daughters of Veterans, an organization numbering more than 1,000 Illinois women, started a tentative list of those ready to serve as nurses should occasion require.

Students Parade with Rifles.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 20.—Several hundred Lehigh University students to-night signified their willingness to volunteer for service against Mexico should their services be needed and then paraded the streets. Heading the procession was the American flag and college band, while immediately following was the university rifle club, equipped with their weapons. Various kinds of floats were in line, and banners were carried by the students. The floats consisted of miniature battleships and guns.

MARINES READY TO MOVE ON MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

of the blockaded port, where her cargo would again be assessed at the rates of duty fixed by the Mexican Government. Upon payment of this additional duty the vessel would be permitted to land her cargo. This additional duty would go to the Mexican Treasury.

Avoids Serious Problem.

The floating Custom House plan is evidently put forward to circumvent international difficulties arising over the proable illegality of a pacific blockade and the probable inability of this Government to put a belligerent blockade in force without a declaratio nof war. The floating Custom House proposal is a cross between the two kinds of blockade, but it is doubtful if it would be recognuized by nations. Hokever, it is a new idea in blockading, and there is no rule by which its international legality could be determined. The object of the floating Custom House is to deter ships from landing at Mexican ports and thus keep the Huerta Government from both revenues and supplies. The double duties, it is believed, would accomplish this end. The great difficulty presented to the enforcement of such an arrangement is that the right of visitation of neutral ships is not recognized unless the blockade is of the belligerent kind.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department on this busiest of days that Rear Admiral Fletcher, at Vera Cruz, had been directed to order all American vessels at that port and at Tampico to leave the harbor. Arrangements for sending American refugees to the United States on these vessels are left to Admiral Fletcher. The Navy Department learned that Admiral Fletcher had consulted Admiral Cradock of the British naval force in East Mexican waters and the commanders of other foreign warships there and had urged them to warn the merchant vessels of their respective countries to leave Vera Cruz and Tampico without delay and take with them other low-civilian class subjects who wished to get away. Refugees on board the American warships are being transferred to American merchant ships. American Consular officers have been told to warn all citizens of the United States to leave Mexico immediately.

Admiral Dewey Busy.

The regular Joint Board on Strategy, which embraces the General Board of the Navy and the Army, met at Admiral Dewey's office in the new Navy Department annex. There were present the General Board of the Navy, consisting of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, and Capt. Harry S. Knapp, and the members of the Army General Board, consisting of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Brig.-Gen. Liggett, President of the War College, and Brig.-Gen. William Crosier, Chief of Ordnance. The session was behind closed doors and lasted for two hours. The nature of the deliberations was not disclosed.

A virtual censorship over news has been established at the Navy Department. This applies only to the furnishing of information by officers of the department. Under this arrangement all information desired by newspapers must be applied for at the office of the Secretary of the Navy and officials there decide whether the information shall be given out. Officers in the various naval bureaus will prepare news items for the press only by the express directions of the Secretary.

OUR POLICY ASSAILED IN BERLIN PRESS

"No Reason to Desire an American Victory," Says The Post.

FEARS AMERICAN COLOSSUS

Semi-Official Cologne Gazette, However, Heartily Indorses Wilson's Action.

BERLIN, Tuesday, April 21.—The Post this morning closes a bitter anti-American editorial with the following words:

"Germany has no reason to desire an American victory. The American Colossus would thereby grow still more gigantic and become more dangerous for us economically than it already is."

The Post declares that the United States has for decades had an eye on its southern neighbor, and has increased its influence by argument, trickery, and force until "political aspirations have joined what were formerly only economic purposes." It repeats the assertions that the United States is back of the downfall of Diaz and Madero, and that "the comedy is about to become a tragedy, involving Mexico's struggle for freedom and independence."

Semi-Official Approval of Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Tuesday, April 21.—A semi-official communiqué in The Cologne Gazette indicates unmistakably that the German Government heartily approves American intervention in Mexico and hopes it may result in speedy restoration of normal conditions there. The communiqué says:

"The American nation, which since the days of Porfirio Diaz has been kept in a state of constant anxiety over the Mexican question, earnestly wishes peace and quiet on its southern frontier and the establishment of a Government which will not imperil the colossal interests which America has created on the Panama Canal. Huerta has amply proved that he is not the man to furnish such guarantees. He has, on the contrary, acted as an enemy of the United States and has shown that he wishes to be considered such. He knows President Wilson desired to resort to force against him only as a last resort, and in full realization of the latter's pacific intentions Huerta has pursued a policy of antagonism which has gradually become intolerable to the American people. There is, therefore, no doubt that President Wilson's procedure causes satisfaction to his countrymen.

"From the point of view of German interests the course events have taken in Mexico of recent years has been only a source of regret. If the intervention of the Americans is destined to restore peace and order there will be in it nothing objectionable from our point of view. The German nation, at any rate, has no occasion to oppose the action of the United States in any spirit of malicious criticism, which would not only be futile, but also injurious to our good relations with America."

Thinks Mexico May Yet Retreat.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger remarks on the singular circumstances that the United States demands satisfaction from a ruler whom it refuses to recognize. It thinks that Mexico has not burned all its bridges, and that an understanding is still possible.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung condemns President Wilson's long delay and is uncertain whether he now intends to act, or only to create an impression that he is about to act.

The Tägliche Rundschau blames President Wilson for Gen. Huerta's present plight, since his refusal to recognize Huerta made it impossible for him to obtain the money with which to restore order. President Wilson's policy, it says, has been neither one of realities nor one of idealism, but of democratic doctrinairism. It is too early to predict, of course, of the campaign, says the newspaper, but one thing is certain—the United States will have no easy task in bringing Mexico to her knees, since the rebels are likely to make common cause with Gen. Huerta.

It continues:

"What will Japan, the natural enemy of the United States, do, and what will the other Powers do?"

The Boersen Courier sees in Gen. Huerta's refusal to salute "the first admission that he does not feel sure of his position, and is now playing his last trump earlier than was expected—namely, the policy of rallying all elements in Mexico against the foreign aggressor."

The Frankfurter Zeitung declares that President Huerta's demand is undisguised mockery of the United States. "It goes without saying," the newspaper adds, "that Washington cannot yield to this. Nobody can reproach President Wilson if he now abandons his reserve and proceeds against Huerta with a blockade and an occupation of Mexico's harbors."

FRANCE REMAINS COOL.

Government's Attitude to be One of "Calm Observation."

PARIS, April 20.—The attitude of the French Government in connection with President Wilson's policy towards Mexico is one of calm observation, according to the view expressed at the Foreign Office to-day. A disposition exists here to remain detached from events in Mexico unless incidents should arise directly concerning France.

The Bourse, however, was depressed. Not only Mexicans, but most other securities declined, apparently, because any international disturbance causes apprehension and doubt among French investors.

The evening newspapers of Paris take very little note to-day of the situation between Mexico and the United States. They devote their chief attention to the French Parliamentary campaign, the visit of the English royalties which begins to-morrow, and the personality of the new German Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Liberté, however, says that whatever happens in Mexico the lives and property of Frenchmen there are exposed to greater danger than has hitherto been the case.

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BRITISH CONSIDER THAT WAR EXISTS

Recall That Gladstone After Alexandria Was Shelled Said England Was Not at War.

ADMIRATION FOR WILSON

Papers Praise the Self-Control with Which He First Exhausted Resources of Diplomacy.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 21.—London's view of the Mexican situation is that for all practical purposes a state of war already exists between the United States and Mexico.

President Wilson's declarations that the Americans are not going to fight the Mexican people and that their quarrel is with a person called Huerta are here regarded as a distinction without much of a difference.

It is recalled that Gladstone, after the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, said this country was not at war. The bombardment, according to the British Premier, was a measure of self-defense.

"There can be no mistaking the British attitude toward this fateful development," says The Daily Mail editorially. "It is one of admiration for the tolerance and self-control with which Mr. Wilson employed all the resources of diplomacy to avert the crisis which, in spite of his earnest endeavors, has now overtaken him. It is one of unstinted sympathy with the American people in the difficult and laborious undertaking which lies unescapably ahead of them, and it is also one of absolute confidence not only in the success of the American arms by land and sea, but also in the spirit of practical good-will which the American soldiers' administration will bring to bear upon the redemption of Mexico, as they have already brought it to bear upon Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

"Intervention has been thrust upon the Americans, and they may be sure of the good will of the whole English-speaking world in facing the unsought-for task and its incalculable consequences with all the energy and resolution at their command."

"The sole problem," says The Daily News in an editorial, "is the elimination of Huerta. Indirect pressure having already failed, there remains direct pressure. It is only fair to President Wilson to recognize that he resorted to this alternative only when the maladroit impudence of the dictator left him no alternative."

"We must all give the American people," says The Daily Chronicle, "our sincerest good wishes for the success of the thoroughly thankless task they have undertaken."

Times Criticises Wilson.

The Times says: "Justification for forcible interference in Mexican affairs is far stronger than the particular pretext on which President Wilson decided to abandon his policy of 'watchful waiting.' The President's diplomacy throughout the Mexican crisis has been lofty, both in aim and spirit, but unfortunate in results.

"Seeking peace and earnestly desirous of the permanent welfare of the Mexican people, he unhappily committed himself at the outset to a course which not only condemned Mexico to a further stretch of anarchy, but made the ultimate rupture with the United States almost inevitable.

"We entirely acquit the United States of any selfish motives in the matter. The President, Congress, and people have, indeed, displayed remarkable self-restraint in their attitude toward the Mexican problem.

"We have so often and in so many parts of the world been placed in a similar predicament that we can understand and sympathize with the emotions of the American people in face of the most formidable crisis that has yet disturbed their foreign relations. They will certainly find nowhere a clearer comprehension of their difficulties or warmer wishes for their success in overcoming them among their British kinsmen."

The foregoing extracts reflect what may be called the general view taken of the Mexican developments here.

In financial circles the turn of events is welcomed as providing a solution of a problem which is insoluble except by force of arms.

Says We Are Almost Apathetic.

While the evening papers yesterday made a feature of what was described as the "war fever" in the United States, a Washington dispatch to The Morning Post says:

"The country goes to war, although it is not so designated, with no light heart and with no enthusiasm, but equally with no forebodings. No man dreads disaster. No man believes that Mexico is to be feared. Every man, on the contrary, is confident that there can only be one outcome. And yet no wave of passion or frenzied patriotism swells the country.

"The truth is, the Americans are not a military people, even though they frequently talk of war lightly, and the serious element is conscientiously opposed to war and would do almost anything to avoid it.

"It is the view that the dignity of the United States is being maintained and an insult to the flag avenged that gives the President his support. At the same time there is great regret that an affair in itself trifling should be a cause of war; and that is the reason why, instead of the excitement and enthusiasm so noticeable at the time of the Spanish war, there is today almost apathy.

"No one can become passionate over the arrest of half a dozen sailors, who were almost immediately released and were treated with more consideration than the

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NEW YORK TROOPS READY

NEW YORK OFFERS AN ARMY DIVISION

But Gen. O'Ryan Believes That National Guard Will Not Be Needed Before Fall.

16,000 MEN IN READINESS

Plans Previously Sent from Washington Have Been Worked Out for Quick Mobilization.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, had a long talk with Gov. Glynn this afternoon. Subsequently he said that the National Guard of the State numbered 16,000, and that in the event of war it could be quickly recruited up to 25,000.

Gen. O'Ryan feels that if the National Guard is called on for war duty it will not be before Fall. Gov. Glynn declined to say what he and Gen. O'Ryan discussed. Gen. O'Ryan's duties may keep him in Washington for several months yet unless an outbreak of histilities intervenes.

Adjt. Gen. Hamilton, head of the administrative department of the National Guard, who is in New York, is expected here to-morrow for conference.

The Adjutant General has prepared a bill for presentation at the extra session of the Legislature on May 4, calling for an appropriation of $1,500,000 to meet expenses in case there should be hostilities in Mexico.

It was said at the National Guard Headquarters here that in case of a call New York's first quota would be made up of the First, Second, and Third Brigades, composed of regiments in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the eastern part of the State.

In the event of the President's calling for volunteers Gov. Glynn would direct Major Gen. O'Ryan to assemble the members of the National Guard at the various posts or armories. The separate organizations then would be recruited up to the required quota and sent to a mobilization camp which would be designated by the Governor. This probably would be somewhere in the neighborhood of Peekskill, it was said. From the mobilization camp the organizations are sent to a concentration camp, where the Federal authorities assume control.

An Army Division Here.

At the word of command New York State can move at once into the zone of action a complete army division with a full complement of infantry, field artillery, machine guns, cavalry, hospital, signal and engineer corps, all equipped and supplied with the accoutrements of war. For a long time there has been going on a readjustment and raising of standards which have brought the units of the State service to a high state of efficiency. To-day, to quote an officer high in the regular army, the New York National Guard is on an equal footing with the regular arm of the country's defense.

The guardsman has long been ready for active service, for during the weeks when affairs with Mexico were coming to a head the State militia has been getting ready quietly for field service. The officers have gone over the plans for mobilizing the force and putting the various parts of the machinery into motion.

Lieut. Col. R. Foster Walton, Divisional Adjutant General, was in charge of the divisional headquarters in the Municipal Building yesterday. He said that the National Guard, like the regular army, was simply awaiting the call to arms.

The State National Guard now numbers 16,478 men, exclusive of the Naval Militia. In the event of war, the full complement allowed would be 30,600 men. This would include thirteen regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry with thirteen troops, two detachments of field artillery, a hospital corps, a signal corps, and a corps of engineers.

All preparation yesterday was directed toward the quick mobilization of the State troops. Plans to this end have already been made and it is now said that twenty-four hours after the command is given the entire force of 16,000-odd troops could be mobilized at any given point in the State. The upState troops would naturally be gathered at two or three of the larger cities and then moved to New York City, where the entire force would be mobilized, ready to take transports or travel by rail to the scene of trouble.

Major Gen. O'Ryan will probably be in command of the militia in the field. Since last August he has been at the War College in Washington preparing himself for just such an emergency.

No orders have come either from Washington or Albany, but three plans for the use of the National Guard have been suggested. One use is to man fortifications and army posts made vacant by the regular force ordered away. Another plan calls for their transportation by rail for work along the Texas border, in Northern Mexico. Another plan, and one which, it is said, comes from a high officer in the service, is that the New York State militia is to be mobilized perhaps at Montauk, and from that point transported to Vera Cruz. They would then follow the regular army to Mexico City, if needed, and keep open the lines between that point and Vera Cruz.

First Call to New York.

If at the beginning of hostilities Gen. O'Ryan should be authorized to lead a brigade of State troops, those who are familiar with affairs in the National Guard say that it would be composed of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments of this city, and the Second and Third Regiments from up State. It is highly probable that if the majority of the National Guard organizations are not called upon for service the Field Artillery and the Cavalry arms of the service will be called upon. New York's two regiments of Field Artillery, with twelve batteries, are considered highly efficient and would prove of great assistance to the regular army. Not only is it expected that this State will be called upon because of an artillery deficiency in the regular service, but because New York is the only State which has anything like a full divisional equipment of artillery.

Those in the guard believe that if only a part of the Field Artillery is called for it will be the Second Regiment which will go into active service. The commander of this regiment is Col. George F. Wingate, Jr., who has had large experience in artillery affairs, and in the calling out of the volunteer forces experience is counted on as a great factor in selection.

New York has a very efficient cavalry. The First Regiment is commanded by Col. C. I. De Bevoise, who saw active service in the Spanish-American War. The regiment consists of eleven companies, and a twelfth could be readily organized.

Adjt. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton, who is at Albany, has said that it would be possible to mobilize the National Guard within about ten hours after an order was received from Washington. Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the Second Brigade, Brooklyn, indorsed this, and added that, in his opinion, within twenty-four hours after the command came the troops would be ready to leave for Mexico. The National Guard has been working upon the tentative plan given out by the War Department for use in the event of intervention in Mexico. This plan calls for 225,000 volunteers, and the first of these will be taken from the National Guard. In many cases organizations would be taken over entire. The call for such volunteers will come first of all to this State, it is expected, for we can gather men at the principal port within a few hours, and we are at the end of all large railroad systems.

This work of filling up the ranks is now engaging the attention of the guard, and at every armory yesterday there were many signs of activity. The recruiting stations of the regular service are encouraging men to enlist in the National Guard, where they will have a chance to learn something of the art of warfare before being pressed into service.

The commanding officers of the National Guard organizations in Brooklyn declared yesterday that their commands were in a state of preparedness for service if they should be called on. The Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, it was said, were thoroughly organized, and the militia would be ready to take the field at short notice.

"There is a healthy and patriotic tone throughout the rank and file," said Col. John H. Foote, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, called the "Red-Legged Devils" by the Confederates in the civil war. "The sentiment expressed at the inspection in March indicated that the full strength of the regiment would volunteer if need be."

The militia organizations in Brooklyn are the Thirteenth Coast Artillery, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, First Cavalry Second Field Artillery Regiment, Second Company of the Signal Corps, and the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia.

If the regular coast artillery force is ordered into service as infantry in Mexico, the Thirteenth Coast Artillery of Brooklyn, it is believed, will be called to the forts. This regiment has been thoroughly trained for such duty. It has a strength of nearly 1,000 officers and men.

Many of the men of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia were at their armory, at the foot of Fifty-second Street, South Brooklyn, last night getting ready in case the call to arms came. Commander Charles O. Brinkerhoff, said that no word had been received, but that his command was in shape to move in twenty-four hours.

The battalion was reviewed last evening. Among the guests at the review were a number of members of the Chamber of Commerce.

OTHER STATES ARE ACTIVE.

National Guard Being Increased and Held in Readiness.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler of the New Jersey National Guard said to-day that his department was ready for any call that might be made for troops. The Guard of New Jersey, enlisted under the Federal law, numbers 4,700, with 366 men in the Naval Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Pennsylvania has 10,000 National Guardsmen who could be ready at a few hours' notice for the President's call, and as many more could be got ready in a short time.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania is organized on the same plan as the United States Army, and its war strength would be 21,000. The National Guard is organized as one division, in command of Major Gen. C. Bow Dougherty of Wilkes-Barre.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—The Ohio National Guard, about 10,000 strong, could be rendered available for service upon very short notice, according to Gov. Cox and Adjt. Gen. George H. Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Cleveland to-day had more than 1,500 trained men ready to answer a war call. Hundreds more offered their services at recruiting stations of Cleveland military organizations.

Col. Charles X. Zimerman, has a command of 250 Clevelanders and there are four other companies of Cleveland engineers in the Guard, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. R. McQuigg; 70 Cleveland cavalrymen in Troop A, under Capt. Reuben Hitchcock; Cleveland's Battery A of the First Ohio Battalion of Field Artillery, under Capt. Q. A. Kulish; Company D, negro infantry, under Capt. W. R. Green, and 110 Naval Militiamen, manning the Dorothea, commanded by Capt. T. B. Bolton.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—In a statement issued to-day, following a conference with Adjt. Gen. Shand, Gov. Dunne declared Illinois within thirty days could have 50,000 men mobilized in Springfield for service in Mexico, and that in another thirty days could have 100,000 men ready.

"The time has come," says the Governor, "when patience has ceased to be a virtue. We have been subjected to indignities which demand reparation. I hope war may be averted, but if war comes, Illinois will do its part in supporting the President in the vindication of the honor of the nation."

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 20.—Gen. Orlando Holway, commander of the Wisconsin National Guard, left to-day to put the State camp in condition for mobilization of the Wisconsin National Guard should such a move be ordered. Gen. Holway announced that he could have 3,000 men in readiness in twenty-four hours.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.—Quiet, yet rapid preparations were started to-day looking to the recruiting of the Indiana National Guard to its full war strength. It was believed that the full strength, 4,500 men, could be attained within a week or ten days.

LANSING, Mich., April 20.—Major Roy C. Vandercork, Adjutant General of the Michigan National Guard, says that Fort Wayne, Detroit, will be the mobilization point for the citizen soldiery of Michigan if the State militia is ordered into action. The Michigan National Guard number approximately 2,700 officers and men.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 20.—Brig. Gen. Roger Williams of the Kentucky State Militia stated to-day that three regiments of State troops were ready now to take the field. One of the companies was organized by Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 20.—"We are ready," said Adjt. Gen. H. E. Tuterly of the New Hampshire National Guard to-night. He added that the equipment of the State organization was in perfect condition. The State's quota is 1,500 men.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Commander Ralph Robinson of the Maryland Naval Brigade to-day sent out a call for 150 men to enlist at once. This should bring the naval militia of the State nearly to a war footing and supply enough men to man the second class cruiser Montgomery, which has been assigned to the Maryland naval forces.

Adjt. Gen. Macklin said that everything possible had been done to have both the sea and land forces of this State in perfect readiness for duty.

VILLA AND CHIEF CONFER.

Carranza and Army Leader Meet for First Time In Years.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 20.—With many vital questions dealing with the revolution and foreign affairs before them, Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa met formally here to-day.

It was their first meeting in years, Carranza having first met the military leader when, fresh from cattlery, Villa was a leader of one of Madero's small revolutionary bands.

The meeting had every appearance of friendliness, and Villa made a point of referring to Carranza as his chief. Lithographs bearing pictures of the two leaders side by side appeared in store windows, and citizens wore button badges similarly decorated.

Villa, accompanied by Gen. Angeles, a member of the rebel Cabinet, came from Torreon last night for the secret conference. Soldiers guarded the streets from the railroad station to Carranza's palace, while crowds in the streets cheered. To-night the military band, one of the best in Mexico, serenaded the visitor and his host for hours. In the parks the populace made a holiday.

No official announcement of the proceedings of the conference was made except that it was harmonious. It was understood on high authority, however, that it was decided to prosecute the revolution regardless of the trouble between the United States and Huerta so long as rebel territory was not invaded.

Hundreds of messages, some congratulatory and others dealing with business, military and diplomatic subjects, were received by Villa and Carranza.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 20.—"In the event of intervention in Mexican territory I am not at liberty to say what position we would assume," said Ives Lelivier, Constitutionalist agent here, to-day. American military border patriots are alert.

CARDEN REACHES VERA CRUZ.

Confers with Fletcher and Cradock Before Starting for the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 20.—The British cruiser Berwick to-day landed Minister Carden, who had long interviews with Admirals Cradock and Fletcher before he left the city for the capital to-night on a special car provided for him by the Government.

He seemed very anxious to reach Mexico City, and was on the point of taking a special train earlier in the day, but deferred his departure until to-night's rebular passenger train because of the necessity of consulting with the two Admirals.

TROOPS LOOK TO THE SOUTH.

Central Division Ready to Send Out Men—Active Recruiting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20.—All the United States troops remaining in the Central Division, about 1,500 cavalry and six batteries of field guns, are ready to entrain for the south, and can be on their way in twelve hours, it was said at division headquarters here to-day. There are four troops of the Fifth Cavalry at Fort Sheridan and four at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as well as about 700 men at Fort Riley. Five batteries of field artillery are at Fort Riley. The Sixth is at Fort Snelling, Minn.

In spite of the large numbers of applicants at the recruiting offices in this city, the officers in charge have accepted only the few men required to fill vacancies caused by the discharge of men who have completed their enlistments. Each man was carefully examined and listed in a card index, and if troops are called for the cards are ready to be rushed out by mail to call the volunteers in. Each of the eight stations in Chicago has hundreds of such applications on file.

MEN IN KNICKERBOCKERS.

Wear Powdered Hair, and Women Colored Wigs at Mrs. Pease's Dance.

Mrs. W. Albert Pease, Jr., gave the first of a series of supper dances last night at her home, 11 East Sixty-eight Street. The guests included many of the younger married people in society. Several dinners were given preceding the dances, Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt and Mrs. Richard Morris being among the dinner hostesses.

The majority of guests came in costume, and the colored wig was worn. The men wore knickerbockers, frilled shirt, stocks, and powdered hair. Perry Rogers, Mrs. Pease's brother, who has been abroad for some time, assisted Mr. and Mrs. Pease in receiving. The second of the series is to be given tomorrow night.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
DURING THIS WEEK
AT THE
OLD STORE—308 FIFTH AV.

This building has been leased and will be vacated next Saturday, April 25th.

New Building, 538-540 Fifth Av. at 45th St.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564, 566, 568 Fifth Avenue at 46th St.

Offer Unusually Attractive Values in

Women's Tailleur Suits at $45, $55 & $65

Exact reproductions of our most successful imported styles—late models from Premet, Paquin, Cheruit, Beer, Bernard, Callot and others, in the newest plain weaves, modish checks and ultra-smart combinations of silk-with-cloth.

The RIGHT Remedy for CONSTIPATION!

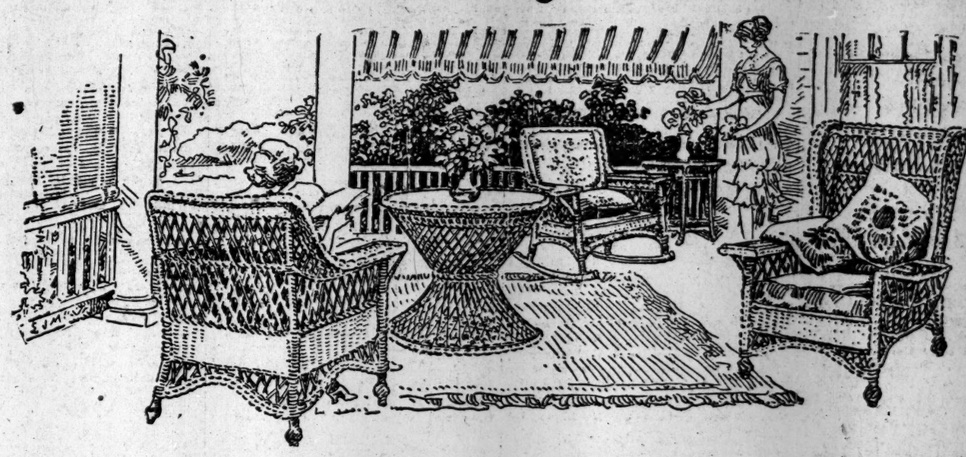
Don't experiment with harsh purgatives, they injure the bowels and aggravate your condition. Take the perfect remedy, Hunyadi Janos Pills, and avoid irreparable injury. 1 or 2 pills at night bring certain relief. Get a box of

Hunyadi Janos Pills

at any up-to-date Drug Store, or if he has not got it, send 25 cents in stamps NOW by mail to Andreas Saxlehner, New York

The GIMBEL Town and Country Exhibits Will Help in Making

The Home Ready for Summer



GIMBEL stocks of home furnishings are noted and admired for their good taste and their completeness. All summer things are now ready, filling floor after floor with everything to make the home more comfortable and more attractive.

The GIMBEL motor delivery service, now extended to reach new sections of Westchester County in addition to its widespread service on Long Island, the Jersey Coast and in the Suburban district, will carry all these beautiful things speedily to your very door in the country.

The Summer Furniture Is Fascinating

Enameled Furniture—in cool white, gray or cream, is the thing for the Summer bedroom. A new style with the tops of Prima vera or white mahogany is charming—$183 for four pieces.

Another Suite in white enamel has an exquisite Wedgwood decoration.

There are new soft finishes in oak dining room furniture—Kaiser gray, pale green, silver gray.

A 10-piece Suite in Sheraton design is $290.

The typical Summer Furniture in rattan, wicker and reed displays designs of comfortable shapes in many finishes, from white enamel to baronial brown, and frequently with cretonne cushions that harmonize perfectly.

Mission Furniture in the new light fumed oak finish is here in the splendid Limbert "Arts and Crafts" make, from a little Foot Stool at $2.50 to a luxurious Settee with tapestry or leather cushions at $115.

As a special offering, there are

165 Pieces of Enameled Summer Furniture At Half Price

Sturdily built, roomy and comfortable, enameled in white, French gray and tan, on maple. Quaint English Decorations; many pieces with upholstered seats and slip covers. Included are Settees, Arm Chairs, Arm Rockers and Tables. Prices from $5 to $16.50, formerly $10 to $33.
Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

Cool Draperies for Hot Days

The Upholstery Store provides many charming draperies to make the house attractive and comfo table in Summer.

Madras Curtains in ecru in floral designs are low-priced, from $1.25 pair upward. There is a variety of the artistic "Sunfast" materials and the season's new designs in foreign and domestic cretonnes are very artistic. Particularly attractive are the Fontainebleau and Beaux Arts Cretonnes in exclusive GIMBEL patterns, at 35c, 40c and 60c yard.

The Upholstery workrooms execute orders for slip covers, awnings and shades rapidly, well and at moderate prices. Excellent storage facilities for curtains, portieres, etc.

Red Cedar Chests, Special at $7.75

Most convenient for country houses, and excellent for storage purposes. 36x18x18 in.; copper bound, and at low prices.
Sixth Floor

Cottage China and Crystals

To be effective, the tableware for the country home need not be expensive. This is illustrated by the dozen patterns in English Porcelain Dinner Sets, from $25 to $45, and in particular a Copenhagen Blue decorated service of 100 pieces at $9.75.

Among the Table Glassware is a charming engraved pattern at $17.50 for a 60-piece Service, and an etched Crystal at $9.75, with other sets ranging down to $5.95.

There are pretty Breakfast Sets for the guest room; many articles in Dresden Fancy China; a great range of Cereal Sets, and cooking utensils for pantry and kitchen, and such homelike things as butter crocks, water coolers and ice tubs of brown earthenware; cozy English brown tea pots, and the like.

Special—Toilet Sets at $1.95
10 pieces, with pretty underglazed decoration. Fifth Floor

A Profusion of Summer Rugs

Without question the largest Display of Summer Rugs in the city is here.

There are 25 different makes of Cotton Rugs alone, including the Shaiki, Dimitie, Colonial, Puritan, Poster and others, many in new designs.

Famous Crex Rugs in band, scroll and Greek key designs.

The Waite Grass Rugs in plain colors and new nursery designs that will please the children.

Algerian Porch Rugs upon which you could turn the hose without hurting them.

Kilmarnock Rugs of wool, in effective designs for living room and bedroom. And the Kiltie, still less expensive, in 27 colors.

There are old-fashioned-looking Silk Rag Rugs in a 9x12 ft. size, at $16, and many more—among which vast collection the proper rugs for your Summer home may easily be chosen.

Special—Summer Rugs at Half Price

Pocahontas Rugs of pure soft cotton yarn in plain colorings, and ranging from 18x36 in. at 50c to 3x6 ft. at $2—just half.
Sixth Floor

Pictures and Mirrors for Summer

Much that is appropriate for simply furnished homes may be found in the GIMBEL Picture Salons. Pretty hand-colored French Prints in scores of subjects, attractively framed, are 75c to $3. There are the favorite Wallace Nutting Prints, some mounted in mirrors. There are Panel Mirrors from $2 upward, and Mantel Mirrors from $5 upward—all at the typically low GIMBEL prices.

$4.50 to $5 Sepia Prints at $2.50 and $3.75

These are plain and hand-colored in such subjects as "A Reading from Homer," "Chariot Race," "Coliseum," etc., and are very suitable for country homes.
Sixth Floor

Summer Lighting Easily Arranged

Of course, so many homes are equipped with electricity that many of the beautiful electric styles in the Lamp Store are available. But for the distant camp or bungalow there are many pretty designs in Oil Lamps and Candlesticks. Glass Colonial Lamps, with wicker and cretonne shades, are new, as are also square Japanese paper shades with black bamboo frames at $9. There is a collection of Wicker Lamps from a tall Piano Lamp to a little Candlestick. Lamps with ivory white bases and cretonne shades are most attractive, and there are wicker Hanging Domes with inverted or direct lighting.

Wicker Boudoir Lamps, Special at $4.50
About 12 in. high, ivory white finish, with charming cretonne shades.
Fifth Floor

Housekeeping and Gardening Goods

A superbly appointed Housewares Store with everything to minimize the friction of Summer housekeeping.

Complete lines of the famous Alaska and Leonard Refrigerators; Aluminum Cooking Utensils, Wire Screens for windows and doors, Percolators and Chafing Dishes that run by electricity or alcohol, and convenient Electric Toasters.

The new Sternau Solid Alcohol Stove, which is invaluable for picnics, traveling and camp use, 50c; with the cakes of solid alcohol, which cannot leak or spill, at 10c each.

Everything for the garden and lawn, from pruning knife or chicken wire to wicker rose baskets.
Fifth Floor

The Annual GIMBEL April Sale of Linens

Continues with many of the best offerings of the year, of particular interest to the summer housekeeper.

$1.75 Table Damask, 72-in., $1 yard.
$5.50 Napkins to match, 24-in., $4 dozen.
$3 to $4.50 Irish Satin Damask Tablecloths, $1.95 to $3.
$4 Japanese Luncheon Cloths at $1.95 each.
Beautiful Madeira Embroidered Linens at half price.
$3.50 German Cluny Lace Trimmed Lunch Sets, $2.50.
$1.25 and $1.50 Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 85c and $1 pair.
15c Glass Toweling, 10c yard.
50c Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 35c each.
35c to $1.50 Turkish Bath Towels, 25c to $1 each.
65c to $3 Turkish Bath Mats, 50c to $2.50 each.
Second Floor

Fur Storage
In our own Fireproof Building
Fur repairing and remodeling
Moderate Charges
Fur Storage Desk
Third Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

89 Regent Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

Ear Marks

The August magazines will soon be on the news-stands; the July editions are already old.

Ready-made tailors are announcing the Fall styles; business-men are contemplating Europe, to regain the health they lost in making enough money to go there.

Hurdy-gurdies violently assault our ears with tunes that have been popular since they were written twenty years ago.

By these ear-marks we know that the Song of Spring is heard in the land.

Tennyson almost said "In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of wedding gifts."

For some months our own thoughts have been turned in that direction—and to Spring novelties as well.

The latest shipments of merchandise from our English factories occasion miniature earthquakes of surprise and delight.

If you are contemplating a Wedding Gift, useful and original, the CROSS Spring Novelties offer an unrestricted selection. Most of them have no duplicates—even in our own stock, so you may rest assured that your present will be entirely different from the rest.

If you are considering the purchase of a new Spring hand-bag, our copies of the latest Parisian models insure you a purchase entirely distinctive, and yet in the most approved taste.

While our European representatives were ransacking the continent for ideas, they took care to select models which our factories could produce at moderate prices.

We believe that your surprise at the originality of our designs will be more than equalled by your delight at their extremely low selling prices.

They would not cause the most modest income to blush.

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores

Uptown { 210 Fifth Avenue / Near 26th Street

Downtown { 253 Broadway / Opposite City Hall

Boston—145 Tremont Street

Dealers Throughout the World

CANNON WILL BACK PRESIDENT'S ACTION

"Without Regard to the Wisdom or Unwisdom" of His Policy.

EMPHASIZES THE PHRASE

People "a Unit in Support of Those in Authority, Until After the Contest Ceases."

When ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was asked at the Waldorf last night what he thought of President Wilson's latest step in the Mexican crisis, he declined to discuss the subject freely, and only consented to express himself on the understanding that he should dictate exactly what he wished to say. He spoke slowly and with great care, saying:

"Up to this time, without regard to the wisdom or the unwisdom of the President's action, he alone could deal, touching our relations with Mexico, and he is fully responsible for the policy of the United States in the premises.

"I have read his message to Congress, delivered in person. He asks, in substance, for power to use the army and navy in solving the Mexican problem. I am satisfied that Congress will comply with his recommendation, and that the President will have full power and full responsibility to determine whether we shall have peace or war with Mexico. It goes without saying that if it is war, substantially the whole citizenship of the United States will sustain the President—and this, too, without regard to the wisdom or the unwisdom of his action.

"Touching our relations with foreign peoples, in the event of armed conflict, partisanship ceases, and we become a unit in support of those inauthority, until after the contest ceases."

The ex-Speaker laid stress on the phrase "without regard to the wisdom or the unwisdom," and upon his concluding phrase.

WARNS AGAINST CONQUEST.

Norman Angell Says It Will Cost More Than the Boer War.

"If the present activity of the American Government in the Mexican affair develops into occupation, it means that the United States will have annexed an 'Irish problem' which will be on its hands for a long time to come," said Norman Angell, the English publicist, who is also manager of The Paris Daily Mail, yesterday. "American politics will then turn for a generation on 'the great Greaser problem.'

"If this country is going to intervene in Mexico, it will be a long business," said Mr. Angell, who is at the Manhattan. "It will be a matter of years. Granted that Mexico is finally tranquillized, you will have insults to the flag in Nicaragua, attacks upon American citizens in Nicaragua, and so on, and the thing will end by your going through Central America all the way to the Panama Canal."

Mr. Angell, who passed much of his youth ranching and prospecting in the West, is widely known as the author of "The Great Illusion," which has been credited with starting an international pacifist movement. The book has been translated into eighteen languages.

"What would they think abroad about an American occupation of Mexico and Central America?" repeated Mr. Angell, when the question was put. "They would be indifferent. In Germany they certainly think you will undertake it, and they feel no hostility toward you on that account. In England there is uncertainty as to what you are going to do. Whether a war would affect the financial situation in Europe I am not predicting. The certainty is the effect such a war would have upon the financial situation here. It would eat up capital in this country and put an enormous strain upon your farmers, who want capital, and who are paying 8 to 10 per cent. for it.

"In Mexico there is a population of between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000, fitted for a good deal of warfare, accustomed to the use of the rifle, who are natural horsemen, accustomed to very hard and simple conditions of life, able to support themselves, and possessing, probably owing to the national habit of revolution, great reserves of small arms and munitions. Mexico has defeated the might of two European powers.

"I do not mean to imply that the United States cannot conquer Mexico, but I do mean that it will not be a military picnic. If England had to employ against the Boers an army numbering two or three times the entire population of the Transvaal, what sort of army are you going to need to conquer a population many times the 100,000 Boers who fought against England, and to whom guerrilla warfare is meat and drink?

"You can conquer the Mexicans, the Nicaraguans, and the rest of them down to the canal, just as the British have conquered the Irish, but, like the Irish conquest, it would not be a little matter of six weeks or six months or six years. The conquest of Ireland has been going on for three centuries, at intervals, and now the English people have decided the best thing they can do is to unconquer the Irish, and a difficult task it is proving. All methods of conquest have been tried with Ireland. The country was filled with soldiers, and the people were killed like cattle. The Irish were then brought to Westminster, and they began to dominate English politics until they held the balance of power.

"What would you who are wrestling with the problem of restricting immigration do in the assimilation of millions of people who are not white—or at least not very white? You cannot assimilate them. The price you would pay in the attempt would be the capacity of the American people to keep their own society. The price of your going into Mexico will be that for a generation or two you will not have time to devote to the social problems you are just starting in to solve.

"If there is intervention, we all know perfectly well that from the time the first gun is fired your newspapers will be filled with the battles, your moving pictures will show nothing else, the talk in the clubs, the hotels, and the trains will all be of war, and later, with your own 'Greaser problem,' you will get as excited as the English are at present; and the dull, humdrum, interesting thing, the welfare of the American people, the government of them, the problem of their cities, the education of their children, will be relegated to obscure paragraphs on the inside pages, will be attended to only as secondary problems by your statesmen, who will have their hands full in looking after the problems arising in your new dependencies to the south."

In an address before Columbia College students yesterday morning, Mr. Angell said:

"Nothing is to be gained by a policy of 'watchful waiting,' because when nothing is done we cannot hope for results. The non-recognition of Huerta and of the provisional Mexican Government, seems to me to be a negative policy that can never bear results. On the other hand, if the United States should go to war with Mexico, although war might be a good thing for the Mexicans, it would be mighty bad for the United States.

"I think the one best method of bringing Mexico to terms would be by completely isolating it. In these days, when we can send a message from New York to the very heart of China in less than two days, it would be possible to starve out Mexico in a month's time. If the world took it upon itself to blockade Mexico completely there would be no need of going to war. No matter whether Huerta, Carranza, or Villa was in command, Mexico would come to terms in thirty days if every nation on the earth combined to prevent communication with Mexico of any kind.

"If all telegraph, postal, and commercial communications were stopped; if Mexico's ports were so hemmed in that foodstuffs and necessities could not be received, and if all the foreign Powers agreed to prevent the loaning of money to the Mexicans, the end would come soon. This method would not involve the loss of a single life, and I think would be best for all concerned."

PEACE CONFERENCE CALLED.

Members of Council of Churches of Christ Hurriedly Summoned.

Members of the Commission of Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, numbering more than a hundred and representing thirty denominations, have been hurriedly summoned to a conference to be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, to consider the Mexican situation. This announcement was made by the Federal Council yesterday afternoon:

"A call was sent to-day by telegrams from the office of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America summoning a meeting of the Commission of Peace and Arbitration, connected with the federation, representing thirty denominations. The meeting of the commission, which will be held in New York on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, is for the purpose of considering the attitude of the churches in reference to the situation in Mexico.

"This meeting was decided upon by the Chairman of the commission, the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, and the Secretary of the Federal Council, the Rev. Charles S. McFarland, after telephone communication with Bishop Greer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York; the Rev. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union; the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, and other leading members of the commission. Telegrams were sent to all members of the commission who would be able to reach New York by Tuesday afternoon."

Some of the members of the Committee of Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America are the Rev. William I. Haven, Secretary of the American Bible Society; the Rev. Howard A. Bridgman, editor of The Congregationalist; President William H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Bishop John W. Hamilton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, formerly pastor of Calvary Baptist Church; Prof. Wallace MacMullen of Drew Seminary, Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor; John R. Mott, the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass.; George A. Plimpton, Prof. Henry Wade Rogers, Donald F. Smiley, President of the Lake Mohonk Conference; Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of the See of Bethlehem, Penn.; William Hayes Ward of the Independent, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College.

The following resolution was telegraphed yesterday to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan:

"We, the New York Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in co-operation with the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, wish to express our confidence in you at this critical time, and offer our support in all your endeavor for a peaceful solution of the impending crisis. We believe that we express the voice of the Christian churches of America in our hope that you may settle this difficulty without resorting to war or anything that may lead to war.

"A. B. SANFORD, President Pro. Tem.
"W. H. LAWRENCE, Secretary."

STOCKS DOWN ON WAR TALK.

Bears Force a Decline of from 1 to 3 Points at Closing.

Several stocks fell to new low levels for the year in yesterday's session of the market, and brokerage offices were filled with talk of the serious turn of affairs in Mexico to the exclusion of ecenomic subjects. The Mexican situation promoted the selling of securities, but there were at no time evidences of extreme weakness, and the day's turnover was less than 400,000 shares. Throughout the greater part of the session prices declined slowly, and most of the losses, which extended from 1 to 3 points at the close, were forced by a bearish demonstration in the final hour of business.

The recession of prices would have been more impressive if it had not been preceded by daily declines last week. While much capital was made in bearish quarters of the war scare, it was evident to the Street at large that the Mexican difficulty had acted as much as a supplementary as a principal cause in depressing quotations. The market has been influenced by the generally sluggish state of business.

These net losses were sustained by the active speculative issues: American Smelting and Refining, 2¼ points; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1½; St. Paul, 1½; Great Northern preferred, 2½; Lehigh Valley, 3¼; Mexican Petroleum, 2¼; Northern Pacific, 1⅝; Reading, 2; Southern Pacific, 2¼; Union Pacific, 2⅝, and United States Steel, 1 point.

In the Government bond market there was no business done on the Stock Exchange. The Panama 2s and 3s declined ⅛ in the bid price, while the others were firm. The decline in the bid for Panama bonds was evidently the product of expectation of a further issue of these securities in case the Government should raise funds for warlike purposes. The originally authorized issue of the Panama bonds the Government still has $208,688,420 to sell in order to reimburse the Treasury for money expended on the canal.

OUR WAR WITH MEXICO.

Scott Captures Vera Cruz After Taylor's Battles in the North.

Gen Leonard Wood's appointment to the command of the army in Texas indicates that in the event of war in Mexico he will be commander in chief of the army of occupation, and the success of the campaign will depend on his ability to "pacify" the people of that country.

Gen. Winfield Scott was the commander in chief of the army during the Mexican War. He was appointed because he was the chief officer of the United States Army at that time.

The attack on Mexico began with the advance of Gen. Taylor's army, and the Mexican Army was driven across the Rio Grande after losing two battles, Palo Alto on May 8, 1846, and Ressca de Palma on the following day.

In December, 1846, Scott took charge of field operations, and on March 9, 1847, landed his army of 12,000 and invested Vera Cruz. Skirmishing and preparations for rthe siege lasted until the 22d, and then the mortars opened fire. The siege guns came into action two days later, and on the 29th the city and Castle of San Juan d'Ufuoa surrendered.

On April 9 Scott started for Jalapa, and on the 18th met Santa Ana. Scott had 8,500 men and the Mexican General 12,000. By 2 o'clock the Mexican defeat was complete; Scott captured five Generals and 3,00 men.

On Aug. 7 Scott continued his march to Mexico City, and captured the cities of Contreras and Churubusco. Then came an armistice until Sept. 7, when Scott moved on the Capitol. Molino del Rey, on the southwest of the city, was defended by 14,000 Mexicans, and Gen. Worth, with 3,500 men, assaulted and captured the fortification. On the 13th the Castle of Chapultepec was stormed, and on the following day Scott and his victorious army entered the Capitol.

With the fall of the Capitol was was over, and after the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Scott evacuated Mexico. The war began on May 8, 1846, and ended on Feb. 2, 1848.

CHEERING AT THEATRES.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Flag Arouse Audiences.

In most of the New York theatres last night the orchestras played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the audiences stood up and cheered. At Hammerstein's the air was played during the intermission and one of the women performers led the audience in singing.

In all of the vaudeville theatres and many of the moving picture places of amusement pictures of the American Flag were thrown upon the screen at frequent intervals.

MEXICAN BOYS ATTACKED?

Denial from Notre Dame of Story Which Reached Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Señor Algara, Chargé of the Mexican Embassy here, was informed to-night by a telegram from the Mexican Vice Consult at Indianapolis that eleven Mexican students at the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Ind., were thrown into the river there by American students in the institution. The Consul informed the Chargé that he would take the matter up with the President o fthe university.

Mr. Algara said he would wait to hear further from the affair before sending any word to his Government. As there are many Mexicans in various institutions of learning hthroughout the country, he fears, he says, that other such outbreaks of national feeling may occur.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 20.—The Rev. Joseph H. Burke, prefect of discipline of Notre Dame University, speaking for President John C. Avanaugh to-night, denied the story that eleven Mexican students at Notre Dame had been thrown in pond by American students.

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH ST.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

If You Are Not Already

A Charge Customer of The Big Store

we will make it easy for you to become one. Consult our Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

MAIN BUILDING

Our Second Shipment, Comprising

812 Skinner's Satin-Lined

Blue Serge Suits

For Men & Youths

On Sale Here, Today, at

$9.85

In a similar offering, a fortnight ago, we disposed of 1,000 of these suits in record-breaking time.

There isn't another store in town that can equal this value. Any number of retailers would be pleased to buy suits like these in quantities at the special price we name.

Aside from the low price (though this is important, of course), the REAL feature of this sale is THAT THESE ARE GUARANTEED BLUE SERGE SUITS.

PURE ALL WOOL, ABSOLUTELY INDIGO DYED FAST COLOR. Every suit splendidly tailored—WORKED, not merely PRESSED, into shape, and therefore will retain the same until the last day you choose to wear it.

Remember, the lining is SKINNER'S GUARANTEED MAKE.

Men and youths of every build are invited to this sale. Even men who wear up to 46 waist-measure will be perfectly fitted. Read the guarantee label in the inside pocket.

Guaranteed Genuine Oswego Blue Serge Trousers—just the grade of serge that is used by the best custom tailors; all sizes up to 46; plain and cuff bottoms; today, at $3.35

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Complimentary 2¢ Stamps FREE Today —Distribution in Our GREENHUT Building

"Pease" Spring Sale of Used Pianos

STARTS TO-DAY (April 21st) at our salesrooms, 128 West 42d Street, with a total of over 100 reduced price pianos from $75 up with terms as low as

One Dollar per Week

This is a semi-annual sale of used pianos which have been taken in exchange for new Player Pianos or Pianos that have been out on rental for a few months and are practically as good as new.

We will also have a number of Pianos and Player Pianos in the sale that are **practically new,** being **discontinued** styles, or instruments we have used for **demonstration** purposes.

This is a partial list of pianos:

	Was.	Now.		Was.	Now.
1 Chickering Upright	$450	$75	1 Chickering Upright	$400	$125
1 Pease Upright	325	150	1 Sterling Upright	350	175
1 Bach & Son Upright	300	115	1 Pease Upright	325	165
1 Kimball Upright	450	175	1 Wuertz Upright	400	150
1 Needham Upright	300	125	1 Pease Upright	325	185
1 Pease Upright	350	210	1 Harmony Upright	300	140
1 De Rivas & Harris Upr't	300	125	1 Auditorium Upright	275	125
1 Pease Upright	450	210	1 Pease Upright	400	179
1 Wuertz Upright	350	135	1 Wilbur Upright	250	165
1 Pease Upright	325	185	1 Pease Upright	325	145
1 Hazleton Upright	400	195	1 Weser Upright	300	130
1 Frederick Doll Upright	275	125	1 Dobson Upright	350	125
1 Pease Upright	375	160	1 New England Upright	325	125
1 Wilbur Upright	250	195	1 Pease Upright	350	145
1 Regal Upright	300	150	1 McEwen Upright	300	145
1 Ackerman Upright	350	135	1 Pease Upright	325	215
1 Pease Upright	325	145	1 Spies Upright	300	115
1 Ballard Upright	275	215	1 Standard Upright	275	140
1 Hardman Upright	400	175	6 Ballard Uprights	300	215

SPECIAL!

12 **New** Pease Pianos (discontinued styles) ..... Were $350 Now **$285**

Also 100 other **Pease** uprights at prices ranging from $100 to $275 that originally cost from $325 to $500.

Every piano is marked at the cash price, but, if desired, monthly payments may be made of

One Dollar per Week

and upward, according to the piano, or just the simple interest extra upon the unpaid part.

The Player-Pianos offered below are our own make and guaranteed. Here's a remarkable chance for a good player on extra low terms—also note the bargains in Pease small grands.

PLAYER-PIANOS AND GRANDS.

	Was.	Now.		Was.	Now.
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	$445	$295	1 Wilbur Player-Piano	$445	$325
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	445	325	1 Wilbur Player-Piano	445	335
1 Wilbur Player Piano	575	375	1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	375
1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	395	1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	395
1 Pease Player-Piano	675	485	1 Pease Player-Piano	750	395
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	440	1 Pease Player-Piano	750	415
1 Pease Player-Piano	750	450	1 Wilbur Player-Piano	575	410
1 Pease Parlor Grand	750	435	1 Pease Petite Grand	600	385
1 Pease Petite Grand	600	425	1 Pease Petite Grand	600	475

These are all 88-note Players of a recent make and warranted for five years.

Any of these Players or Grand Pianos can be bought during this sale only on the low terms of

$8 per Month;

with the players we give free $12.50 worth of music and the free music roll exchange privilege.

PEASE PIANO COMPANY

128 West 42nd Street, Near Broadway, New York

Open Every Evening This Week.

Special sale also being held at Brooklyn Warerooms, 34 Flatbush Avenue, and Newark Warerooms, 10 New Street. Equally big values.

Full line of both Victor and Columbia records and supplies.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Store Opens at 9 a. m.

SPECIALS FOR TODAY

"The Raglan" Blouses

A Special Offering of These Smartest of the New Blouses at a Special Price.

Crepe de Chine Blouses, hand embroidered and hemstitched—

Jap Silk Blouses, with vestee of material; Black and White—

French Voile Blouses, hemstitched and trimmed with Filet lace—

Fancy Figured Crepe de Chine Blouses; white organdie collar—

4.50

Regular price $6.00

A New Importation of the Celebrated

"Regis" Real Kid Gloves

For Women and Misses has just been received in the new Spring shades of light and dark tans, medium grey and light mode, also in black and white—2-clasp.

Regular price $1.50 pair 95c

A Special Sale of

Silk Petticoats

The new and authentic *"Pussy Willow"* Taffeta Silk Petticoats; soft finish, superior wearing quality; in the season's most fashionable colors.

Regular price, $6.75. Special 4.95

The New Sweaters

For Women and Misses

Distinctive and entirely new models for sport, general out-door wear and travel at special prices.

"ARNERIAN" WOOL SWEATERS—Distinctive foreign models in white and staple colors. Regular price $6.50. 4.75

ANGORA & CASHMERE SWEATERS—In "Sport" and "Lenox" models, embracing the new colors of fashion. Regular price $10.50. 8.50

SHETLAND SWEATERS—"Imported" handmade, all-wool; three exquisite models; the "Moncean," "Versailles" and "Strand." Regular prices $12.50 to $17.50. 8.50 to 13.50

Summer Curtains

Special Offerings at the Following Exceptionally Attractive Prices.

MARIE ANTOINETTE AND CLUNY, with scrim or net centers, also muslin and novelty Curtains—

1.00, 1.15, 1.50 to 4.50 per pair

Imported Cretonnes

Most attractive styles for Summer furnishing, are offered in a large range of the newest designs and colors, at the following low prices:

31 inches wide, 25c, 35c, 50c per yard

50 inches wide, 1.25 to 3.50 per yard

Steamer Rugs

High Grade All Wool Rugs of the New Patterns—Special Prices

SCOTCH VICUNA STEAMER RUGS—New importation of these popular fine quality rugs. *Value* $19.50 13.50

SCOTCH WOOL STEAMER RUGS—Very fine grade; handsome plaid backs. *Value* $13.50 9.00

ALL WOOL STEAMER RUGS—One of the best domestic grades; tartan and fancy backs. *Value* $8.50 5.95

Men's Shirts

Extraordinary Sale for One Day Only

100 DOZ. SILK MIXED SOFT SHIRTS—Pleated, plain and mushroom tucked styles; plain colors, colored and tinted grounds, white grounds with neat raised stripes of helio, blue, grey, tan, and two-tone effects. Each grade of the material is over ¾ pure silk and of a lustrous, sheer and firm quality. Regularly $3.00 each 1.65

Men's Pajamas

All Strictly Fine Qualities, Especially Adapted for Warm Weather

MIDDY STYLE PAJAMAS—White crepe trimmed; no buttons; long or knee trousers; long or half sleeves. *Value* $2.00 *suit*

FINE MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Made from our fine soft shirtings; regular styles; neatly trimmed *Value* $2.50 *suit* 1.45

PLAIN COLORED PAJAMAS—White, blue, grey, lavender, pink—mercerized pongee. *Value* $2 *suit*

FANCY STRIPED PAJAMAS—New, soft finished fabrics, suitable for warm weather. *Value* $2.50 *suit*

Broadway & 19th Street

A&F Co.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

A Lady And a Lion

This is a verbatim report of a telephone conversation last week between this store and an English noblewoman at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

You hear only "our end" of the conversation.

"Yes, this is Abercrombie & Fitch Company.

"Traps—where do you want to use them?

"For Africa—yes, a lion trap? They use the same trap for a lion that they do for a grizzly.

"Yes, we have them.

"The price? Thirteen dollars and thirty cents—that is, for the Newhouse No. 6.

"Yes, Madam, and smaller traps? How big an animal will you get in the smaller traps?

"Big enough for a cheetah? For that you want a large-sized wolf trap. Yes, we have them.

"What's that? Yes, he took a number of smaller traps for the small game he was collecting for specimens.

"Yes, he got them here.

"Very well—I have the order.

"And shark line—yes, the ideal rope is Ramie rope. It's imported—it comes from China.

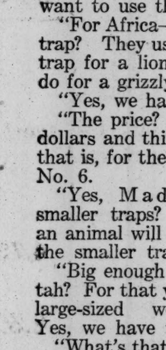
"Hundred yard lengths.

"Very well—you're sailing Saturday? Well, we will get the order up to you immediately in a taxicab."

The lady, who is an internationally known sportswoman, now on the ocean, received her equipment within the hour.

For any sport—for any emergency — we are prepared.

A. & F. Co. Goods for Golf and Tennis Players



Latest golf and tennis apparel for both women and men.

English Tweed, Scotch homespun or Innsbrouck knit cloth suits for men, $25.50, $30 and $35.

Suits of same materials for women, $32 and $34, and up to $55.

Women's sporting Balmacaans, $19.50.

Women's country club suits and one-piece tennis dresses—exclusive new models.

Largest assortments of sporting apparel and shoes, for men and women, on the American continent.

A. & F. Co. hand-made golf club and tennis racquets.

Sole American agency for the Bussey English tennis ball, approved by the American association.

Trout tackle, camping paraphernalia and travel goods of every description.

Write for our new Booklet "Summer Sporting and Country Clothes for Women"

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
53-57 West 36th St., New York

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

ECUADOR REBELS GAIN BIG VICTORY

Five Hundred Government Troops Killed or Wounded and 200 Captured.

THE PRESIDENT BESIEGED

Dispatch from Lima to The New York Times Says Plaza Is Bottled Up in Esmeraldas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, April 20.—The Ecuadorian Government troops suffered a severe defeat at Camarones yesterday.

Five hundred men were killed or wounded and 200 were taken prisoners by the revolutionaries.

President Plaza is now besieged in Esmeraldas.

The rebels are led by Gen. Carlos Concha.

The revolution in Ecuador led by Gen. Concha is an outgrowth of the uprising which followed the death in December, 1911, of President Emilio Estrada. Against the wishes of the populace, a number of troops stationed at Guayaquil proclaimed Gen. Pedro Montero, one of their number, President.

After a month of arbitrary rule by Montero, who was shot by a mob of citizens in Guayaquil and dragged into the streets, beheaded, and burned. A number of the leaders who had placed him in power were imprisoned, and a few weeks later five of them were lynched.

In March, 1912, Gen. Julio Andrade, military commander of Guayaquil, was killed in an attempt to gain control of the republic. Many of the soldiers who had helped Montero to gain power fled to the north, and Gen. Leonidas Plaza, who had been President from 1900 to 1904, and who was Minister to the United States in 1905, was elected to the Presidency for a term of four years.

Gen. Concha and Gen. Jorge Martinez, a Colombian, are the leaders of the revolutionary forces in the northern State or Esmeraldas, which is practically cut off from the rest of the republic by mountains. Last February the town of Esmeraldas, capital of the province, was reported to have been recaptured by Federal troops.

Camarones, the scene of Sunday's battle, is a small town on the Camarones River, south of Esmeraldas.

At the office of Louis Plaza, Ecuadorian Consul General in New York, at 11 Broadway, the report of the defeat of the Government troops was received incredulously yesterday. The Secretary of the Ecuadorian Legation in Washington was in New York for the day and spent the afternoon in the Consul's office. He said there was no general revolution in Ecuador, but that Concha, at the head of a few hundred outlaws, had been creating disturbances in the isolated northern province of Esmeraldas for the past six months. Elsewhere throughout the republic, he said, there had been peace ever since President Plaza was elected to office.

"The Liberal Party was divided into two sections at the last election, and Gen. Plaza's section was successful," it was explained. "Many of the disgruntled members of the other section have congregated in Lima, Peru, and established a press agency, from which they make every effort to embarrass the Administration in power. That, in our opinion, accounts for the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES's message came from Lima instead of from some point in Ecuador."

A cable message was sent from the Consul's office last night to President Plaza asking if there was foundation for the report.

WINS SCHNEIDER TROPHY.

C. H. Pixton, an Englishman, Victorious in Hydro-Aeroplane Contest.

MONTE CARLO, April 20.—C. Howard Pixton, a British aviator, to-day won the international hydro-aeroplane contest for the Jacques Schneider trophy. The prize carried with it $5,000 in cash. Mr. Pixton completed the 150-knot course in 2 hours and 13 seconds in a strong wind.

Among the unsuccessful competitors were Gabriel Espanet and Julien Pierre Lavrasseur, representing France; M. Burri, Switzerland, and Lord Carbery, Great Britain, none of whom finished.

The American entrants, William Thaw of Pittsburgh and Charles T. Weymann, did not start.

AMAZED BY HINDU GENIUS.

Cambridge Mathematician Tells of Achievements of Ramanujan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 20.—Ramanujan, the young mathematical genius discovered by the Indian Government and sent by it to Cambridge University, is now in residence at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. Hardy, the Fellow of Trinity College who is examining the work that Remanujan has already done, says:

"He received an ordinary Indian school education, was never connected with the University of Madras, and never passed an examination of any kind. Until little more than a year ago he was a clerk in Madras. His mathematical education is rather a mystery. He is not learned in any other subject.

"He sent me a large number of mathematical theorems in which he had proved a great many very remarkable results. His theorems were all in pure mathematics, particularly in the theory of numbers and the theory of elliptic functions. While many of them were quite new, others had been anticipated by writers of whom he had never heard, of whose work he was quite ignorant.

"It is wonderful that he discovered for himself a great number of things which leading mathematicians of the last hundred years, such as Cauchy and Jacobi added to the knowledge of schoolmen. He has very little knowledge of modern mathematics.

"He is a man of quite extraordinary powers, but very imperfect training. If he were sent in for the mathematical Tripos now he would find himself ignorant of things with which the ordinary undergraduate is quite familiar; yet he is an infinitely finer mathematician than many men who have become senior wranglers."

ITALIAN STRIKE GIVEN UP.

Railway Men Not to Quit Work—115,000 Employes Involved.

ROME, April 20.—The threatened general railway strike, for which the Government had taken extensive measures of precaution, has been abandoned.

The threatened strike on the Italian railways involved all the 115,000 employes, and the Government prepared to have their places taken by soldiers and bluejackets. The strike threat was due to the low wages paid to the railroad men who are employed by the State.

The men asked for an increase of their pay from 34 to 60 cents a day, with 20 cents extra for night work. The engine drivers and firemen also demanded that they should not be required to work for more than ten hours a day or eight hours a night, and that these hours should diminish according to the speed of the trains of which they were in charge, so that an express driver would be called upon to work for only five hours a day. Moreover, they said they must have thirty-four hours rest once a week.

Twelve hours work a day, with thirty-four hours' rest weekly, was asked by the traveling officials, while the station agents asked that they should be on duty for from eight to ten hours a day. No one, it was demanded, was to be expected to work for more than twenty nights in any month.

Great loss has been caused by the expectation of the strike. The American tourists who left Rome for fear of it numbered hundreds, and thousands of others quit the country.

OUT ALL NIGHT—BIG HEAD, THICK TONGUE!

Yes, that's the story of many a business man. Works like a slave all day, and plays all night. Result—next morning a big head—thick tongue and unfit to open the morning's mail. Follow the wise example of the French, German, English and other Europeans. Flush out your system with Hercules Water, that perfect Hungarian aperient. All druggists. Eisner-Mendelson Co., 90 West Street, New York City.

IT LIFTS HERCULES WATER THE LOAD
IT LIFTS THE LOAD

ANXIOUS REGARDING AUSTRIAN EMPEROR

Court Circles Fear Complications if Catarrh from Which He Is Suffering Continues.

HOPEFUL BULLETINS ISSUED

Emperor Receives Ministers and Transacts Official Business—Is in His 84th Year.

VIENNA, April 20.—Considerable improvement in the condition of the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, who is suffering from an attack of catarrh, is announced to-night.

The Emperor's temperature, it is stated, is practicaly normal, and his general strength is good. The Emperor, it is added, received reports from his Ministers and other officials throughout the day, and appeared to be in good spirits.

A bulletin issued by the imperial physicians early this morning at the Palace of Schönbrunn was as follows:

"For a fortnight his Majesty has been suffering from intermittent hoarseness and catarrh of the bronchial tubes, but without any feverish symptoms. On Saturday, however, his Majesty was seized with an attack of shivering. His temperature rose, and there was also an accumulation of thick mucus in the smallest air passages of the upper lobe of the right lung."

A later bulletin read:

"The Emperor Francis Joseph passed a fairly comfortable night. His health, apart from the catarrh, is not unsatisfactory."

This bulletin also stated that his Majesty rose at his usual early hour and transacted official business.

Another official bulletin, issued to-night, confirms the earlier report that the catarrhal fever from which the Emperor is suffering has been reduced. It says his Majesty's pulse is slower and his appetite is better. The cough, however, continues.

It is announced that in order to spare him the fatigue the Emperor's projected visit to Budapest on April 26 to receive the Delegations has been canceled.

The guarded language of the official bulletins causes apprehension in Vienna that the Emperor's condition is graver than is admitted by his physicians. Fear is expressed in Court circles that unless the catarrh from which he is suffering diminishes within a short time serious complications may develop.

The Archduchess Marie Valerie, the Emperor's daughter, arrived at Schönbrunn Palace to-day from Wallsee.

Among those received by the Emperor to-day was the Hungarian Premier, who delivered verbal reports to him.

Beginning to-morrow, official bulletins regarding the Emperor's health are to be issued daily through the Premiers' offices in Vienna and Budapest.

The Emperor was 83 years old last Aug. 18.

ONE SYRIAN BANDIT SLAIN

And Two of the Assailants of American Teachers Are Captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Of the four brigands who attacked the American teachers from the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut one has been killed and two captured, according to a report from the local authorities to-day. The fourth man escaped.

George H. Scherer, the American instructor in English, who was shot in the back, is doing well at the Mission Hospital, under the direction of the United Free Church of Scotland, near the Sea of Galilee.

French Honor for Admiral Peary.

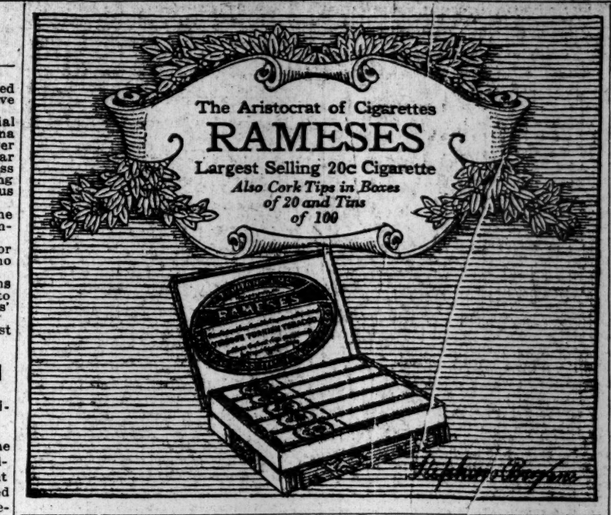
WASHINGTON, April 20.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., retired, the arctic explorer, was to-day notified that the Geographic Society of France had decided to award to him its Grand Gold Medal, the highest honor it can give. The award will be made at a general meeting of the society in Paris next Friday.

KEELEY BACK FROM EUROPE.

Chicago Journalist Says War Tax Keeps Germans at Home.

James Keeley, managing editor of The Chicago Tribune, who arrived yesterday from Bremen on the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, accompanied by his wife, said he had spent seven weeks in Tunis, Algeria, and the south of France. He said the hotel proprietors informed him that Germans were not traveling this Winter on account of the heavy war tax.

"Americans were not traveling in great numbers either," said Mr. Keeley, "and if it had not been for the English tourists along the Mediterranear. and in Egypt, the season would have been a very bad one."



PERFECT tone, perfect workmanship, artistic finish—if these are the qualities you most desire in a piano, your choice will be a

STEINWAY

The price does not measure the full value of the Steinway Piano. It only represents the cost to build and sell this ideal instrument. For neither more nor less money is it possible to surpass or equal the sweetness, purity and strength of the Steinway tone.

This tone won enduring, world-wide fame for the Steinway Piano.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 East 14th Street, New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

SILK Glove

Real Worth and Lasting Value

These you get when the name "KAYSER" is in the hem of your silk gloves.

To buy "Kayser" Silk Gloves *is true economy*—because

"KAYSER'S" wear better, fit better and hold their shape better than any other silk gloves made, yet cost no more than the ordinary kind. Look for "KAYSER" in the hem. You will find it in the genuine.

A guarantee ticket with every pair that the tips outwear the gloves.

Short "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
Long "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 75c to $2.00

AT ALL STORES

A-S

B. Altman & Co.
TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

The Fur Storage Vaults

located in the establishment, are efficiently equipped for the safe storage of Furs and Fur Garments, Rugs, Portieres and Lace Curtains. All Furs accepted for storage are thoroughly cleansed by compressed air treatment (without extra charge) before being stored.

Mail or Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

MODERATE PRICES.

Fifth Avenue | THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THIRTY-FIFTH STREET | New York

Bent Bones
That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes

Straight Bones
That Grew Straight in Educator Shoes

Women's Dull Calf Blucher Oxford Educator

Remove the *Pressure*

CORNS, bunions, bent bones, ingrowing nails, flat feet and tired feet are all made by the pressure of tight, pointed shoes.

Go bare-footed—or go in Educator Shoes. Either will remove the pressure and thereby relieve or free your feet from all foot blemishes. Remove the pressure and you remove the corns.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on he sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape, which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Good shoe stores everywhere sell Educators. If you have any trouble finding them write us.

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston, Mass., makers of All-America and Signet Shoes for men, and Mayfair for women.

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DEALERS: We can supply you promptly from stock on our floor.
RICE & HUTCHINS,
New York Co., New York City.

RELIABLE FOOTWEAR HAND-SEWN TO SHAPELINESS

Modeled after the old, recognized, standard lasts of the "smart set," yet adapted to the newest stylings in coloring and "trimwork." The hand-stitching of these shoes makes them cling to the original contour of the last—there is no room for divergence, as in machine moulded footwear.

So wide is the variance of our exclusive array that comfort is assured every patron.

Made by Thomas Cort of "picked" leathers, "culled" from the products of foremost tanneries, and priced at

$7 and more the pair

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 EAST 35TH STREET NEW YORK

Custom Dept. in Connection.

Special Ladies' Parlor.

CRAFTSMAN BULLETIN
FROM OUR OWN WORKSHOPS

A New Lot of Willow Furniture in Our Special Colors—Browns, Greens, Blues, Mahogany and Natural Willow.

A FEW SPECIALS:—
Arm Chairs and Rockers
$10.00 reduced to $7.75
7.00 " " 5.75

"Craftsman Furniture makes a House a Home." Gustav Stickley

6 E. 39 ST. CRAFTSMAN BUILDING NEAR 5TH AVE

STORE YOUR FURS IN BROOKLYN

Balch Price Fur Storage

INCLUDING INSURANCE Costs 2% FOR THE SEASON

TELEPHONE 5900 MAIN

376 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Only 15 Minutes by Subway from Grand Central to Borough Hall Station

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

MEN *Who Are Stout Should Wear Loeser Clothes*

They need not have their Clothes made to order. We specialize in Clothes for stout men.

Loeser Clothes ease the curves that ordinary ready-made Clothes chafe and bind.

The patterns and styles develop just as great an appearance of slenderness as possible.

The fabrics are rich and handsome, but also strong and durable for hard wear.

We have a large variety of patterns—tailors who cut to fit. Sack Suits $15 and up; Cutaway Suits $25 up.

Ready To Make Men's Custom Shirts

Ready with 4,000 new Shirting patterns.

Ready with new ways of making.

Madras Shirts, four for $10.

Self-striped and figured Scotch cheviots, $3.50 each.

New Shirts with French corded linen bosoms and madras bodies, plain, $6; tucked, $7.50.

Silk Shirts—all colors—$5, $7.50 and up to $13.50.

Flannel Outing Shirts, non-shrinking, $6.

Perfect fit and best finish.

$8,000 Worth of Cut Glass, $3,500.

The finest Cut Glass to be had at original prices—now at about half.

Rich mitre cuttings that sparkle with diamond lights. Graceful floral cuttings, including the very latest. Prices range from 49c for a 98c Bonbon Dish up to $12.50 for a $25 Punch Bowl. At $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98 are fine Vases, Dishes and Bowls which were $6 to $9 each.

Loeser-Onyx Hosiery Sale.

We sell more "Onyx" Hosiery than any store in Greater New York. This year the values are greater than ever before; many grades have never been offered so low elsewhere.

All "Onyx," the nationally famous Hosiery for men, women and children. Sale price 25c to $1.65 pair for values 35c to $4.50.

Silk Suits and Silk Coats.

For the Woman in a Hurry.

She may buy them with confidence in their rightness—in fashion, in making, in price.

Women who have not been in a hurry have compared Loeser Silk Suits and Coats with others in nearly every store of Greater New York. They report that Loeser garments are of higher character, of greater individuality and more moderately priced than similar Suits sold elsewhere.

Silk Suits, $19.75 to $175.
Silk Coats, $15 to $25.

White Corduroys For Separate Skirts.

Approved by Paris. We are ready for the demand which is already making itself felt. We have one of the most complete stocks in the Greater City. This includes range of quality, character and width of the cords, tones of white and ivory.

Widths 27 inches 89c to $2; also 24-inch width at $1, and 22-inch at $1.25.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

FOUR THIEVES BEAT JEWELER'S CLERK

Attack Morris Pazett in East Side Shop and Flee with Valuables.

ESCAPE PURSUING CROWD

Earrings, Rings, Watches and Bracelets Scattered in Street as Flight Is Interrupted.

Morris Pazett, employed as watchmaker and clerk in the jewelry store of Bernard Weinstein, 85 Columbia Street, between Delancey and Rivington Streets, was busy yesterday with repairs when a young man entered and asked about a locket that had been left to be mended. Pazett began a search for the locket among hundreds of watches, chains, and other pieces of jewelry tagged and hanging within his inclosure, when he was interrupted by the young man, who looked quickly about the little shop and remarked:

"Boss not in, eh?"

As soon as he had dropped this remark, the man told the watchmaker that he would return in a few minutes. He hurried out of the little store. Pazett continued the search, and had just found the locket when the young man, accompanied by three others, entered.

Pazett left his inclosure and stepped out behind the counter, upon which he laid the locket, while the four men huddled together as though they were going to examine it. The man who had called for the locket asked the watch repairer how much he thought the locket was worth, and Pazett replied he did not know. He said the ornament was not gold, but that his employer could make an accurate appraisal.

Before Pazett finished his words two of the four men pounced upon him. There was a struggle across the counter, but the two held him. The other two, with revolvers, ran behind the counter and began to force him to the rear of the store for fear that their struggle would attract the attention of persons passing in the street.

Pazett fought vigorously all the way to the back of the store, where the safe stood. The repairer managed to get his hands on a hammer, and with it pounded the head of one of the men. Another suddenly raised his revolver and brought it down with all his might on the forehead of the watchmaker. The assailant kept battering Pazett's face and head with the revolver, and with these odds against him Pazett suffered them to wrench the hammer from his grasp. The men ran to the show window in the front and snatched up every article on which valuables hung. They also ransacked the show cases.

The cries of the watchmaker attracted Mrs. Lina Spatz, living next door to the jewelry store, and William Piekenick, who owns a sweater store also adjoining the jeweler's place. The sound of the scuffle was heard likewise by Samuel Liebling, living at 87 Columbia Street. Mrs. Spatz and Liebling reached the front of the jewelry store in time to see two of the men, bareheaded, rush out of the place. They were seen by five-year-old Barney Piekenick, brother of the proprietor of the sweater store. They ran south toward Rivington Street crying "fire" and thus managed to elude a small crowd that had begun to collect.

The two men with the plunder escaped first from the shop unobserved, and they were followed by the second pair, who were seen by Mrs. Spatz, Liebling, and the Piekenick lad. Rushing around the corner to Rivington Street two men, with both hands full of jewelry trays and racks containing watch chains, lockets, bracelets, and other ornaments, were intercepted at the corner of Sheriff Street by a man who was passing. He rushed at one of the men and caused him to drop the things.

The pavement of Sheriff Street was covered with 242 finger rings, a dozen pair of earrings, 25 watches, several bracelets and chains. The attention of the crowd was diverted by the sight of the glittering ornaments. Persons stopped by the dozen to gather them up, and the two burglars escaped through the hallway of a tenement.

From the Union Market Station, two and a half blocks away, Detective Lieut. Deering, with Detectives Pfiaster, Lieber, Kemp, and Lauterborn, hurried to the jewelry shop. The watchmaker was carried to a drug store, where his injuries were dressed, and thence sent to his home at 89 Willett Street.

From Pazett and the eye-witnesses the police learned that the last two men who left the jewelry store were dressed in a brown suit and a blue serge. One was about 5 feet tall, and the other apparently 5 feet 7 inches. The two men with the jewelry, who were intercepted, wore black suits.

Two burglars in their struggle with the watchmaker lost their hats and their revolvers. One left a gray cap and the other a black derby. In the derby the name of the maker was shown to be "E. P. Lebkecher, 261 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia."

Weinstein, the owner of the jewelry store, took an inventory and estimated the loss at $1,080.

HITS LINER CLEVELAND.

Carolina's Stem Turned Round by Collision—No One Hurt.

While the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland was riding at her anchor yesterday morning about 8 o'clock off the Quarantine station she was struck on the port quarter by the inbound Porto Rico steamer Carolina. Three of the Cleveland's plates were dented, but her hull was not pierced. Several of the rivets were sheared off by the sharp stem of the Carolina, and this caused a little water to enter the steerage, but the holes were promptly plugged by the engineers. The force of the impact awoke the passengers in the liner's after steerage under the second cabin smoking room, but there was very little excitement and all went back to bed again on being assured by the officers that there was no danger.

The Carolina had her stem twisted clean round above the waterline by the collision, but there was no damage to her plates below, it was said. As she is a coastwise ship, the Carolina did not carry a Sandy Hook pilot, but was brought into port by her Captain, John A. Foss, who has a pilot's certificate. She was recently refitted at a cost of $150,000.

Capt. M. Filler of the Cleveland said that from what he heard of the commands issued from the bridge of the Carolina it was possible that something had gone wrong with the engine room telegraph.

He said that the Cleveland had been out to India and back, a distance of 20,000 miles, without meeting with a single mishap until she reached Quarantine. The liner had a heavy list to port when she went to her pier, which, Capt. Filler explained, was due to her having very little coal or ballast on board and only 600 tons of cargo, in the shape of lemons, which were stored on the 'tween decks. At the pier the steerage passengers and their baggage were shifted over to starboard to stiffen the ship up a little, as it was difficult to work the gangways when she was so far over.

STALLO NEEDN'T PAY $7,000.

His Former Wife, Once Mrs. Dan Hanna, Loses Her Suit.

Mrs. May Harrington, who sued her former husband, Edmund K. Stallo, for $7,000, due, she alleged, on a promissory note, has lost her suit. A jury in Justice Lehman's part of the Supreme Court decided against her yesterday. Mrs. Harrington, who once was the wife of Dan R. Hanna, son of Senator Mark Hanna, said that Mr. Stallo had given her the note and that later he repudiated it.

Mr. Stallo explained that he had given her $10,000 in bonds and that in the panic of 1907 he was hard pressed and asked her to return them. She did so and he gave her the note as a present just as he had given her the bonds.

Mr. Stallo said that he spent many thousands of dollars in paying the plaintiff's debts before he married her, including one bill of a dressmaker amounting to $13,000. Mrs. Harrington indignantly denied Mr. Stallo's assertions and said she had depleted her own fortune while she lived with him and that the note was not given her as a present but in payment of money she had expended for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Stallo were divorced in Ohio in 1912. She was married to Mr. Hanna in 1887 and divorced from him in 1898.

ASTOR'S BEST DAY YET.

Simple Wedding at Huntington Home to Take Place on April 30.

The wedding of Vincent Astor and Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington will, in all probability, take place on April 30, the date originally set. This was the substance of a statement given out by Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Miss Huntington's mother, at her residence in Stanesburg yesterday.

"Of course," said Mrs. Huntington, "our plans will have to be modified, and the wedding will be much simpler than originally intended. Instead of being a church wedding, it will be held very quietly at our home.

"Doctors have not yet given us the absolute assurances that Mr. Astor will be sufficiently recovered, but he is much better to-day than he has been since his illness; and if it is at all possible the couple will be married on April 30."

EARTH SHOCK IN MEXICO?

One Recorded in Milwaukee, Lasting 23 Minutes, Thought to be There

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—The seismograph of Marquette University registered an earth shock at 7:45 this evening, lasting about twenty-three minutes.

Father N. Hagerty believes it was not more than 1,800 miles away, in a southwesterly direction, possibly near Guadalajara, Mexico.

Dead Python's Owner Sues Movies.

Michael Schliesser has begun suit against the Tannhauser Film Corporation for $120 for the death of Phyrne, an African rock python, trained to act for moving picture plays. During one of the rehearsals the python caught cold and died. Schliesser is also suing for $30 covering the services of the python, and $100 for his work as trainer and promoter. He also asks for additional amounts for catching and training animals for the moving picture plays "Joseph and His Brethren," "The Amateur Animal Trainer" and "The Fall of Khartoum."

TAKE DR. J. P. THOMAS ON CHARGE OF FRAUD

Balloonist Is Accused of Making Unwarranted Claims for His Prepared Food.

IS HELD IN $5,000 BAIL

Big Mail Order Business, Federal Authorities Believe, Has Brought In $100 a Day.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas, who was much in the public eye several years ago as a balloonist and automobilist, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspector Kenyon and arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building on the charge of using the mails to defraud. The claims which the doctor has made regarding the medical value of certain food which he prepares and sells have seemed to the postal authorities to be unwarranted, and his arrest was the result. He was held in $5,000 bail for examination on April 27.

Dr. Thomas, who is a graduate of the University of Georgia, has been conducting a natural food company at 522 West Thirty-seventh Street. There he prepared among other things a biscuit, the nutritive qualities of which, he said, were so great that a man could live on one of these a day, with a little onion or tomato, at a cost of 1 cent. He also maintained that, by following the regimen he prescribed, it was possible to cure many ills without the aid of any physician.

According to the Post Office Inspector, Dr. Thomas carried on a big mail order business. Men from all over the United States would write to him and describe their symptoms and he would give them advice without personally seeing them. Indeed, the postal authorities presented an affidavit in which it was alleged that in many cases men told the defendant of symptoms which were absolutely normal, and he replied prescribing for them as though they showed a dangerously diseased condition. The fee for his course, the Post Office authorities say, was $40.

In addition to his mail order business Dr. Thomas is alleged to have had personal representatives at work throughout the country pushing his system of dietetics. They were enthusiastic and numbered about 100. The work they did kept seven girls at the New York offices busy, and the postal authorities estimate that he was making $100 a day.

Speaking of his arrest yesterday, Dr. Thomas said that it had been instigated by regular physicians, who objected to his success in healing diseases without their aid.

Dr. Thomas has had a varied career. In 1910 he was found guilty before Judge Hand, in the Federal District Court, under the Pure Food act of mislabeling a special bread he prepared. This was made of uncooked wheat, and was, he asserted, an infallible cure for indigestion, gastritis, and other ills of the stomach.

Before that he had been known as a balloonist. In 1906 he made several adventurous ascents in his big balloon, the Nirvana, and had many narrow escapes. In the following year he started in the Pommern from Philadelphia and made a successful flight to this city. This was the balloon which had been used with great success by the German competitors in the international race of that year, and was considered one of the best then in existence. In making this trip Dr. Thomas was working out some of his theories for a dirigible balloon.

A few months before this flight Dr. Thomas had been in a serious auto accident. While speeding up Jerome Avenue near 215th Street with two young women in his car he ran into a telegraph pole. One of the young women, Miss Frances Haas, was so badly hurt that she had to have her leg amputated and Dr. Thomas himself had a bad fracture of his right leg. Some months later Miss Haas sued Dr. Thomas for $25,000 damages, but lost the case.

Dr. Thomas was again in an accident in November, 1908. He had invented what he called a "wind wagon," which resembled a huge tricycle with a propeller eight feet long in front and a gasoline motor behind. When it was first tried in Broadway it created a great sensation, as it was supposed to work in something the same way as an aeroplane and might even succeed in raising two of its wheels from the ground. The machine was wrecked, however, at Morris Park aerodrome as Dr. Thomas was giving it a thorough test. In trying to swerve to avoid a motor bicycle in his path it collapsed, crushing Dr. Thomas severely beneath it.

BLEASE HOLDS OUT.

Refuses to Withdraw Utterances Which Offended Secretary of War.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20.—Refusing to withdraw a letter to which Secretary of War Garrison took exception, Gov. Blease yesterday sent his reply to the Secretary's ultimatum that, unless the matters objected to were withdrawn by Monday morning, the Southern military manoeuvre camp would be held elsewhere than in South Carolina. The Governor also declined to invite the troops to camp on the Isle of Palms, the place tentatively selected, saying it would offend "other cities in my State that want this encampment."

In his letter Gov. Blease assured Secretary Garrison that South Carolinians wanted the encampment, but not "at a sacrifice of the dignity of the Governor." He said that in a letter to the Secretary on April 9 he asserted that he had not been treated with proper courtesy. Gov. Blease then adds: "I will always say so until you, as Secretary of War, say that you did not intend to treat the Governor of South Carolina with discourtesy. Until then I will maintain that I should have been consulted before the final order was issued in the matter."

SANG HER WAY TO FREEDOM.

Susie Dale Convinced Court That Her Songs Were Not Objectionable.

Susie Dale, a singer, sang her way to freedom yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions before Justices Fleming, Zeller, and Forker, convincing two of the jurists that the songs she sang at a First Avenue ball were not immoral. Miss Dale, together with John Connelly, an actor, and Jessie White, a dancer, was arrested by detectives of Inspector Calahane's staff on Feb. 28 at a cigarmakers' ball.

The detectives told the court that the exhibition was very objectionable, but the Justices thought that they could best decide the case by hearing the songs. After they had heard one of them, Justices Zeller and Forker voted for acquittal. Miss White also was acquitted, but Connelly was convicted, Justice Fleming voting for a conviction in every case. Connelly was released on a suspended sentence.

NO PIANO FOR CHILDREN.

Surrogate Refuses Expenditure from $868 Estate.

The musical education of Milton, Arthur, and Martha Baer, the small children of Leopold Baer, a peddler, received a severe setback yesterday when Surrogate Cohalan refused to permit the father to use $275 from the children's estate for the purchase of a piano.

Baer, in his petition to the Surrogate, said the combined estates of his three children consisted of savings bank deposits amounting to $868. He said that he had been spending money for the musical education of his children, and that they had reached such an advanced stage that their instructor said a piano was essential to their continued progress.

The father said he could not afford to buy a piano from his own funds since he had no means of support except for the slight income he earned by peddling novelties.

Aid Asked for Sick Father.

Now that he is too ill to work as usual, sewing grain bags, a laborer who was able to give his wife and children the necessary comforts, has exhausted his resources and must go to a hospital for care. He is suffering from tuberculosis. Their only income is $5 a week, which a son-in-law pays for his wife's board, while they are without a home of their own. Two of the younger children go to school and the mother looks after the three little ones and keeps the home spotless. The man is anxious to regain his strength and take his family to the country, but he must for a year at least, it is believed, remain in a hospital. The Charity Organization Society asks for $156 to provide for rent and food needed during the next six months. Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

HERE FOR TAX FIGHT ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Attorney General of Illinois and Counsel Seek Deposition of Stuyvesant Fish.

CHARGES ROAD 'HOLDS OUT'

Abraham Lincoln Was Company's Counsel in Previous Appeal Over Point Long in Dispute.

The scene of the fight which the State of Illinois is making against the Illinois Central Railroad on the question of taxes shifted yesterday to New York, when Attorney General Patrick J. Lucey of Illinois, accompanied by H. T. Gilbert and Charles L. Brown, special counsel, came here to take testimony. Mr. Lucey said at the Waldorf that the deposition of Stuyvesant Fish, former President of the railroad, would be taken to-day.

"The present case," explained Mr. Lucey, "is really only another phase of the old Illinois Central litigation. The railroad does not pay taxes on what are called its charter or subsidized lines, but a percentage on its gross income. The State accused the road of 'holding out,' and not paying what it should.

"The case against the Illinois Central has perhaps a dozen ramifications, some of which have been pending five or six years. This one has gone to the Supreme Court and come back again with directions as to how to proceed. This is an appeal from the tax assessment of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and is an increase of between one and a half and two million dollars a year over what the road has been paying. It is not the original suit against the road. That deals with back taxes. The sum at stake in this suit is the assessment for the present year. The case went directly to the Supreme Court without being tried in a lower court.

"When the Illinois Central was chartered in 1859 there was a special act fixing the percentage of the gross income to be paid the State and providing that the Auditor should make the assessments with the understanding that if the road were dissatisfied it might appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

"It is a curious circumstance that the only appeal made by the railroad before this was in 1859, and that the counsel for the road in that suit was Abraham Lincoln. At that time the road was in bad shape. It had just got under way and its land sales had not produced the income expected. There was some evidence adduced, but the suit was settled out of court. However, the court settled the right of the Auditor to assess.

"The Central has been paying 2 per cent. of its gross income in lieu of taxes. The theory has been that if the 2 per cent. is less than the regular State assessment the road must pay a regular tax on its property; if it is more, then the 2 per cent. is to be paid. It is asserted in behalf of the State that the property of the road has been listed so that a regular tax, if computed, would be less than 2 per cent. of the gross income. We figure out that if the property of the road had been honestly listed for taxation the Central would pay on a value amount of property it owns in Illinois, and that a proper valuation of this would yield a tax that would amount to almost $2,000,000 more than the 2 per cent. of the gross income of the railroad.

"This tax feature is entirely independent of the 5 per cent. of its gross income which under its charter the road must pay the State for its privileges and for the land given it in the beginning by the State of Illinois. The Illinois Central is the only railroad that has ever had such valuable properties made over to it by a State. Just before that time the National Government deeded many square miles of public lands to the State, and the State gave to the railroad every alternate section from Chicago to Galesburg, a distance of about 370 miles, and from East Dubuque to Centralia, about 200 miles. The road still owns some of that land. Much of it is in the richest farming territory of the State, and while it was not worth so very much then it is now valued at $200 to $300 an acre.

"The 2 per cent. assessment applies only to the chartered or subsidized lines of the road, which pays no bounty, school, or other taxes on these lines. The company makes its own division as to which parts of its property are taxable and which are not. For purposes of taxation the road holds that practically its whole equipment belongs to the chartered lines, but when figuring on the income for the 2 per cent. assessment most of the income seems to be derived from its other lines; so our contention is that the State has not been getting what is coming to it.

"In addition to that of Mr. Fish, we may take the depositions of other witnesses here."

MEDAL FOR PANAMA WORK

To be Awarded to Goethals and Gorgas by Academy of Sciences.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Col. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, and Col. William C. Gorgas, who had charge of the Canal Zone sanitary work, it was announced to-day, have been selected as the first two recipients of the National Academy of Sciences gold medal, to be presented this year for the first time.

The medal "for eminence in the application of science to the public welfare" will be awarded to them. Col. Gorgas will receive his in person at the academy's annual banquet Wednesday night, while that of Col. Goethals will be accepted for him by Col. Harding, Engineering Commissioner of the district, who was with Col. Goethals on the canal.

The medal is given as the result of the Marcellus Hartley fund from Miss Helen Hartley Jenkins of New York in memory of her father.

The academy, which meets here in a three-day session, beginning to-morrow, institutes this year another feature into its sessions. This is to be the "evolution series" of lectures which will run five years. They will be known as the William Ellery Hale lectures. Sir Ernest Rutherford of Manchester, England, probably the world's greatest authority on radio-activity, is to be the speaker this year, his subject being "Constitution of Matter and the Evolution of the Elements."

'YALE SCHOOL OF RELIGION.'

Change Divinity Department's Name —$7,275 Gift from Geographers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20.—The name of the Yale Divinity School was altered to the Yale School of Religion at a meeting here to-day of the Yale Corporation. This change was adopted to indicate the broader scope of the reorganized school, and to conform more nearly to the designations of the other departments of the university.

It was voted to name the University Quadrangle, adjoining Woolsey Hall, the Hewitt University Quadrangle, in memory of Frederick D. Hewitt, '58, a benefactor of the university. It was also voted to name the avenue between the college campus and Woodbridge Hall Blount Avenue, in memory of a bequest from Archibald Henry Blount of England.

A number of gifts were announced, among them $7,275 from the National Geographic Society. At the close of the meeting President Arthur T. Hadley left for New York to take a steamer to-morrow for England, where he is to deliver a course of lectures at Oxford University.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS WED.

"Babe" Young Is Only 16 and His Bride Just a Year Older.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 20.—Students in the high school were astonished to learn when school convened to-day that they would lose two companions who took advantage of the Saturday holiday to get married. The bride was Miss Millie Tuthill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Epher Tuthill of Jamesport, L. I. She is 17. Her husband is only 16. He is Myron Young, son of George W. Young, a wealthy Riverhead farmer.

Myron looks even younger than his age. Ever since he entered high school he has been known as "Babe" by his friends because of his youthful appearance. "Babe" and Millie had been classmates for two years. When Millie alighted from the Jamesport train each morning she had to pass Babe's house to get to school, and he was always waiting to escort her.

The couple decided to get married and obtained their parents' consent, so the Rev. Charles E. Craven performed the ceremony at his home in Mattituck, L. I., on Saturday. They will not return to school, but will go to housekeeping, and "Babe" will seek a position so as to support his wife.

Husband Hanged, Claims Reward.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., April 20.—Judge Singleton Bell of the County Court was called upon to-day to decide whether the reward offered for the capture of John O. Keeler, since hanged for murder, should be paid to his wife. Mrs. Keeler claimed the reward on the ground she induced her husband to surrender.

EDITOR'S CONVICTION VOID.

Alexander Scott, Paterson Socialist, Escapes Prison Term.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—In an opinion filed in the Supreme Court today, Justice Kalisch set aside the conviction of Alexander Scott, editor of a Socialist publication, for alleged hostility and opposition to the City Government of Paterson during the silk strike in that city.

Scott in his weekly accused Chief of Police Bimson of attacking the strikers with clubs. He was sentenced to prison for one to fifteen years. The Supreme Court found the indictment faulty in that it charged Scott with hostility and opposition to any and all government.

NOTASEME
Children's Ribbed HOSIERY
Made to stand wear that sends other hosiery to the darning basket.
At leading Dealers - 25c

April 14, 1914.

The Overman Tire Co.,
250 West 54th Street,
New York City.

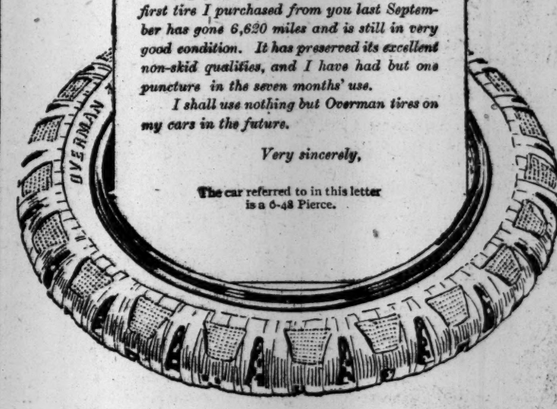
Gentlemen:—

Replying to your favor of the 16th: The first tire I purchased from you last September has gone 6,620 miles and is still in very good condition. It has preserved its excellent non-skid qualities, and I have had but one puncture in the seven months' use.

I shall use nothing but Overman tires on my cars in the future.

Very sincerely,

The car referred to in this letter is a 6-48 Pierce.



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Cushion-Tread Pneumatic
TIRES

The Overman Cushion-Tread Pneumatic Tire is a new tire. It is constructed on a new principle, a principle which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

In offering this tire to the Public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon *what it actually has done and is doing* in daily use on the cars of hundreds of private owners.

DURABILITY—We guarantee the Overman Tire for 5,000 miles. If any Overman Tire fails to give that mileage, we will make good the difference to the purchaser. 5,000 miles is what we guarantee, but the Tire itself is *better than our guarantee*, and with any kind of proper care will give greater mileage.

RELIABILITY—While not absolutely puncture-proof, punctures with the Overman Tires are very *rare* occurrences, so rare indeed that this fundamental and disagreeable weakness of all pneumatic tires has been reduced to a minimum. In fact, it has been almost eliminated. *Blow-outs and rim-cuts are practically unknown.*

Permanently Non-Skid

THE OVERMAN TIRE CO.
250 West 54th Street New York
After April 15th, 1853 Broadway, at 61st Street

He pays for his vanity. The man who buys a heavy car sacrifices good dollars to misplaced pride. The prudent buyer invests in the dependable Ford. He knows it will serve him best—and at lowest cost.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the *Ford* runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1723 Broadway; also Jackson Avenue and Honeywell Street, Long Island City.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50, $4.00 & $4.50 SHOES
Over 150 styles, kinds and shapes, in all leathers, sizes and widths, to suit everybody.
$1,006,279 INCREASE
in the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912

THIS is the reason we give you the same values for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of leather. Our standards have not been lowered and the price to you remains the same.

Call at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.

A trial will convince you that W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort and service are *absolutely* as good as other makes costing $5.00 to $7.00. The only difference is the price.

I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, recedge toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W. L. Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking in, are worn the world over.

The Best $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postpaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

GERMAN BUSINESS IN 1876 ON $875 CAPITAL. NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

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Nassau Street.
Broadway, corner 8th Street.
Broadway, near 14th Street.
Broadway, corner 26th Street.
Broadway, (Times Square).
Third Avenue.
Third Avenue.
Third Avenue, corner 125th Street.
Third Avenue, between 149th & 149th Sts.
Eighth Avenue.
Eighth Avenue.
West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
321 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
702-710 Broadway, corner Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
476 Fifth Avenue, corner 11th Street.
1179 Pitkin Avenue.

NEWARK—631 Broad Street.
PATERSON—192 Market St., cor. Cliff.
JERSEY CITY—55 Newark Avenue.
YONKERS—101 Main Street.

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

We are showing an especially inviting variety of Young Men's Suits and Overcoats—the newest color-tones and patterns in models which should appeal to young men who are on the alert for fashion's latest decree.

Fabric firmness, excellent workmanship and price-popularity are incorporated in every garment we make for young men who seek superiority in clothing. Frills and freaks that die overnight are things with which we do not concern ourselves.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Revillon Frères
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MAHONEY INDICTED UNDER A NEW PLAN

Law Passed After McKinley Shooting Invoked for Man Who Sought Mayor's Life.

PRISONER TO PLEAD TO-DAY

Predictions of His Early Commitment to Matteawan as a Lunatic Cease with Prospect of a Trial.

Michael P. Mahoney, who in an attempt to shoot Mayor Mitchel wounded Corporation Counsel Polk, will be arraigned this morning before Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions on an indictment charging attempted murder in the first degree.

It is the first prosecution under a law enacted after the shooting of President McKinley in which a public official is involved. When McKinley lay at the point of death attempted murder in the first degree was made punishable by a term of twenty-five years in prison. Before the law was passed the maximum punishment was ten years under a prosecution for assault in the first degree.

The indictment against Mahoney charges him with feloniously assaulting Frank L. Polk "with deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of Frank L. Polk and John Purroy Mitchel" and with inflicting upon Frank L. Polk a wound "of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of six inches."

Reports that the end of the week would see Mahoney in the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane were discredited when District Attorney Whitman brought the facts before the Grand Jury. It seemed to be the impression at the District Attorney's office that the case would go to trial. The indictment was voted after two witnesses had testified. They were Police Commissioner Woods, who was present at the shooting, and Deputy Commissioner Rubin, to whom Mahoney made a confession.

Deputy Commissioner Rubin asserted outside of the jury room that Mahoney's narrative was connected and logical. "There was a consecutive line of thought" was his characterization of what Mahoney said to him. Mahoney, it was pointed out, said that he didn't like Goethals because Goethals was a poor engineer; that he didn't favor the appointment of Miss Davis as Commissioner of Correction because she was a woman. He also said that when he read of the $65,000,000 bond issue he knew that that much was not needed. "Thirty-five thousand dollars would have been enough," he told the Commissioner. "I decided that some one would have to take the matter into his own hands, so I went to my trunk and got the revolver."

When the prisoner is arraigned, Judge Mulqueen probably will assign counsel. Mahoney said that he did not want counsel, because, as he expressed it, "I don't want to have anything to do with lawyers." If counsel is assigned it is probable that his lawyer will ask to have a commission appointed. The court also may appoint such a commission.

Mr. Polk was declared to be in a highly satisfactory condition at the New York Hospital, where he was still under treatment for the bullet wound of the face. Dr. John A. Hartwell, his physician, said a speedy recovery was expected.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 20.—Mayor Mitchel of New York, who narrowly escaped the bullet of an assassin last Friday, spent an hour to-day improving his marksmanship. The Mayor is in the Ashokan Valley inspecting the engineering details of the system that will transport water to New York from the Catskills. Major Merrit Smith, department engineer in charge of the Southern Aqueduct Department, was his instructor at pistol practice.

Ten members of the aqueduct police have been detailed as a body guard for the Mayor during his stay in the aqueduct region.

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TO FIX BLAME FOR FIRE.

Marshal to Press Inquiries in the Eighth Avenue Disaster.

Fire Marshal Prial yesterday continued his investigation of the fire which occurred in the rooming house at 741 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street, on Friday morning in which eleven persons lost their lives. The witnesses were roomers in the house who had survived the fire, and the questions related chiefly to the accessibility of the fire escapes on the rear of the building. Mr. Prial is attempting to determine if lives would have been saved if there had been fire escapes on the front of the building, and also whether the owners of the property should be prosecuted because no fire escapes were there.

It has not yet been determined whether any one can be held criminally responsible for the pile of inflammable rubbish that was left at the bottom of the stair well, in which, it is said, the fire started. The Fire Marshal spent some time yesterday asking questions about the origin of the fire, and he will make further inquiries at to-day's hearing.

The bodies of two men who lost their lives in the fire remain unidentified at the Morgue. The woman's body, at first thought to be that of Mrs. Annie Spencer, who was in New Jersey the night of the fire, has been identified as that of Miss Antolnette Davis, 25 years old, a household worker.

SEIZE MAN IN OPIUM RAID.

Customers Call While Police Are in Possession of Cooney's Flat.

Detectives Kahinsky and Lowe last night arrested a man who said he was George Cooney, 35 years old, in his flat on the second floor of the tenement at 228 East Thirteenth Street. He was locked up in the Fifth Street Station, charged with illicitly manufacturing opium and with having cocaine in his possession.

As the illicit manufacture of opium is an offense against the Federal laws he probably will be turned over to the United States authorities. When he was arrested Cooney was in the act of manufacturing opium, the police say, and about $300 worth of the manufactured goods and various preparations of cocaine and heroin were found in his flat. While the detectives were questioning Cooney several customers called for their supplies. They were not taken into custody.

On the wall of the room near the telephone was a slip of paper on which, the police say, was written a code to be used in conversing with customers over the telephone.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Four Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss Agnes Allen, Edgar Ames, Lord Athlumney, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bailey, T. Bashford, Mrs. C. Bolter, Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, Jacques Cartier, Henry Chalmers, Dr. C. W. Cutter, Mrs. W. D. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lauderdale Duncan, F. R. Hitchcock, Mr. F. Grace, Col. M. Hunsiker, E. D. Kenna, Mrs. W. Cecil Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Muller, Mrs. J. B. Nolan, E. C. Owen, Mrs. William Phipps, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Pearse, E. H. Pound, Lord Salveson, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, A. M. Tree, W. H. Watt, Miss Maud White, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. White, A. D. F. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson.

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE, (Bremen.)—C. H. Baldwin, H. R. Benedict, Dr. and Mrs. J. Spencer Brown, Mrs. Brinton Coxe, Mrs. Julia Culp, Charles Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Capt. Jacob Holat, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lowe, Miss J. Malcolm, Mrs. E. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. B. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Park, Miss Emma M. Parmenter, Miss M. A. Robertson, Rev. Frances Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sacks, Mrs. Bertha Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Moller P. Stiln, W. A. Sheeter, Loomis Taylor, Mrs. H. Thorpe, Miss Lillie Sutter, Miss Pavlowa, Louis Tyneberg, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Rev. Joseph Scully, C. H. Guy, Amelie Gunn.

ROTTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. A. C. Ayer, Miss Constance D. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Birdseye, Mrs. H. Blaphan, Mrs. R. H. B. Bowie, Miss K. Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brown, Mrs. Alexes Carrel, J. W. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clarke, William Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Julian de Cordova, Dr. Henry D. Dakin, C. S. Dunning, H. S. Van Duzer, Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Ely, R. Flint, Prof. and Mrs. A. T. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hahn, Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. P. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Ibbotson, Mrs. G. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kitching, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Loveland, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Mackenzie, Mrs. J. Markoe, E. C. Miner, Dr. and Mrs. B. Newton, Mrs. D. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pinkham, Mrs. W. Pratt, Miss M. E. Phelps, Miss L. B. Slevin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Talley, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Trowbridge, Miss Margaret M. Tuttle, Mrs. Reginald C. V. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, Miss A. M. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. C. E. Wilmot, Prof. T. S. Woolsey, and Mrs. M. B. Ziegler.

SAXONIA (Naples)—Mrs. T. Barnes, Mrs. G. F. Bassett, Mrs. A. R. Burr, Miss D. Burr, Mrs. C. A. Cannon, Mrs. F. H. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Gaynor, G. A. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Holman, Edgar Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mills, Miss H. M. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, Mrs. E. C. Sturgess, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Waterman, Mrs. M. P. White, Mrs. C. Young, and Miss E. Young.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PRINCE FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baldwin, C. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Champion, Harry Cort, Mr. and Mrs. Dewes, H. M. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Loose, C. S. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, David White, W. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. James Keely, A. J. Major, Mrs. C. B. Morgan, Miss Myra and Miss Ruth Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pelton, and F. P. Wheeler.

LAPLAND (Antwerp)—Mrs. F. R. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. E. D. Crawford, Miss M. B. Dixon, Mrs. E. H. Doe, Dr. and Mrs. James P. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Darwin C. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Murray, A. T. Nation, Mrs. J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Warner, and Miss Florence Pickard.

CLEVELAND (Genoa)—Major David Banks, Miss B. B. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bassett, Dr. C. Charles Beach, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bidwell, F. O. Butler, H. Case, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chipman, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emery, H. S. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Alden M. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Penn Mather, V. D. Newman, Mrs. J. d'Orsay Murray, C. F. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cushing Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wellington, and Miss L. B. Warner.

WOODS TO MODIFY FIXED-POST SYSTEM

Policemen in Upper Tenderloin and Upper East Side to Have Short Patrols.

STUDY OF CITY'S NEEDS

Commissioner Confers with Surgeons' Board—Building Changes in Police Stations Likely.

Police Commissioner Woods has let it be known that he will shortly begin to put into effect some of his own ideas about policing a big city. His first maxim, according to a plan announced yesterday, is that each section of the city will be treated according to its peculiar needs. The unit will be the section and not the borough.

The first pet scheme of his predecessor, Rhinelander Waldo, to receive modification is the fixed post system. Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that he would try some "experiments" bearing on this system of night watch. He will try them in the Upper Tenderloin and on the upper east side, between Forty-second and Eighty-second Streets. The new orders will apply to the West Forty-seventh and East Fifty-first Street Stations.

Instead of having a man on any fixed corner in the Upper Tenderloin, it is planned to give him a block within which to patrol. In that block he must try all the doors, and must look around the corners as well. Thus crooks will not be able to work behind his back, as has often been the case under the fixed post plan in many sections of the city. These "block posts" will be separated just as the fixed posts are now separated, and in between the posts men will be put on patrol as usual.

On the upper east side, according to Commissioner Woods's plan, men will be put on post near the signal boxes. This plan also means the abolition of the fixed post within that district. Men assigned to the signal boxes may walk around, but must always keep within sight of the signal boxes. Since most of the signal boxes are on the side streets, this plan, it is believed, will mean better protection for the side streets.

Commissioner Woods said that the two new plans had been suggested by Chief Inspector Schmittberger. He had talked with a number of Inspectors, Captains, and civilians, too, he said, intent upon finding out just what would be best for the various sections of the city.

The Commissioner does not want to create the impression by these changes that he is going to oust the Waldo system of patrol altogether. He is simply experimenting with the system. He believes some parts of the city are overpatrolled and that some have insufficient protection.

"The fixed-post system is a fine system," he said yesterday. "I wish that we could have it everywhere, even in Staten Island. But it takes a great number of men, and since we haven't enough men to go around we must do the best we can under the conditions. The changes in the West Forty-seventh and East Fifty-first Street Stations will not throw any one out of a job and will not cause any shake-ups. This is just a quiet procedure to ascertain what is best for the various districts of the city."

Commissioner Woods had a long conference with the Board of Police Surgeons, and as a consequence it is expected that some building changes in police stations will result. He ordered that a report on the physical condition of every station house be forwarded to him. It was brought out in the Curran police investigation that many of the stations were infested with rodents.

As regards the police surgeons the Curran committee recommended that every surgeon be compelled to live within the district to which he was assigned. Some of the surgeons, it was shown, had to come twenty-five miles on calls from members of the force. The surgeons, it was found, preferred to live where they could make the most money on private practice. When Commissioner Woods was asked whether the Curran committee's recommendation would be carried out he said that that recommendation, among others, was under consideration.

SAMUEL R. CROCKETT DEAD.

Author of "The Stickit Minister" Was a Prolific Novelist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Word was received here to-day from Edinburgh of the death of Samuel Rutherford Crockett, the novelist. For a long time he had been in precarious health and had lived abroad.

In the fifty-three years of his life fifty-three works appeared from Mr. Crockett's pen. All but the first, "Dulce Cor," a collection of poems, were novels. "Dulce Cor" appeared in 1886, when its author was 26 years old.

Mr. Crockett was born in Duchrae, Galloway, and was educated at Edinburgh, at Heidelberg, and at New College. His novels have done much to make the Galloway district famous. From his Covenanting descent he got the idea that he must be a clergyman. For several years he was a minister of Penicuik, and then, as the struggle to make both ends meet grew harder, he learned that he could use his pen, and turned his attention to journalism, which brought him an occasional guinea. In 1895 "The Stickit Minister" appeared and the editor told Crockett never to send anything but that kind of writing.

Thereafter he turned his attention to novels. In 1894 no less than four appeared, and they continued in rapid succession up to 1913, when "Sandy's Love Affair" was published. Other works are "Lochinvar," "The Red Axe," "The Black Douglas," "The Stickit Minister's Wooing," "An Adventurer in Spain," "Maid Margaret," "Kid M'Ghie," "Rose of the Wilderness," "Princess Penniless," and "Love in Pernicketty Town."

Harry Phillips Mawson.

Harry Phillips Mawson, a playwright, and an officer of the American Dramatists Society, died yesterday in his home at 607 West 136th Street after a long illness. He was 60 years old. Mr. Mawson's best-known play was "A Fair Rebel." He was in the publishing business in this city. His wife and daughter survive him.

Safety Medal for Gen. Gorgas.

Surgeon Gen. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., is to be the recipient of a gold medal from the American Museum of Safety for his achievement in cleaning up the Panama Canal Zone and freeing the country of the frightful fever and pestilence which had previously made engineering work almost impossible. The medal was donated to the Museum of Safety by Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, and will be presented to Gen. Gorgas on the evening of April 28, at the museum, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Prof. Frederick R. Hutton of the engineering faculty of Columbia University and Vice President of the Museum of Safety, will make the presentation.

City Brevity.

A "Spring Festival" for the benefit of the League for Political Education will be held at the Seventy-first Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on Wednesday Thursday, and Friday of this week, from 1 o'clock to 6:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7:30 o'clock to 11:30 o'clock in the evening. A feature of the Festival will be a group of women who have been working for the last few weeks on paper flowers.

Mayor Mitchel will speak at the Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, on Sunday, the seventh anniversary of that institution. Addresses will also be delivered by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, and Rabbi Henry Berkowitz, Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Association.

FIRST FOLIOS IN LIBRARY.

Early Shakespeare Editions on Exhibition This Week.

In the main exhibition room of the New York Public Library may be seen the first copy of the rare first folio edition of Shakespeare's works ever brought to this country. It forms a part of an interesting exhibition of the early imprints of Shakespeare's works which has just been opened to public view in connection with the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth.

The first Shakespeare folio was printed in London in 1623, and the record price for a perfect copy is $18,000. The Public Library possesses four copies of the first folio, five of the second folio, issued in 1632, three of the third folio, 1663 and 1664, and two of the fourth folio, published in 1685. They are all rare and are eagerly sought for whenever they appear in the auction room, but the first folio, in view of the fact that it represented the first effort to collect the works of Shakespeare into a large volume, is in the greatest demand.

Of the four copies of the first folio on exhibition the first to be brought to America was obtained in 1849 by Joseph G. Coggswell for the Astor Library. The title has been remargined and the verses by Ben Jonson opposite the Droeshout portrait, have been replaced from the second folio. Of the other three folios two were bought by James Lenox about 1855 and the other was obtained from the Samuel J. Tilden Library. One of the Lenox folios has become celebrated as bearing the date 1622 on the title page. It puzzled Shakespearian scholars for some time as no copy was known to have been issued prior to 1623. The margin has been cut close to the date line, eliminating the lower part of the figure "3," and a practical book man a few years ago showed how easy it was to make a "2" from what had been left of the "3," and so the bibliographic mystery was solved. The folio was formerly the John Litchfield copy, then it was owned by James Baker of England, and was bought by Mr. Lenox's agent at the sale of the Baker Library in 1855 for $815.

The five second folios are interesting because they all show slight variations in the title page, the changes being the substitution of different publishers for whom they were printed. Of the third folio, which is more valuable than the second folio, two bear the date 1663 and one that of 1664.

Besides these old folios more than thirty-five copies of the scarce little quartos are shown. Each quarto contained but one play, and as most of them were printed before the folios they are now very rare. Among them may be seen the first edition of "King Lear," 1608. The first issue of "Othello," 1622, and the first edition of "Taming of the Shrew."

$780 FOR RARE CAXTON.

Bought by George D. Smith for H. E. Huntington's Library.

An important volume, representing the earliest work of William Caxton while employed in a printer's office at Cologne, previous to his setting up in business for himself in England, was the chief item at the sale by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday of the late James E. Pulsford of South Orange, N. J. It was bought by George D. Smith for $780.

The work is Bartholomew de Glanville's "De proprietatibus rerum," a folio in contemporary binding of oaken boards. It bears no date, but was printed by Caxton and the "Printer or Printers of 'Augustinus de Fide' and of 'Flores S. Augustini'" about the year 1471. It consists of 248 unnumbered leaves, Gothic character, double columns, fifty-five lines to the column. It is rubricated throughout.

It was at Cologne that Caxton learned the art of printing. It is the first rare edition of this celebrated work, a sort of encyclopedia, which was Englished in 1398 by John de Trevisa. No copy is in the Morgan, Huth, and Duke of Devonshire libraries, and no copy had been offered for sale before in thirty years. It is said that Mr. Smith acted for Henry E. Huntington, who wished to add this Caxton to the other books of that printer in the famous collection of the Duke of Devonshire recently obtained by him.

E. H. Wendell paid $75 for the beautiful Stockdale edition of "The Fables of Aesop," London, 1793. Dr. Joseph Martini gave $100 for the first dated edition in any language of Strabo's "De Situ Orbis," folio, old vellum, Venice, 1472.

H. V. Jones obtained for $80 a first edition of "The Twoo Bookes of Francis Bacon," small octavo, London, 1605, in binding by Rivière. Virgil's "Opera," Paris, 1726, a beautiful specimen of Roger Payne's binding, went to E. J. Fauley for $70. Dr. Martini bought for $260 a genuine copy of the famous and rare Florence 1527 edition of Boccaccio's "Il Decamerone." H. Johnston paid $100 for a first edition of Richard Braithwait's "Art Asleepe Husband?" London, 1640. C. E. Mulford obtained for $86 the Louvain 1488 edition of Cicero's "De Officiis." Mr. Jones gave $100 for "Coryat's Crambe or, His Colwort Twise Sodden," first edition, London, 1611, the rarest of Thomas Coryat's productions.

The total for the session was $3,914. The sale will be continued to-day.

DYNAMITE JOKER AT LARGE.

After Causing Panic, He Blows Up Stove in a Patchogue Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 20.—When Joseph Morris, a blaster, walked into Bienhauer's Hotel this afternoon and bit off a big chew from a stick of dynamite he had extracted from his pocket, he caused some excitement, but when he cut the stick intwo and tossed it upon the fire in a big stove there was a panic.

In an instant every exit was jammed with men. Some even sprang out of the windows to the ground, five feet below. The dynamite instead of exploding simply burned. Morris cut up a second stick, and after it had merely burned up, playfully tossed a handful of fulminating exploder packages into the stove.

There was a frightful explosion that wrecked the stove, hurling blazing coals all over the floor. When Bienhauser, assisted by friends, had extinguished the fire and the smoke had cleared away, Morris had disappeared. He had gone to Medford where he was engged in blasting stumps off Herman Schwebe's farm.

VICTIM OF RUNAWAY DIES.

Mrs. John A. Henry Was Thrown from Carriage in Collision.

As a result of injuries she received in a runaway accident on Saturday, Mrs. Lydia J. Henry died yesterday at her home, 280 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. With her husband, John A. Henry, Mrs. Henry was thrown from a carriage. A stone-crushing machine in operation frightened the horse and it bolted and the carriage collided with a taxicab. Mrs. Henry sustained internal injuries, and her husband had his left arm broken. He is in the wholesale fruit business in Manhattan.

Mrs. Henry was 45 years old and was born in Brooklyn. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son.

For Interboro Elocution Contest.

In the auditorium of Evening Recreation Centre 63, Fourth Street, between Avenue A and First Avenue, last night the preliminary elocution contest was held to pick speakers who will represent Manhattan in the Interborough contest. The speakers chosen were I. Steinhauser, Evening Recreation Centre 168, who recited "My Lady's Leap," and J. Schwartz rendering Poe's "Raven." The judges were Dr. Stitt, City Superintendent of Evening Recreation Centres; E. Gibney, Principal of Evening Recration Centre 63; J. Boedin, Miss Harper, and Miss Droman. The Interborough Contest will be held on April 23, when the Louis Haupt Elocution Trophy will be contested for.

From Fixed Post to Fight Fires.

Because life on fixed post was too monotonous Policeman John W. Haffhoff of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, resigned yesterday from the Police Department. When he turned in his shield he announced that he had a place in the Fire Department, and he thought life would be more interesting there.

OFFERS EVIDENCE AGAINST HALLERAN

Husband's Friend, in Crowded Courtroom, Supports the Wife's Charges.

CONNOLLY TO TAKE STAND

Borough President Will Demand the Right to Deny Allegations Made Against Him.

A crowded courtroom listened to the testimony given yesterday before Justice Kelby in the Queens County Supreme Court in Long Island City in the action of Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran, who is suing her husband, Aloysius G. Halleran, a brother of Tax Commissioner John J. Haileran of Queens, for an absolute divorce. The principals in the case are well known throughout the Borough of Queens. Mrs. Halleran is a sister of Mrs. Helen Connolly, wife of President Maurice E. Connolly, and last Fall the domestic difficulties of the Halleran reached a climax when Mrs. Halleran first sued her husband for separation and then for absolute divorce, and he retaliated by charging that President Connolly had broken up his home, and instituted a suit for $50,000 damages against President Connolly for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Halleran's affections. A week ago Halleran, moreover, brought a counter-suit against his wife, in which he charged her with misconduct with President Connolly.

Mrs. Halleran was accompanied to court yesterday by her sister, Mrs. Connolly, and other members of her family. President Connolly also was present. William Rasquin, Jr., appeared for Mrs. Halleran, and Stephen Baldwin announced that he appeared in behalf of President Connolly, who was named as co-respondent by Halleran in his counter-suit. Mr. Baldwin said he would admit that the most cordial relations existed between the families of the two sisters. Halleran was represented by Michael Schaff and Robert Price Bell.

Mrs. Halleran, wearing a suit of gray cloth and a small black straw hat, was the first witness. She said she was married on July 3, 1906, in St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in Flushing, and that she left her husband on March 1, 1913, and now was living with her father, James Connell, at 15 Jagger Avenue, Flushing.

Sigmund Fox of 723 Union Avenue, the Bronx, a builder, testified that he became acquainted with Aloysius G. Halleran, who kept a hardware store in Flushing at the time when Fox was engaged in building a hotel for Willis Booker in Grove Street, Flushing, which later was known as Booker's dance hall. Fox testified that while he was waiting in the Flushing Hotel a number of times to transact business with Halleran he saw him with a number of different women. He identified a Mrs. Callahan, who was among the spectators in the courtroom and was directed to stand up, as one of the women.

Samuel Brackner, who at first refused to give his address, but when directed by the court said that he lived at 1,025 Boston Road, the Bronx, testified that he formerly was in the sheet metal business and his store adjoined Halleran's hardware store in Flushing. He testified that he and Halleran went to the Haymarket in Manhattan in March, 1911, and met two women, with whom they went to the Princess Hotel, where they registered.

He then told about a young woman who was known as a demonstrator for an alcohol cooking stove and the adventures of the three in a Flushing hotel.

Brackner also testified about an incident in which he asserted Halleran and a woman known as "the White Hope" figured.

The defense then opened, and testimony was introduced to show that on the night when it was alleged the woman demonstrator was at the hotel with Brackner, Halleran went home with several of the young men of the Wahnetah Boat Club who were accustomed to gather in the Flushing Hotel on Saturday evenings.

The defense to-day will seek to introduce testimony as to the relations which Halleran alleged existed between President Connolly and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Halleran. It is expected that most of this testimony will be given by Halleran himself. Mrs. Halleran will take the stand and give her explanations, and President Connolly will demand the right to go on the witness stand and deny the allegations made against him.

NEWSPAPER MEN GET WRIT.

Right to Protect Informants Goes to U. S. Supreme Court.

The right of the Federal Grand Jury to force newspaper men to reveal the sources of information which they have published will be decided by the United States Supreme Court as the result of the action taken yesterday in the case of George Burdick and William I. Curtin of The New York Tribune. They were concerned in the publication of certain information concerning the Littauer and Heitmyer smuggling cases before it was announced by the Government, and when questioned by the Federal Grand Jury took refuge behind the plea that to answer would tend to incriminate or degrade them.

When full pardons, signed by the President, against any offense against the United States which their answers might reveal had been handed to them, they still refused to reply. They were formally presented to Judge Hand last week in the Federal District Court for contempt and their case was put over until yesterday to suit the convenience of their counsel, ex-District Attorney Henry A. Wise.

Mr. Wise had prepared a traverse to the presentment, in which he set forth that it was unconstitutional for the President to issue a pardon to a man who had neither been convicted of a crime nor admitted that he had been guilty. Assistant United States District Attorney Frank I. Carstaphan moved yesterday for the commitment of Burdick and Curtin for contempt, and Judge Hand immediately signed the order fining them $500 apiece and putting them in the custody of Marshall Henkel until they had purged themselves.

Mr. Wise, however, at once put in an application for a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and Judge Hand granted this motion. The defendants, who had been sitting in court unmolested by the Marshal, were then released after putting up $100 cash bail, pending the decision on the writ.

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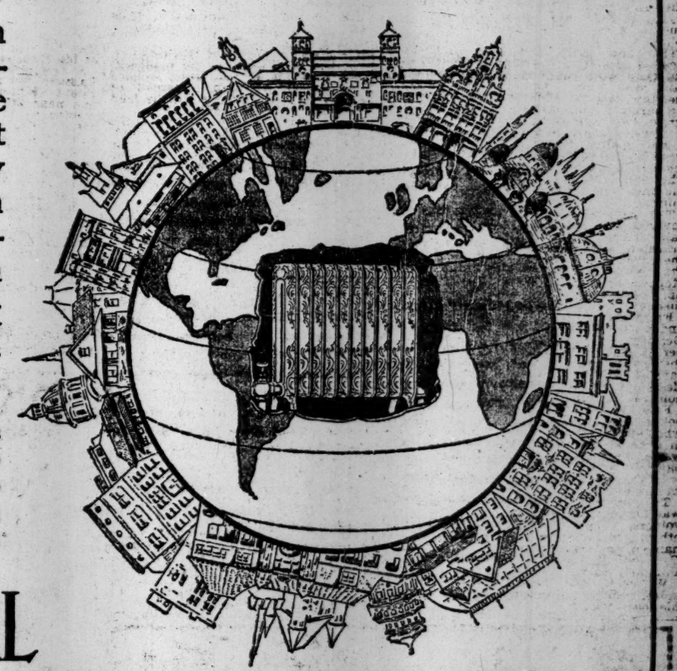

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

HUERTA'S STUBBORNNESS.

The undertaking in which we are about to use armed force in Mexico resembles war about as lashing with a switch resembles beating with a club. We shall blockade Mexico. The ships of our navy will be stationed upon both her coasts, we shall seal up her ports, her trade and communication with foreign countries will stop, we shall probably take actual possession of Vera Cruz and of some part of the line of railway running from that port to Mexico City. Our forces may be landed also at other ports. Some resistance may be offered by HUERTA'S forces, shots may be interchanged, but no engagements of serious moment are to be looked for as incidents of establishing the blockade.

The President asked of Congress yesterday authority, not to make war upon Mexico in the full sense of the word, but to apply coercive pressure to HUERTA with intent to force his compliance with our just demands. Just as when we went to war with Spain there were those who insisted that we should ignore the destruction of the Maine and that we ought to let the intolerable and bloody strife in Cuba continue to all eternity rather than interfere, so there are now those who hold that HUERTA is in the right and that he has given us no cause of offense. As to that we may trust the just mind, the sound judgment, and the peaceful temper of President WILSON. There is no man in the country less inclined to war. We know it to be impossible that he should embroil us in a war without warrant. His brief address to Congress makes the cause of his action clear. In the circumstances the show of opposition by certain Congressmen yesterday seemed puerile.

The authorities of HUERTA'S Government singled us out for slights and affronts. The Tampico incident, the Vera Cruz incident, were but single instances among many of this studied, deliberate policy of offensive behavior toward Americans. "The manifest danger of such a situation," says the President, "was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until something happened of so gross and intolerable a sort as to lead directly and inevitably to armed conflict." In the policy he has adopted the President is embarrassed by no popular clamor at home. Had he deferred action until "gross and intolerable" offense was given, his hand would have been forced far beyond his present purpose by the anger of his own people. "The present situation," he says, "need have none of the grave complications of interference if we deal with it promptly, firmly, and wisely."

The blockade we are to establish will be a potent coercive measure of which HUERTA will at once feel the effects. No arms, no munitions of war, no material or financial aid can reach him from abroad, his customs revenues will be cut off, and he and his Government will soon be in a condition of distress not easily borne. We cannot conceal from ourselves, of course, the fact that it will be in his power to give us a good deal of trouble. There is a very great probability that he will yield and make reparation for his misconduct. Being at best a not wholly civilized person, he may persist in his refusal. We should then continue the blockade and leave him to be dealt with by the Constitutionalists, with whose rights of trade and communication we should be careful not to interfere. If HUERTA should give up the struggle and take to his heels the incident would be ended so far as we are concerned, for it is with him, not with the Mexican people, that we have this account to settle. The worst we have to fear, and it seems to be a somewhat remote contingency, is that disorders in the City of Mexico and assaults upon the Americans there may compel us to send troops to the capital. That we shall do only under the stress of imperative necessity.

The President's wise and temperate words and his scrupulously Constitutional procedure will increase the confidence reposed in him by the American people. It is of good augury that the Hotspurs of the Senate and House found the President's statement too calm and dispassionate for their warlike temper. We could not have a safer leader in this venture, unpleasant at best, but not to be honorably avoided. Meanwhile we hope the memory of the Spanish war and of what preceded it has not so far faded but that we may profit by that experience. We behaved like a pack of silly fools then—at least that was true of a considerable part of our people. There is not the slightest occasion for popular excitement over this Mexican affair, there is no reason why anybody should get nervous either about the stock market or about his business. It is a blessing, of course, that we are so infrequently at war that we do not know how to behave when the shadow of war lies in our path, but at the same time a little common sense now would restrain both those who clamor for war at once and those who declaim against the dreadful wickedness of this particular little broil.

A "DEEPLY POETICAL SOUL."

In view of all the other incentives to excitement in this hour, it is scarcely worth while to give way to wrath over the extraordinary exhibition of disloyalty to the Government, demagogism, and sheer impudence at Carnegie Hall on Sunday night. We may be sure that HAYWOOD and his followers will be powerless to influence the course of events in this country. It seems strange that while the newspapers which fitly represent the Haywood quality of mind have been clamoring for war, that mob leader should turn a grave national situation, out of which war might grow, into an occasion to proclaim his superiority to the Government at Washington and announce that the successful prosecution of a war would be prevented by a general labor strike. It has been truthfully said that HAYWOOD'S language on Sunday was seditious, but it is not at all likely at present that any serious notice will be taken of it at Washington.

If the situation were graver than it is, if we were actually embarking on a perilous war, the provocation for checking the rabid utterances of these fellows, who earn their living by fomenting discontent, would be greater. But, obviously, the naval expedition to the eastern coast of Mexico is made not to begin a war against the Mexican people but to teach a much-needed lesson to an insolent dictator, whose right to the Presidency of Mexico is denied by the United States Government and a very large majority of the Mexican people as well. Therefore HAYWOOD'S sedition will probably go unnoticed. The "deeply poetical soul," ascribed to him by one of his admirers, will not be disturbed by tyrannical law officers.

But the citizens of New York are getting very tired of HAYWOOD and all the I. W. W. crowd. They do not recognize in them fellow-Americans. The methods of these malcontents are entirely un-American. They are feeble imitators of the German and French anarchists and the riotous element in Spain, to which one of their heroes, FERRER, belonged. There is no excuse for their existence here. They abuse all the privileges granted to them, preach murder, disloyalty, and theft by violence, and there is no doubt that a large majority of the residents of New York, including all who work honestly for a living and have managed to lay by a few dollars to meet emergencies, would heartily favor stringent measures for their suppression. Perhaps it is just as well, however, to take them for what they are worth and not make too much of them. If there is a war, you may be sure that HAYWOOD'S followers will not oppose it, but will enlist, if the recruiting officers find them physically fit. Some of them may turn out to be good soldiers in the end.

TRADE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.

Our Republican friends always were adepts in making the figures of trade support their tariff arguments. If the balance of trade were large or small it made no difference. Always and only the tariff was the explanation. Naturally that is their view of the figures for March. In that month the exports were the same as last year, and there was only one larger March in all our history. But the imports showed an increase of $25,582,541, and that was the beginning of the flood which is to overwhelm all our industries. The difficulty about this interpretation is its partial character. Our trade movement always must be checked by the movement of gold, which is the best and almost the only trustworthy check upon the invisible balance of trade. Always there is a movement of an uncertain number of hundreds of millions of values, enough completely to alter the interpretation of the merchandise movement.

As it happens, this year we imported in March an excess of $5,211,700 of gold, although we had no need of gold as gold. This country in March had a surfeit of gold, the banks being overflowing with it, and the people's pockets being stuffed with more which ought to have been in the banks. Last year it was different. Although in 1913 the excess of merchandise exports was sixfold this year's excess we exported an excess of $13,695,591 of gold, or over twice as much as this year's excess of imports. It is difficult to resist the inferences that last year we owed Europe upon balance of trade and that this year Europe owes us, although the excess of goods exports would not disclose it to those unwilling to see it.

Imports of goods when our foreign friends are our debtors are normal and encouraging, especially when taken in connection with next to the maximum volume of exports. The indication is that our foreign trade is better than our domestic, the total of both exports and imports being larger than last year, and the balance on the movement being so close that it was necessary to adjust it by gold. It is part of the argument for tariff reform that it stimulates the exports by encouraging imports. Goods pay for goods, and our export trade might not have been so large if the imports had been small enough to please those who think that obstructing sales is the way to encourage commerce. The other interpretation of tariff theory is that permission of imports is the stimulation of exports. Admittedly the interpretation of the invisible balance of trade is obscure and difficult, and certainly Democratic statistics are as obnoxious as Republican statistics. Nevertheless, so long as we import gold upon balance there is little reason to infer that the tariff is working otherwise than the voters expected when they ordered it to be lowered.

It would be interesting to know whether those who are dissatisfied with the increase of imports this year would have been pleased with a drop from $133,110,170 to $89,113,607, such as happened in March, 1908, and for which the interpretation must also be sought in the gold movement. For the nine months, including March, 1908, we had imported an excess of $116,451,497 of gold, and were too exhausted to buy goods abroad. All our energies were given to exporting anything at any price. There is no trace of such disorder in our trade at present, whatever the part played by the new tariff.

AN ENEMY AT HOME.

HUERTA cannot cause dyspepsia. The Mexican usurper does not feed the American people with poisoned foods and beverages. He does not insidiously deprive medicines of their power of healing the sick. The dangers threatened by a usurper across the frontier are as nothing compared with the perils suffered by human stomachs at home, exposed to the reckless guile of the food adulterator. Therefore the plan put forth by Chief Chemist ALSBERG at Washington, with the approval of Secretary HOUSTON, that his department and the Food Commissioners of all the States form a clearing house of information against traitors guilty of conspiring for gain to assail the well and betray the sick, is of more real interest to the American people than the sending of warships to Mexico.

The Federal food officials can exercise no policing control over the actual factories and dairies, and it is difficult for them to detect contamination of foods prepared by insanitary methods. The State officials can do this work, and by warning visits they can keep the producing agencies clean and prevent adulterations. The State and Federal food and drug authorities need not work at cross purposes. Food Commissioners and other officials representing thirty-three States have recently conferred with the Federal authorities to devise more effectual means of safeguarding the nation's stomachs. The working out of the plan is profoundly significant.

THE LAW AS SHE IS READ.

It was a foregone conclusion that the jury would disagree in the case of JOSHUA A. SWEET, M. D., charged with cruelty to animals after experimenting on them, when Judge BREGY of Philadelphia gave it this confusing and amazing instruction:

> To indicate a view on the part of these physicians that these operations upon dogs were made for scientific purposes to obtain information for the alleviation of human suffering, I charge you that the law of Pennsylvania does not allow pain and suffering, torment or torture to be inflicted upon dogs for any purpose except for the relief of the suffering of the dog itself. * * * The law says that any person who is guilty of wanton and cruel torture of an animal shall be guilty of a crime. The law does not say they shall not be guilty if they do it for a scientific purpose. Scientific purpose does not exclude cruelty.

After twenty-three hours' wrestling over this interpretation of Pennsylvania's law, the jury returned to get Judge BREGY'S definitions, one of them being that "wanton" meant "that which is done purposely." He forbade the astonished jury to consult a dictionary.

The Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which seems to prefer that human beings should suffer agonies of disease rather than that methods for their relief and cure be found by experimenting on animals, got more than it hoped in this charge of Judge BREGY to the jury. Its indictment of Dr. SWEET was not that he had violated the law by operating on animals for a scientific purpose—it was for neglect after the operations. The Judge charged the jury as though Dr. SWEET were on trial for performing operations for purposes other than that of relief of animal suffering. Now the society will go further. Its prosecuting lawyer, Mr. JOHN SCOTT, says:

> In our indictments we made a simple charge of cruelty. We did not contend that vivisection was illegal. However, Judge BREGY'S opinion has classed vivisection as a crime and in our new indictments we shall charge that Dr. SWEET and his associates practice vivisection.

Fortunately, even Judge BREGY is under the law and has Judges above him empowered to reverse his rulings. If his view is correct, the slaughtering of animals in Pennsylvania must be a crime, for it incidentally inflicts pain for a purpose different from that of relieving the animals' suffering. Other veterinary operations on animals performed for the convenience of their masters and not to relieve disease would also be interdicted. The testimony of cruelty and neglect in the care of animals kept in the University of Pennsylvania's kennels was weak and flabby. The witnesses were hysterical, ignorant of the proper surgical treatment of wounds, and in their excited imaginations they mistook for "hypodermic punctures" the mangy sores with which a dog was afflicted. But the doctors were "guilty" of permitting pain following their operations, pain inflicted in the interest of human beings and not of dogs.

If a jury should ever be so foolish as to return a verdict of "guilty" on such a charge, the doctors may look with confidence to the higher courts to reverse it.

AN UNLAWYERLIKE VIEW.

Mr. BONAPARTE, formerly Attorney General, seems disposed to "take" the Panama Canal for the use of the coastwise marine, regardless of the limitations in the title. The right of our Government to subsidize its coastwise marine, says the former legal adviser of the United States, is the same as that of any other Government. It is in fact the same as the right of any other Government under the same disability as the United States. Neither the United States nor any other Government has the right to do what it has undertaken not to do. Besides it would be foolish to do so, if it were rightful. Subsidies are not given to the coastwise marine because it enjoys a monopoly as a substitute. Subsidies are given only to foreign-going ships where monopoly is impossible, to overcome an excess of competition, and to foster shipbuilding with an afterthought regarding war.

But even those who might agree with the former Attorney General regarding one subsidy to our coastwise monopoly could not follow him into a proposal to give it two subsidies. That would be the effect of the argument that a subsidy out of the Treasury would be permissible, and that therefore a subsidy collected from the shippers would be justified. It is necessary to meet this argument promptly upon its birth. There are others who argue like Mr. BONAPARTE. Senator NEWLANDS is one, and Representative EDMONDS has introduced a bill providing that the amount of the tolls collected from the coastwise marine shall be repaid from the Treasury. Clearly that would be a double collection, first from shippers, and next from the Treasury. That the tolls will be collected from the shippers, and will not be borne by the coastwise marine, is the uniform testimony of all the experts. Mr. STRAUS and Profs. HEUBNER and JOHNSON all said that the coastwise marine would make its tolls all that the traffic would bear. The President of the largest transisthmian carrier, Mr. DEARBORN of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, says that the tolls are the same as any other cost of doing business. They are a burden on the shippers and on the trade, and not on the carriers. The carriers' interest is in the increase of their profits, not in the stimulation of the trade which is theirs by law. The interest of the people is rather in the trade than in the carriers, for whom already enough has been done. The present example of their greed suggests the need for checking their immoderation. In the words of Mr. DEARBORN, "the law of self-preservation would give Congress the justification for admitting foreign ships to the coastwise trade. This remedy could be applied at any time and would be more drastic than regulating rates." No one would approve such a course except as a last resort. The coastwise marine would be prudent to take notice of the rising indignation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Train Robbers for Once Were Resisted.

Two bandits who attempted to rob an electric train running between Seattle and Tacoma the other night had an experience that will surprise and shock every member of their fraternity, so nearly complete was the violation of all the established rules. The men themselves went about their work in strict accord with the laws of their profession, and naturally expected the passengers to show the docility which wisdom and prudence dictate to unarmed citizens when confronted by masks and pistols properly adjusted. But these expectations were cruelly disappointed.

Preparatory to taking up the usual collection of watches and pocketbooks, the robbers, stationed one at each end of a car, ordered its occupants to gather in its centre. Most of them proceeded to obey, but a Tacoma oculist, with some vague notion, perhaps, of living up to his name, which is SCOTT, made the highly irregular move of leaping on the nearest bandit and throwing him to the floor, incidentally seizing his pistol hand and so disturbing his aim that, though he fired his revolver several times, the doctor's only wounds were in his clothing.

As soon as this fight began the other robber hastened to his comrade's assistance, only to be pounced on by one TOMLINSON, a slender Seattle youth, and one "Pug" BENNETT, a baseball player from Vancouver, and between them they so hammered the head of their victim with his own pistol that he is likely to die. Dr. SCOTT'S prisoner, too, was badly battered. The mourners of the oft could think of nothing to do except to turn off the lights, for reasons unexplained, and the conductor—well, he has since praised highly the courage of the militant three, and that shows at least an appreciative and generous nature. The moaning adventurers, tied hand and foot, were turned over to the police at the first station.

One incident of the episode is still to tell, however, and it raises the old question whether or not it pays to be heroic in such circumstances. The passengers who did the fighting, for a wonder, escaped unharmed, but one of the wild shots fired hit another man, who had taken no part in the encounter, and inflicted a probably fatal wound. This in a way justifies the advice as to non-resistance commonly given, and yet what did happen thrills the blood and is calculated to have a discouraging effect on the train-robbing industry.

Sardinia and Its Witchcraft.

One of yesterday's cable dispatches made the interesting announcement that six women are on trial in Sardinia, not exactly as witches, but because of many crimes of extortion which they have been able to commit because belief in witchcraft and its terrible powers is still widely prevalent among all classes of the island's inhabitants.

The existence of such credulity is less surprising in Sardinia than it would be almost anywhere else for the reason that this is a most sequestered part of Europe and its scanty population live among their mountains in a state of isolation with hardly a parallel in the supposedly civilized parts of the world. Practically no tourists go there, and though there has been some emigration in recent years, the expatriated Sardinian seems nowhere to have created a recognizable "colony."

Of Sardinia it might be said with an approximation to truth that its early history is unknown and of late history it has none. Nothing of importance and little of anything happened there since the Bronze Age. Of that some remains mildly interesting to the archaeologists have been found, and ethnologists have noted that the Sardinians are the only almost pure survivors of the autochthonous Mediterranean race. The way they pronounce the few Latin words in their curious language, too, has helped the Germans to establish their theory of phonetics for the classic tongue, and experience with native brigands made Capt. FABRONI and several other Sardinians highly efficient detectives when Naples grappled with the Camorra.

It is to be hoped that we hear more about Sardinia's witches, though they seem to be a degenerate lot and so thoroughly devoted to getting money out of their credulous victims that one doubts their belief in themselves, which is, of course, essential to high-class witchcraft. It characterized the Voodooism of the West Indies to a considerable extent, and enables the practitioners of black art there to utilize suggestion with results that often make the "obi man" a real awarder of life and death—especially when he resorts, now and then, as he does, to arsenic and powdered glass to increase the power of his charms. To find witches and believers in witches, however, it is not necessary to go as far as Sardinia or the Antilles. Both linger in Pennsylvania, and occasional appeals to the courts for protection from witchcraft are made there by ingenuous rustics.

Might Well Abolish the Cut-out.

One of our correspondents complains, and with reason, that the local law which forbids the running of automobiles with the muffler cut-out is neither observed nor enforced here as it should be. The police seem to think the suppression of this nuisance is too much trouble for them to take, and too many of the motor folk, professional and amateur, evidently enjoy making as much noise as they can.

The only obvious remedy is to compel the removal of the muffler cut-out from all automobiles used in the city. This could be done, if necessary, and though it would be something of a hardship to careful and considerate chauffeurs, they could bear it for the sake of the general good.

The increase of power gained by cutting out the muffler is so slight that only in the rarest instances, if ever, does it count appreciably for safety, or even for convenience, and the machines, of which there are several kinds, that have no cut-out at all have no easily measurable advantage over the others.

The chief uses of the cut-out are as an impudent warning to the pedestrian and to create the impression of having a high-powered and fast car—a racer. Neither of these ends is legitimate, and the sooner the new Police Commissioner gives his men a lecture on this subject the better for the nerves and tempers of all people sensitive to ugly noises.

THE SUNDAY THEATRE LAW

Permits Vaudeville Shows and Burlesque, but Not Grand Opera.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are inconsistencies in the New York Sunday theatre law which not only are absurd, in this writer's opinion, but show a favoritism toward certain forms of entertainment that are, in appearance, unconstitutional.

I have heard so many express wonderment on this point, and a desire for enlightenment, that maybe your readers can tell why a performance of grand opera, in part or entirety, and classic dances at the Century Opera House, or, for that matter, why a full-length musical comedy or comic opera or dramatic performance constitute a "desecration of the Sabbath," when at the vaudeville and burlesque theatres the usual performance is given, the only change being that a sign in the foyer classifies the performance as a "concert," and the acts are made known by cards on the stage instead of by programmes.

I have been to the vaudeville theatres of New York on Sunday evenings and observed tabloid musical comedies, one-act comedies and dramas, much dancing, good and bad, both as to execution and suggestion. And I have seen at these Sunday evening performances things that were far from being in keeping with the spirit of the Sabbath which the guardians of the law are so emphatic in upholding at the regular theatres and opera houses.

H. L. LANE.

New York, April 19, 1914.

Woman's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Atlantic Monthly for April appears a very interesting article by Elizabeth Woodbridge entitled "The Unknown Quality in the Woman Problem." The relationship of the sexes is discussed in this article with clarity and reasonableness. The logic of it may be from a masculine standpoint regarded as entirely in order and free from casuistry, and there is so much of moderation and "sweetness and light" in the writer's position that the most violent of anti-suffragists might well pause to reconsider his position. The writer describes the handicap of women from their birth and demonstrates how the female child is surrounded with dolls and pretty trifles, while the boy is provided with tools and games of thought and skill. "Society," says Miss Woodbridge in her appeal for her sex, "is like a bird with two great wings, woman and man. It has not been able to fly very well because one of its wings has been broken. At last this wing is coming to its full strength. Will it help, then, to cripple the other wing?"

The "Unkrown Quality" perhaps remains somewhat unknown even at the end of Miss Woodbridge's article, but that is the point she is making. The future of children arising from the difficulties existing between the sexes is a problem which the writer attacks, but she only inquire with the rest of us. Whither are we drifting?

MART.

New York, April 20, 1914.

THE "MISFIT" FARMER

Must Study His Soil and Learn to Market His Crops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Answering Thomas M. Upp's recent letter on "Rural Factories," I wish to call attention to the generally false promises contained in his concluding paragraph.

Mr. Upp loses sight of the most important fact of all, agriculturally speaking, namely, that every farmer is a manufacturer; how good a one rests with him. The fact is gradually dawning upon the minds of the present-day farmers. The weakness of the whole structure of farming heretofore has been the non-realization of this fact. Only last year in my home State (Minnesota) was the study of "marketing the crop" added to the curriculum of our Agricultural College. Only within the last year has the study of scientific soil analysis been taken up actively by the State, by which "misfit" crops may be detected and corrected and equally "misfit" farmers may know what crops their land is best fitted for. If the "misfit" farmer has any sense, he will take a short course at least at the agricultural school and learn what manner of farming, if any, he is fitted for.

Soil analysis, by which any farmer may know what his land may best and most profitably produce, constitutes the greatest element to success in farming of to-day. Next comes the "marketing of his crop." Being myself a salesman, controlling the output of a Western manufacturer, I am in a position to know that it is one thing to produce an article and quite another to sell it, particularly if that article is not in demand. Under the head of "marketing the crop" I would count salesmanship and transportation as the two big factors governing successful marketing, when properly understood.

The real successful present-day farmer doesn't need to be idle seven months in the year. He makes it his business so to diversify his farming operations that he can keep a certain number of farm laborers busy the year around. This applies to the East as well as to the West and South.

Less land to cultivate; more intensive farming; soil analysis; knowledge of marketing conditions—embracing a keen knowledge of where the top price for the top product may be had—these are the main factors that spell success to the farmer of to-day, not howling about the great profits (?) the railroad, the middleman, or the dealer makes. In the plain words of a salesman, know what the country wants; know how to produce the goods to fill those wants; know how to sell the goods, then sell them.

A. L. BALL,
of "Minneapolis the City Beautiful."

New York, April 20, 1914.

A Lesson for Husbands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a story of great significance in to-day's TIMES. A young married woman determines to go to a dance; her husband objects to her going, and at last says that at least he must accompany her. This suggestion the wife refuses to entertain and, assisted by her mother, arrays herself in her evening gown. The husband, unable to enforce obedience by any other means, besmears the gown with ink, is promptly arrested and haled before a Magistrate. The latter, evidently to emphasize the enormity of the husband's crime, commits him without bail, as if he were a suspected murderer.

Perhaps they'll execute him—not for spoiling his wife's gown, of course, but for daring to believe that the American wife should recognize any authority other than that exercised by her own caprice, or that she should permit the proprieties or the rights of others to stand in the way of her own sweet will.

Seriously, I approve of this husband's purpose, no matter how improper may have been the means he used to enforce respect for what, on its face, would seem to be a reasonable request. If he had exercised his authority when first married very likely he would not have to use such drastic methods now. The weak-kneed, spineless husband is a thing of contempt, especially in the eyes of his wife.

A BRUTE.

New York, April 19, 1914.

The Cost of Elections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the Municipal Year Book, over $900,000 of our taxes was expended last year in handling elections in New York City alone. Will one of your readers who advocates woman suffrage kindly inform us what it will cost the citizens to double the electorate of New York City and of New York State? I am sure that before advocating this step they have been patriotic enough to have estimated the cost.

Our present electorate is rather expensive, as the high cost of living eloquently testifies. Economy and efficiency in government alone will decrease the present high trend. The burden of handling an electorate twice as large as that which we already carry would be felt all along the line, but particularly by the poor. As taxes go up to meet the added expense, so will food and rent.

MARJORIE DORMAN,
Secretary of the Wage Earners' Anti-Suffrage League.

New York, April 18, 1914.

Huerta Guilty, Not Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Huerta is not recognized by our Government how can we go to war with the Mexican people when our quarrel is a personal one, with one individual citizen only? It is a false position that we should wait breathlessly on his whim, and I am sure everybody feels it so. We ought not to fight the Mexican people, poor things, who have been the unconsidered trifles in the situation for 300 years. Of course they cannot believe in our sincerity and honesty, as they have never known anything but exploitation. But shall we go and mow them down ruthlessly, not to speak of what we shall get back, because of a misunderstanding.

ANNIE W. GOULD.

New York, April 20, 1914.

The New Stepless Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call attention through your paper to a very dangerous feature of the new cars now running on Amsterdam Avenue. In stepping off a car yesterday my dress caught in the door, and I pulled it out only just in time to prevent my being caught in the door, which closes automatically as soon as the passenger has stepped down. As the car goes on at once, should any one be caught in this way there is nothing to prevent his being dragged along by the car.

It seems that some way of preventing this must be possible.

H. DAMROSCH.

New York, April 19, 1914.

THE LOST MOTHER.

O little Knight of Hungry Heart,
My busy Lord of Play,
Thy mother treads a narrow road
That steepens day by day.
O little son, the path divides
Beneath a low-hung tree:
What if I stray and take the way
That leads not back to thee?

Though on the fields of Paradise
It opened out at last,
Oh, I should miss thy lagging feet,
Thy small hand, warm and fast!
How could I bear to smell the flowers
Or see the butterflies,
When thou, I know, wouldst love them so,
O little Hungry Eyes?

No, I should see thee making pies
Even of Lethe's sands!
The apples of Hesperides
Low-growing to my hands
Would mind me of the mortal boughs
With earth's flawed treasures hung,
Where he and I have held thee high
To reach them as they clung.

And when the golden twilight fell
Across the heavenly vales
I'd hear thy father telling thee
His well-worn sleepy tales,
Till, creeping to the quiet porch
Where Vega whitely shines,
Unseen, a lost and hungry ghost,
I'd crouch behind the vines.

And thou wouldst cry for me, I know,
Perhaps a day and night,
Until my yearning memory
Grew dim and faded quite * * *
O small arch-pleader, when I pause
Beneath that sombre tree,
Ask God, I pray, to point the way
That leads me back to thee!

JOSEPHINE McCOY.

THE NAVY WINE MESS

Abolition One More Sign That Drinking Is Taboo.

The following letter is addressed to THE TIMES by a prominent army medical authority:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The publication of Secretary Daniels's recent order prohibiting the use of alcoholic beverages on naval vessels or within navy yards or stations, while not unexpected, has created considerable unfavorable comment from the press and naval circles, notwithstanding the fact that practically the same indulgence has been denied the army for more than thirteen years. In comparing the naval order with that of the army, which was issued Feb. 2, 1901, a parallel of its provisions is readily seen that the land forces have nothing on the jackies, in spite of the latter's gentle kick and the remonstrance of the press. The naval order reads:

> The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel or within any navy yard or station is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order.

The army order is as follows:

> The sale of or dealing in beer, wine, or any intoxicating liquors by any person in post exchange or canteen or army transport or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States is hereby prohibited.

Since the prohibition of alcoholic beverages on military posts and premises (1901) intemperance in the army has decreased and its health and efficiency correspondingly increased, which fact, no doubt, had an important bearing on the action of the Secretary of the Navy in the publication of his famous order.

Besides, late scientific research has conclusively proved that alcohol is a dangerous narcotic; that it is quite as injurious in its effects on health and efficiency, proportionately, as opium, morphine, cocaine, or heroin, and should receive no more consideration from the authorities than the latter, when taken habitually to increase the joys of life or to deaden the edge of sorrow.

Carefully conducted laboratory experiments have proved that the mental and physical faculties of the person addicted are lowered from 10 to 40 per cent., even when alcohol is taken in moderation, and hence, in the interests of naval and millitary efficiency in these stirring times of international competition, every officer should be willing to abjure his seductive cocktail and glass of wine in order to increase his professional usefulness and to advance our national prestige at home and abroad.

Following a series of exhaustive experiments, both in civil and military life, we find that the use of alcohol (one or two ounces daily) interferes with judgment, decreases memory, ability to study and concentrate the mind, solve problems, weigh testimony, navigate ships, command troops, attend to the sick, perform surgical operations, in fact, a general lowering of all of the higher faculties.

Besides, repeated scientific tests have shown that drinking reduces marksmanship, signaling, marching, expertness, and endurance in athletic sports, and ability to withstand the heat of the tropics and the rigors of the cold north. The vital statistics of the army and navy will show that the casualties of the two services from disease, retirements, and dismissals among drinking officers are three times as great proportionately as among abstaining officers. Generally speaking, the mental and physical condition of the abstaining class at 62 years of age equals that of the drinking class at 50. Wilhelm, the greatest ruler of modern times, declares that in future wars "the nation which drinks the least alcohol will be the winner." These facts are on record, and can be verified.

Temperance throughout the world has advanced during the past ten years, and it is believed that at the end of the next decade drinking will be taboo in all branches of the public service—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

FAIR PLAY.

New York, April 20, 1914.

ART NOTES.

344 Paintings in Exhibition at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

The eighteenth annual international exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, will open Thursday, April 30, immediately following Founder's Day exercises. The press view reception will be held the preceding evening. Three hundred and forty-four paintings are in the exhibition this year, representing America, Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Scotland, Spain, and Sweden. Paul Dougherty is to be represented by a large group of marine and landscape subjects, and among the other Americans are John W. Alexander, Cecilia Beaux, George Bellows, Frank Benson, Louis Betts, Charles Bittinger, E. L. Blumenschein, J. H. Boston, R. Sloan Bredin, Matilda Brownell, H. R. Butler, J. F. Carlson, Mary Cassatt, William Chase, Lewis Cohen, E. I. Couse, Frederick Crane, Bruce Crane, Arthur Crisp, Mary Foote, Will Howe Foote, F. W. Frieseke, Daniel Garber, Lillian Genth, P. L. H. Hale, Childe Hassan, Robert Henri, Sergeant Kendall, Jonas Lie, Gari Melchers, F. Luis Mora, Edward Redfield, W. E. Schofield, Leopold Seyffert, Eugene Speicher, J. Alden Weir, and Irving R. Wiles, in fact nearly all the more important painters whose work has been seen in New York the past season.

Among the notable foreigners will be Leo Putz, Aman-Jean, Jacques Emil Blanche, Caro-Delvaille, Charles Cottet, Sir Alfred East, Gaston La Touche, Claude Monet, William Nicholson, William Orpen, George Sauter, Franz von Struck, and Heinrich Zugel.

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The exhibition at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, of paintings, etchings, and sculpture, by William Auerbach Levy, Pauline Margulies, and Abbo Ostrowsky, has been so popular that it will be continued until Wednesday of this week, and possibly longer.

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At the Montross Galleries until April 24 is a general collection of good pictures representing many sides of American art in a variety of mediums. The habit of showing water colors and sketches in galleries adjoining those dedicated to the more ambitious oils is growing in favor and has much to recommend it. We get in this way a chance to see the vivacious water color "The Sermon," by Gari Melchers, which forms so enticing an introduction to his picture "The Vespers," and the "Lady in Blue" and "Lady in Pink," by Mr. Dewing, shadowy echoes of his "Lady with a Lute" and "The Rose Bowl" in the larger room, earlier pictures that are good to see again. There are sketches by James Preston, and extremely interesting adventures in color by George Alfred Williams. In the outer gallery also is the delightful etching by J. Alden Weir, "The Picture Book," as lovely in quality as his recent pictures of young girls, and Mr. Dewing's silver point portrait of Margaret Anglin is of a delicacy and beauty not possible with the pleasanter medium of oil paint. Among these tactfully chosen "minor works" stand the daintiest of Mrs. Vonnoh's bronzes, and here, too, is a group at Henry Wolf's wood engravings. No art lover need be blamed for never getting beyond the entrance room.

ASSOCIATED PRESS WILL MEET TO-DAY

Convention at Waldorf to be Attended by Representatives of 905 Newspapers.

PRAISE JOHN NORRIS'S WORK

Directors Honor Memory of Their Late Associate—Newspaper Publishers Will Convene To-morrow.

Representatives of 905 newspapers will attend the annual meeting of The Associated Press, which will be held to-day at the Waldorf. The meeting will be followed by a luncheon. President Wilson was to have spoken at the luncheon, but early last night he notified the Luncheon Committee that he must cancel the engagement. Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel are expected to attend.

The Directors of The Associated Press held their annual meeting at 51 Chambers Street yesterday morning. Their time was largely taken up with routine matters. This resolution on the death of John Norris was also adopted:

"Resolved, That the members of this board make formal expression of the sentiment of deep sorrow with which they learned recently of the death of John Norris, who was for several years one of the Directors of The Associated Press of Illinois. He had such positive qualities of manliness, was so intelligent, so forceful, so courageous in his individuality and at the same time so uniformly honorable in his motives and so invariably fair, even to those with whom he disagreed, that his assistance as a co-worker and his advice as a counselor were always regarded as of invaluable worth.

"The members of this board recognize, also, that the same personal characteristics which made John Norris peculiarly helpful in the management of The Associated Press strengthened him in the general service he rendered for so many years in furthering the interests of the newspapers of the United States. That service will always be recalled by the publishres and owners of newspapers with grateful recollection and feelings of earnest appreciation."

The election of officers will take place this morning. At 1:30 o'clock, while the votes are being counted, the luncheor will be served. Besides a few prominent guests only members will attend.

To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which has to do only with the business side of newspapers, will meet in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf. The annual dinner will be held in the evening, the election of officers on Thursday, and the final sessions on Friday. The association has 305 members.

Many of the editors and publishers who are here for the meetings of The Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will attend the Graphic Arts, or National Printing and Advertising, Exposition at the Grand Central Palace. The exhibits include printing, lithographing, advertising, and publishing.

A demonstration of the blending of colors in color process printing is one of the exhibits. It is shown by Frederick Eugene Ives, with his photo-chromoscope. There are two floors of exhibits of printing presses and other automatic machinery in the graphic arts industries. A model of the Isthmus of Panama, showing the canal and working locks, is described by lectures and motion pictures.

The New York Chapter of the Order of Pica, which is described as a "fraternal, social, and business organization of men engaged in the printing supply trade," is to have a smoker to-night, at which a score of neophytes will become full-fledged "angels," as members are styled.

KENNEDY ESTATE DIVISION.

Reapportionment of $50,000 Among Trust Fund Beneficiaries.

Surrogate Fowler handed down a decision yesterday in the matter of the distribution of a part of the estate of John Stewart Kennedy, the banker, who died on Oct. 31, 1909, leaving $67,000,000, half of it to charitable institutions. Mr. Kennedy, after providing

H. R. KUNHARDT, JR., WEDS MISS CHAPPELL

Fashionable Throng at Marriage of Dr. Chappell's Daughter—Dean Grosvenor Officiates.

IN CHURCH OF INCARNATION

Eight Bridesmaids in Pink Taffeta Frocks—Bride's Sister the Maid of Honor—The Guests.

The wedding of H. Rudolph Kunhardt, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Kunhardt, and Miss Louise R. Chappell, a daughter of Dr. Walter F. Chappell and Mrs. Chappell, drew a large and fashionable throng yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

The church was decorated with tall palms and masses of pink and white azaleas in the chancel and Southern smilax was wound about the pillars.

The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St John the Divine, assisted by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, rector of the church.

The bridal procession was led by the ushers, followed by the eight bridesmaids, who were the Misses Marie Tailer, Mary Brooks, Amy Bradish Johnson, Gertrude R. Hoyt, Mary R. Haskell, Elizabeth Kendall, Margaret R. Strong, and Margaret Trevor. They wore pink taffeta frocks, the close skirts showing a narrow diagonal panel of lavender down the back, large bustle panniers of the taffeta caught at the right side with clusters of pink sweet peas, and bodices largely of white lace with V-necks and lace elbow sleeves. Their flat straw hats were wreathed with sweet peas and tulle and had wide lavender tulle bows at the back, with a single long tulle streamer caught to the right wrist. Their hands and arms were bare, and their bouquets were pink and lavender sweet peas tied with tulle.

The bride's younger sister, Miss Constance F. Chappell, was the maid of honor. She wore a panniered lavender taffeta frock, made in a trail of bluish and red roses down one side. Her lace bodice had a Medici collar of heavy lace, from which fell a Cavalier cape of lavender chiffon, held to the collar by a half-wreath of roses. The cape fell below the waist line. Her large, flat leghorn hat was banded across the top with lavender ribbon, a bow of which appeared under the flaring left brim. A cluster of roses adorned the top and her flat bouquet was made of pink rambler roses.

The little flower girl, Katherine Kunhardt, a niece of the bridegroom, wore a white frock topped by a small mushroom hat of white straw and ribbon trimmed with shirred white ribbon and tiny pink roses, and carried a basket filled with pink and white Spring flowers.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a draped robe of white satin having a narrow panel of pearl-pointed train. Old family lace formed the corsage and a coat effect below the waist, a trail of orange blossoms being caught at one side. The short sleeves were puffs of white tulle ruched at the bottom. A high spreading Medici collar of point lace finished the back, and from this fell the long court train.

The bridal veil was tulle with a band of point lace arranged in cap fashion over her dark coiffure and held with orange blossoms. She wore a sapphire and diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and some old family jewels on the corsage. Her arms and hands were bare, and her bouquet was lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Mr. Kunhardt's best man was his brother, G. Farnham Kunhardt, and the ushers were another brother, Kingsley Kunhardt; Jacques Bramhall, William K. Dick, Lyman N. Rhoades, William Hardenbergh, Jr., Amory L. Haskell, Robert Williams, and Ralph Hornblower.

A small reception followed at the residence of Dr. Chappell and Mrs. Chappell, 7 East Fifty-fifth Street, for relatives and near friends.

After their honeymoon journey Mr. and Mrs. Kunhardt will go to Bernardsville, N. J., for the Summer.

Among the guests at the church were Mr. and Mrs. James Remsen Strong, Dr. William Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bates, Dr. and Mrs. Graham Bacon and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haskell, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Francis Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richard, Mr. and Mrs. George Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Field, Mr. and Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr., Dr. Henry Stearns and Mrs. Stearns, the Misses Ella Graves, Star and Nina Paris, Margaret and Susanne Warren, Marie Rodewald, Nina Vieva Fisher, Louise Trevor, Charlotte Strong, Frances Wyeth, Cecile Tesson Thayer, Elise Francke, Priscilla Bull, Dorothy Manice, Augusta and Louise Dixon, Cordelia Hepburn, Caramae Carroll, Gwendolin Condon, Margaret Wagstaff, Margaret Overton, Adeline Townsend and Le Brun Parsons.

MISS PEARSON ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Frederick Pearson to Wed Beverley Bogert, Broker.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson of 2 West Fifty-seventh Street has announced the engagement of her elder daughter, Miss Josephine Southwick Pearson, daughter of the late Commander Pearson, U. S. N., to Beverley Bogert. Miss Pearson, who made her début several years ago, is a granddaughter of the late Mrs. James Cooke Ayer. She has a sister, Miss Lesley F. F. Pearson, and two brothers, E. Pennington Pearson and Frederick F. A. Pearson. Mr. Bogert is a broker. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will not take place this Spring.

Mrs. Pearson and the Misses Pearson are booked to sail for Europe in May, to remain abroad two months. On their return they will go to Anglesea, Mrs. Pearson's villa on Ochre Point at Newport, for the season.

Miss Jacob to Wed R. R. Peabody.

Mrs. William H. Jacob of New York and Watertown, Conn., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Phelps Jacob, to Richard Roger Peabody, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. R. Peabody of Boston, Mass. The engagement was announced at a small dinner given by Miss Jacob's aunt, Mrs. William M. Barnum, at Windward, her home at Mamaroneck, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Jeanette McAlpin's Party.

Miss Jeanette McAlpin, whose marriage to A. Musgrave Hyde will take place to-morrow, gave a dinner and theatre party last night, followed by a supper and dancing at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. McAlpin, 9 East Ninetieth Street.

The guests included, besides Mr. Hyde, the Misses Dorothy and Flora McAlpin, sisters of the bride-to-be, who are to be her only attendants; the Misses Mildred Poor, Lydia Colt Butler, Elizabeth Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland Macy, Mr. and Mrs. James McAlpin Pyle; also Thomas H. Lanman, Howell Forbes, Oliver W. Roosevelt, Reginald S. Parker, John Elliott, and George McAlpin, who will be the best man and ushers, and also Maitland Dwight, Curtis Browne, and Richard Montague.

Shakespearean Pictures on View.

An exhibition of Shakespearean pictures will be opened to-morrow by Miss Pauline Leipsiger at her residence, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, and will continue for several weeks. The collection consists of 175 pictures and prints, including reproductions of scenes of Shakespearean plays and portraits of all the actors who have taken prominent parts in the plays of Shakespeare, Including Booth, Barrett, Phelps, [illegible], Irving, Mansfield, Potter, Terry, Ellen Terry, Modjeska, Ada Rehan, Julia Marlowe, Sothern, Mantell, Kemble, Irving, Macready, Forrest, Fechter, Kean, Garrick, Siddons, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Abington, Peg Woffington, Nell Gwynn, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Cibber, Mrs.

DAY'S NEWS IN BASEBALL--BILLIARDS--ATHLETICS--BOXING

NEW PLAN TO CRIPPLE FEDERAL LEAGUE

Major Leagues to Suspend Rule Limiting Number of Players on Each Club.

The most important measure that organized baseball has yet taken against the Federal League is the suspension this season of the iron-clad rule which compels all major league clubs to reduce their playing force to twenty-five men after May 15. This season the major league clubs may carry all the players they wish to. While the National Commission has made no special announcement on this action, all the club owners in both leagues have come to a common understanding that to turn their young players loose would be to play right into the hands of the outlaws.

It will be possible, however, for only the most prosperous of the major league clubs to keep their players throughout the season. The tail-end teams can not afford it. As it is, it will be a heavy financial burden on the richest of the clubs to carry the excess of playing talent. Many of them plan to do it, however, just to keep the youngsters from listening to the tempting overtures of the new league.

This move on the part of the big leagues is the first action to protect their reserve forces. While the Federals have threatened to organize minor leagues of their own as farms for their regular clubs, organized ball has not taken the scheme seriously, heretofore. This latest move means that the majors are not only afraid of losing their regular players, but also the large army of youngsters who have been training in the South.

The Giants will probably retain their squad of thirty-five men for some time. It was rumored that Thorpe and Bunny Hearn would go to Toronto, but this was denied by Manager McGraw, who stated yesterday that none of the players had been released. Under the new rule, it is doubtful if any player of any promise at all will go back even to the Class AA leagues this year, as waivers must first be obtained from all the National and American League clubs before the Class AA leagues have a chance to bid for them.

The rumor of Thorpe going to Toronto has already aroused several major league managers, who have been making inquiries why they had not been asked to waive on the famous Indian. The major leagues have determined to hold all the players they have, new and old, even though it means a large additional expense.

Brooklyn and the Yankees also have several young players who will be carried during the season. The Yankees will take advantage of the suspension of the player limit rule, and while they will get rid of some of the youngsters who have not come up to expectations, Manager Irwin will soon round up more substitute players to protect the Yanks in case of accident. Infielders are needed, and it is expected that several new men will be added to the Yankees' ranks in the near future. Irwin has already made several unsuccessful trips among the other clubs in search of infielders. Chance considers himself fortunate in having young infielders who are able to hit.

The suspension of the player limit rule will come as a big surprise to the Federals, because several weeks ago President Gilmore laid plans to sign several promising youngsters as soon as they were released by the major league clubs in the South. He visited all the Southern camps and talked to the young players, but could do no business with them because they were under probationary contracts.

By holding all their promising recruits through the season, major league club owners think that it will block the Federal League plan and place them at a disadvantage.

BASEBALL TOUR IN 1915.

Picked Teams to Play in South America and Finish in California.

The sporting clubs in South American cities have already become interested in the proposed invasion of the major league baseball clubs which has been suggested for the Fall of 1915. Word has been received here that the project is expected to be successful and that the enthusiasm for baseball in South America runs high. Manager McGraw said yesterday that it was the idea of the promoters of the proposed trip to end the tour on the Pacific Coast before the closing of the Panama Exposition in 1915.

The latest suggestion for the tour is to have the two clubs, made up of the star players of both leagues, play a few exhibition games in the East and South after the world's series and then go to Cuba. The itinerary would then call for a brief visit to Panama, and from there to South America, playing in the leading cities on both sides of the continent. The plan is to travel down the east side and come north on the west side of South America.

When a longer stay could be made at Panama, playing in all the principal places in the canal zone, where the numerous Americans would welcome the baseball teams.

From here it is planned to go to the Pacific Coast and play in several cities in California before the close of the big fair. As the trip is now proposed, the baseball party would be sure to meet favorable weather conditions throughout the trip.

GIANTS NEED LOTS OF WORK

McGraw Disappointed Over the Weather, Which Keeps Team Idle.

Ebbets Field was too wet and muddy to risk a game yesterday, so the Giants-Brooklyn soiree was called off. The postponed game will be played in a double header early in June. Both squads were in uniform and had a short workout before more rain came and spoiled the fun. Nap Rucker, the star Dodger pitcher, was in uniform for the first time since his attack of tonsilitis. He is still weak, but expects to be ready to pitch within a week.

Manager McGraw was disappointed over the postponement. "The team is not going right yet," he said yesterday, "and they need work and lots of it. The only thing that will get us into our stride is a hard game every day."

McGraw said that the injury to Meyers's hand was not as serious as was at first supposed. When Whitted slid into the bag Saturday he spiked the Indian catcher on the back of his left hand, between the second and third knuckle. The Giant manager stated that he thought Meyers would be back in the game in a few days.

The Yankees and Washington were also unable to play on account of wet weather.

Newport in Ohio State League.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—After obtaining the consent of President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League team, it was decided to-day that the Newport, Ky., Baseball Club will join the Ohio State Baseball League. The five-mile limit rule of organized baseball, which holds that no club in organized baseball can operate within five miles of any other club without gaining permission from the other club, was waived by Cincinnati. Newport is directly opposite this city.

Commission to Meet in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The National Baseball Commission will meet in Chicago next Wednesday, it was announced at the office of President Johnson to-day. Aside from routine business, it was said there was nothing of importance on the programme.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Chattanooga, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 5; Birmingham, 0.
At Mobile—Montgomery, 4; Mobile, 1.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 5.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn—rain.
Boston at Philadelphia—rain.
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati—cold.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York—rain.
St. Louis at Chicago—cold.
Cleveland at Detroit—cold.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Baltimore—rain.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh—wet grounds.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 1.
Indianapolis, 7; Kansas City, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	3	0	1.000
Philadelphia	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	5	1	.833
Chicago	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Cincinnati	1	3	.250
New York	0	3	.000
Boston	0	3	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	5	1	.833
Washington	3	1	.750
New York	2	1	.667
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Detroit	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Boston	2	4	.333
Cleveland	0	6	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	4	1	.800
Buffalo	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Chicago	2	3	.400
Kansas City	2	3	.400
Indianapolis	2	3	.400
Baltimore	1	2	.333

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Indianapolis at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, with Doak Pitching, Shuts Out Chicago, 2 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Willie Doak was invincible in the pinches this afternoon, while his teammates took advantage of Chicago's errors and hit Humphries when hits meant a run, St. Louis winning 2 to 0. Two errors figured in St. Louis's first run in the fifth inning. After one was out Cruise singled to left. Snyder also singled, and when Johnston fumbled the ball Cruise raced to third. On Johnston's throw home Bresnahan erred and Cruise counted. In the next inning Huggins singled and reached second when Zimmerman dropped Bresnahan's throw. Magee then singled to left, counting Huggins with the locals' last run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A		CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins,2b,4	1	1	3	3			Leach, 3b	3	0	1	0	1
Magee, cf	4	0	0	0			Goode, rf	3	0	0	1	2
Butler, ss	2	0	1	5	1		Sw'y, 2b	1	0	0	1	2
J. M'r, 1b	3	0	1	7	0		Z'man, ss	3	0	0	3	4
W'son, rf	3	0	0	1	0		Schulte, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Dolan, 3b	2	0	0	0	0		Saier, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
Cruise, lf	3	1	1	2	0		Wilson, c	3	0	1	3	0
Snyder, c	3	0	1	10	3		Br'han, c	1	0	0	4	1
Doak, p	3	0	0	0	3		H'ph's, p	3	0	0	0	4
							*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	2	7	27	10		Total	28	0	3	24	15

*Batted for Humphries in ninth inning.

Errors—Leach, Zimmerman (2,) Johnston, Bresnahan, Dolan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Sacrifice hits—Sweeney, Butler. Stolen bases—Goode, Saier, Miller. Double play—Goode, Zimmerman, and Bresnahan. Wild pitch—Doak. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Goode, Schulte.) Bases on balls—Off Doak, 5; off Humphries, 1. Struck out—By Humphries, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 9. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

INTERNATIONAL TO START.

Games In Jersey City, Newark, Baltimore, and Providence To-day.

The International League will open the season to-day in Baltimore, Newark, Jersey City, and Providence. There will be an interesting conflict of games in Baltimore, where the Brooklyn Federal League club will play in the new park across the street from the International League Park. President Barrow will go to the Baltimore opening, and get a line on the Federal League.

All the International League umpires—eight brave and fearless men—were closeted with President Barrow yesterday, and listened attentively while he interpreted the law. President Barrow is going to inaugurate something new in baseball this year. He has ordered his umpires not to allow the games to run more than two hours. Each day the officials will have to make a report, and one of the things they will have to explain is why a game lasts more than two hours.

Mr. Barrow thinks two hours is long enough for a nine-inning game.

The umpires were instructed to fine a player $5 if he discolors a new ball. Players and managers will be fined $10 for being put out of a game. They were also instructed to be more lenient with the pitchers than with the other players on account of a club being weakened to a greater extent when a pitcher is removed. Barrow's final words to the umpires were: "Take nothing for granted."

Pennsylvania, 4; Holy Cross, 3.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20.—University of Pennsylvania beat Holy Cross to-day, 4 to 3, by coming from the rear in the eighth inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	5	1
Holy Cross	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	2

Batteries—Weed, Madden, and Schwert; R. Murray and Carroll.

Syracuse Sells Outfielder Good.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 20.—Gene Good, veteran right fielder of the Syracuse Club of the New York State League, was to-day sold to the Springfield, Mass., Club of the Eastern Association.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 12; St. Paul, 4.
At Louisville—Cleveland, 9; Louisville, 3.
Columbus at Indianapolis—Cold weather.
Minneapolis at Milwaukee—Cold weather.

Virginia League.

At Newport News—Newport News, 9; Richmond, 5.
Roanoke at Portsmouth—Rain.
At Petersburg—Norfolk, 3; Petersburg, 2.

YOUTHFUL PLAYERS WIN AT BILLIARDS

Hoppe Beats Cline and Schaefer Downs Slosson in 14.1 Title Tournament.

Balkline billiards under new conditions received an auspicious start last night in the Belvedere of the Hotel Astor, when two games were decided in the new 14.1 world's professional championship. Willie Hoppe, who holds about all the professional billiard titles worth having, bids fair to add another to his string if he maintains the form he displayed in his match with Harry P. Cline, when he ran out the game of 400 points in seventeen innings for an average of 22 4-18, with a run of 125, which constitutes a world's high run record. Cline could make no headway against his youthful opponent and scored but 234 points, which gave him an average of 13. In the second match of the evening, which served to introduce young Jacob Schaefer into championship billiard circles, the son of the former champion showed a wonderful control of the ivories and a wide range of shots, defeating the veteran George Slosson by the score of 400 to 254. It appeared as though the newcomer was taking sweet revenge on Slosson for the many defeats the latter inflicted on the senior Schaefer during their many contests.

One of the novelties of the present tournament is the fact that two matches are played simultaneously and spectators can walk from one part of the hall to the other and watch the progress of both contests. There was a good crowd at the opening contests, despite the bad weather, and some high-class billiards was witnessed. In addition to the four competitors in the two opening games, George Sutton, Ora Morningstar, Calvin Demarest, and Koji Yamada make up the list of contenders for the title.

Followers of billiards had a double interest in the matches, the first being young Schaefer's début and the second a natural curiosity to see how Hoppe shaped up under the new conditions. The result in both instances was all that could be desired, and the results of the games indicate an interesting tournament.

Hoppe lost no time in getting down to work, and when Cline missed the opening break the young player ran 44, missing on a short follow. Each player made seven carroms in his second visit to the table, and Cline, in his next essay, was unfortunate in having the spheres frozen after he had scored 24. Hoppe then gave a brilliant display. Starting with a long draw he showed almost every conceivable kind of billiard shot and piled up 125 buttons. His control and position play were almost perfect, and he played with an almost reckless confidence. After making 64 points the two white balls were frozen and Hoppe played a difficult masse from the red back to the white. A run of 64 in the fourth was the scoring Hoppe an average of 64, but the scoring was not maintained, as the next professional missed three consecutive times. Meanwhile Cline improved his position, and at his ninth turn at the table passed the century mark. Hoppe's runs during the closing stages were far below his early average, his best contribution being 45 in the fourteenth inning. Cline also fell off, playing in hard luck with some of his leaves. The score:

Hoppe	44	7	123	82	9	0	0	6	6	11	21	2	0	23	45	0	18	1	15.	Total	400.	Average—22 4-18.
Cline	0	7	24.	5	27	6	14	27	0	17	28	2	2	3	10	0	54.	Total	254.	Average	13.	

High runs—125, 84, 45, 44.

Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Schaefer and Slosson both showed signs of nervousness at the start, and a long-drawn-out contest was in prospect. Once master of the table, young Schaefer developed confidence and made several good runs. A compilation of 51 in the eleventh inning gave him a lead of nearly 100 over the veteran, and this lead he maintained to the end. Several times Schaefer failed to get the balls out of balk, while Slosson was unsteady throughout. Te score:

Schaefer	3	0	2	3	9	13	26	9	7	22	51	0	17	0	9	0	3	2	2	4	1	19
40	28	10	31	49	2	9	19	1.	Total—	400.	Average—12 28-31.											
Slosson	1	2	1	6	0	1	0	28	8	1	0	4	3	22	1	3	2	33	3	4	0	16
10	2a	0	11	22	0	0	41	8.	Total—254.	Average 8 6-31.												

High runs—51, 49, 49, 31.

Referee—Sylvester Levy.

To-day's schedule: Afternoon—George Slosson vs. Harry Cline, and Calvin Demorest vs. Jacob Schaefer. Evening—Willie Hoppe vs. Ora Morningstar, and George Sutton vs. Koji Yamada.

English Billiards at Doyle's.

The first night's play in the English billiard match at Doyle's Forty-second Street room last night between John Montgomery and Harry Hallquist resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 500 to 400 in sixty-one innings. The men are to play 2,000 points in four nights for the amateur championship. Alfred De Oro acted as referee.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Indianapolis Wins in Second.

KANSAS CITY, April 20.—One good inning, the second, in which the visitors piled up six runs, was enough to give the Indianapolis Federals a 7 to 2 victory over Kansas City to-day. Kaiserling pitched an excellent game for the visitors. Manager Stovall, with two injured hands, occupied the bench, and Ferring took the Kansas City manager's place at first base. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0	6	0
Kansas City	0	1	2

Batteries—Kaiserling and Texter; Hogan, Stone, and Easterly.

Groom Wins for St. Louis Feds.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Groom was steady in all but one inning to-day, while Hendrix was hit at opportune stages, St. Louis taking the opening game with Chicago, 3 to 1. Tinker's men scored their one tally on Groom's wild throw with the bases full. A double and three singles netted St. Louis a brace of runs in the fifth, while a double and a single in the eighth counted another for the home club. Score:

												R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—	3	7	2	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	5	2

Batteries—Groom and Hartley; Hendrix and Wilson.

Columbia "Nine" Cut to 24 Men.

The final reduction in the Columbia baseball squad was made yesterday by Coaches Billy Lush and Andy Coakley. Twenty-four men were retained on the squad. Lush and Coakley found that the thirty-six men with whom they had been working for the last two weeks proved too big a squad to handle, especially in view of the two big games with Yale and Harvard, the first of which is to be played at New Haven to-morrow and the second on South Field on Saturday. The twenty-four men who have been retained include the regulars of the first teams and the entire scrub nine, together with George Smith, the big pitcher, who still has hopes of getting into one of the games next month if his injured knee is sufficiently healed. The players retained are Roseff, Lane, P. Brophy, Franklin, O'Neale, Smith, Shea, Beck, Valentine, Lee, Miller, Hann, Griderich, Gretsch, Harren, Hogan, Pallen, Stone, Bleary, Page, Meenan, Buncke, Tilson, Haskins, and Oberender.

Second Baseman Getz Injured.

Gus Getz, second baseman on the Newark International League team, will be out of the game to-day, and probably for several days, owing to a badly twisted ankle sustained in the game against the New York Americans on Sunday.

Welsh and Murphy Matched.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—"Harlem Tommy" Murphy, who was defeated by Willie Ritchie, the lightweight champion, last Friday night has been matched for a 20-round bout here in June with Freddy Welsh, the British champion. The date will be fixed later.

Belmont's Kincado Wins Race.

PARIS, April 20.—August Belmont's Kincado won the Prix du Bois de Boulogne at the Saint Cloud race meeting to-day. Joseph E. Widener's Mont d'Or ran second in the Prix des Aubepines.

ATHLETICS WIN TWO.

Boston Drops Patriot's Day Games to World's Champions.

BOSTON, April 20.—The world's champion Philadelphia Athletics broke into the winning column of the American League standing for the first time this season by defeating Boston in two "Patriot's Day" games to-day. The score of the morning contest was 8 to 2, in ten innings, and of the afternoon game, 6 to 0. Batting Bedient and Kelly freely, and aided by the former's wildness in the tenth inning, Philadelphia won the morning game. Ray Collins held the champions safe up to the eighth inning, when they scored two runs on hits by Collins and Baker. In Boston's half of the inning Lewis injured his leg and Janvrin, who ran for him, tied the score. Bedient was batted freely in the tenth. Kelly, who succeeded him, was also wild, and the Athletics sent six runs across the plate.

In the afternoon game, with two out and two men on bases in the second inning, Foster purposely walked Lapp to take a chance with Pennock. Pennock tripled, clearing the bases. Pennock was strong in the box as well as at the bat, allowing the home team only four scattered hits. Boston got only two men as far as third base. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murp'y, rf	3	2	1	1	0		Hoop'r, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Daley, lf	4	1	0	1	0		Engle, 1b	5	0	1	10	1
E.C'ns, 2b	5	2	3	4	2		Sp'ker, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	1	1	4		Lewis, lf	3	1	1	3	0
M'In's, 1b	5	1	2	16	1		†Janvrin	0	1	0	0	0
Strunk, cf	4	1	1	2	0		Rehg, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Barry, ss	4	1	2	0	4		G'd'n'r, 3b	4	0	1	4	1
Schang, c	5	0	2	5	0		Yerk's, 2b	3	0	0	1	4
Houck, p	0	0	0	0	2		Scott, ss	4	0	1	7	1
*Orr	1	0	0	0	0		Cady, c	4	0	1	4	3
Wyckoff, p	2	0	0	0	3		R. C'ns, p	2	0	0	0	2
Plank, p	2	0	0	0	1		‡N'm'ker	1	0	0	0	0
							Bedient, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	8	12	30	20		Kelly, p	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	34	2	6	30	12

*Batted for Houck in third inning.
†Ran for Lewis in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Collins in ninth inning.
Errors—E. Collins, Baker (2,) Lewis, Gardner.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	—8
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Lewis, Schang, Barry, E. Collins (2) Baker. Hits—Off Houck, 3 in two innings; off Wyckoff, 2 in five and one-third innings; off Plank, 1 in two and two-thirds innings; off Collins, 9 in nine innings; off Bedient, 2 in one-third inning; off Kelly, 1 in two-thirds inning. Sacrifice hits—Daley, Yerkes, R. Collins, Lewis. Stolen bases—Lapp, Gardner, Barry, Schang, Engle (2.) Double plays—Schang and E. Collins; Scott (unassisted.) Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Houck, 1; off Wyckoff, 2; off Collins, 2; off Bedient, 3; off Kelly, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Struck out—By Houck, 1; by Wyckoff, 1; by Plank, 1; by Collins, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mur'y, rf	5	0	1	2	0	Hooper, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Daley, lf	4	0	0	4	0	Engle, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	0	1	S'Ker, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Baker, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	Lewis, lf	3	0	1	4	0
M'Innis, 1b	4	1	1	13	0	Gard'r, 3b	4	0	2	0	2
Strunk, cf	4	1	1	1	0	Yerkes, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
Barry, ss	4	2	2	1	2	Scott, ss	4	0	0	2	4
Lapp, c	2	1	1	1	0	T'mas, c	2	0	0	3	1
Penn'k, p	4	1	2	0	3	Nun'k'r, c	0	0	0	0	0
						Foster, p	0	0	0	0	3
Total	33	6	8	27	13	Johnson, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Rehg	1	0	0	0	0
						†Carrigan	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	0	4	27	13

Errors—Collins, Gardner.
*Batted for Thomas in the seventh innings.
†Batted for Foster in the eighth inning.

Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—6	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Three-base hits—Pennock, Strunk. Lewis. Hits—Off Foster, 6 in 6 innings; off Johnson, 2 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Engle, Speaker, Lapp, Barry. Stolen bases—Yerkes, Gardner. Double play—Barry, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Pennock, 3, off Foster, 2. First base on error—Philadelphia. Hit by pitcher—Carrigan, (by Pennock.) Struck out—By Foster, 3; by Pennock, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

KRAUSS LEADS BOWLERS.

Washingtonian Forces to the Front in Individual Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 20.—Following the havoc played with the leaders in the two-men competition of the national bowling championships on Saturday, a single treatment was accorded the individual top-liners in to-day's events. Harry Krauss of Washington assumed the lead with 678 within an hour after Joseph West of Buffalo with 676 had beaten the previous high total of Lewis Franz of Cleveland, who had 665. Other than these two new leaders there were no others to alter the standing of the first ten men. The New York tallies follow: F. Myer, 589; F. G. Kellar, 588; G. Gustafson, 540; H. Schleuter, 504; John Rempel, 491; Louis Shipley, 484; J. Byrne, 480.

There were no changes in the doubles leaders, the highest total of the day going to Joseph West and Edward G. Ebhardt of Buffalo, with 1,164, a pin better than J. C. Whiting and C. Schaeffer of New York. Other New York scores: Remple and Gustafson, 1,101; Shipley and Schlueter, 1,030; Byrne and Myer, 1,067; Fielder and Costa, 1,095; Hamlen and Arras, 970.

In the all-around Chris Theiss of Cleveland still leads with 1,884, and Glenn Riddle of New York is second with 1,877 for nine games.

The Dickman Club of New York in the five men event early to-night totaled 2,607, with scores of 844, 904, and 859.

LIPTON VIEWS SHAMROCK IV.

Then He Says That She "Looks Every Bit a Sure Cup Lifter."

LONDON, April 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton and William P. Burton, the British amateur yachtsman who is to sail the challenger for the America's Cup, express satisfaction with the Shamrock IV., which they closely and carefully examined during the week-end at Charles E. Nicholson's yard at Gosport, where she is under construction.

Sir Thomas on his return to London to-day said the Shamrock IV. looked every bit what she was intended to be—a sure cup-lifter.

The only thing that troubles Sir Thomas Lipton is that the work on the challenger is a little behind, owing to the supply of metal on hand being insufficient. He said that she could not be launched until the middle of May.

COLLEGE MEN FAVOR THREE-SPORT RULE

Deans, Coaches, and Captains Would Increase Limit of Athletic Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, April 20.—A symposium of opinions gathered from Deans, coaches, and Captains of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton by The Daily Princetonian shows an overwhelming majority in favor of the rule permitting a student to engage in three sports in one year provided it does not interfere with his studies. The opinions are against the "two-sport rule," which is in force at Princeton, and against which there has been much criticism by the students. Replies to the letters sent out to the different colleges show that the "two-sport rule" is in force in no other college, and that with the exception of Williams no college has ever felt the need for such a rule. All of them agree, however, that scholastic standing should be the basis for judging whether an athlete should be allowed to engage in more than two sports.

Princeton's excuse for a two-sport ruling was twofold, according to Dean Howard McClenahan, Chairman of the Committee on Outdoor Sports. Restriction was deemed advisable, he says, "from a physiological point of view, since it was not desirable for a young man to be in continuous athletic training." And also "from the scholastic point of view, it is certainly not desirable that one who is at least in name a student should be subject to the constant distraction of competition in athletics. The mere passing of examinations should not be the sole aim of the college student. Every student should have a considerable portion of the year completely free from the distraction of competition in athletics which he can devote to reading and studying, if he desires to do so."

Dean Jones of Yale says: "As a matter of fact, it seldom happens that any of our students participate on more than two teams, but we frequently have them playing football in the Fall and taking part in either track work or rowing in the Spring." He cites instances of men who have been both prominent athletes and scholars and then adds: "The fact that we so seldom have trouble with our athletes on account of poor scholarship leads me to believe it best to pursue our present plan of insistence upon a creditable record for all men who expect to participate in extra curriculum activities."

Dean Briggs of Harvard says the ruling at Harvard reads: "Without permission of the committee (Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports) no student shall represent the university in more than two of the three periods of sport in any one year." He adds: "President Eliot a good many years ago maintained that no student ought to represent the university in more than one sport for any one year, but we have always, so far as I can remember, allowed a man to represent two sports if his college standing is good; and by good I mean particularly good—if he is not under serious college censure, such as suspension or probation. The rule is not altogether, and in the minds of some persons not chiefly, a rule for studies' sake. Some persons believe that training has become too severe for any but an exceptional person to undergo for Autumn, Winter, and Spring. Every now and then we have allowed an exceptional man to play on three Varsity teams, but in such a case he plays football and hockey requires a special vote if he is to play baseball and cannot count on getting it. In general I should say that among the major sports track athletics interferes least with work, and that a track athlete who is a high scholar is by no means uncommon."

The Yale News editorially recently published some statistics which showed a vote in the senior class at Yale overwhelmingly opposed to any restriction on the number of sports in which an athlete might compete, and remarks that the big majority is surprising in view of the fact that the preceding seniors at Yale had voted the same way by only a very small majority.

Parke H. Davis, well-known intercollegiate athletics statistician, favors a revision of the "two-sport" rule as it exists at Princeton. He cites statistics to show that three sports comprise the natural limitation of athletic ability, "and since these three sports must be followed separately, one in each of the three seasons of the academic year, and since the modification of this rule would mean only four additional absent days per term time it would seem that if an athlete possessed a substantial academic grade he might be permitted to engage in a third sport without detriment."

Knowlton M. Ames, Chairman of Princeton's Football Coaching Committee, writes that he has "never believed in the 'two-sports rule.' I would favor a three-sports rule under the present strict regulations with which the students must comply before playing on any major or minor university team."

The discussion as pertinent to the present condition of athletics at Princeton since there are several men who could have made a third team and would have been valuable material, among them Hobey Baker, who is debarred from both track and baseball because he has played football and hockey. A survey of the Captains and coaches at Princeton has also revealed a practically unanimous opposition to the two-sport ruling.

ATHLETES TO PETITION.

Will Ask City to Fix Up Macomb's Dam Park Grounds.

Athletes of upper Harlem and the Bronx have arranged to petition the city authorities to have Macombs Dam Park put into shape for field sports and track practice. To further that purpose a meeting, at which many leading organizations will be represented, will be held Thursday night at the Pastime A. C. Club house. The various clubs are showing interest in the matter, as they need a suitable field for the development of their members.

Most of the ground in that part of the city has been monopolized by ball teams and tennis players. As Macombs Dam Park is admirably located and affords space for a fair-sized athletic field, the hundreds of young men of that vicinity, club members or otherwise, are desirous of having the city co-operate with them in this matter.

It is stated that at the present time there are available grounds for fifty baseball teams to indulge in the national pastime within a radious of half a mile of the park, yet there is no adequate provision for field and track practice.

Stumpf to Quit A. A. U. Position.

J. W. Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan District of the A. A. U., has told his friends that he will retire from the position at the end of his present term. This decision comes as a surprise, but Mr. Stumpf feels that he has been so unjustly criticised during the past season that he is ready to step down. At a recent armory meet, when Chairman Stumpf found it necessary to disqualify several athletes for violations of the rules, it is stated that he was threatened with bodily harm. His friends say that when he left the armory a crowd of disgruntled friends of the disqualified athletes were waiting outside of the building for him.

Mr. Stumpf was accompanied by several of his friends, which probably prevented trouble. The Chairman thinks that if the job necessitates such alarming dangers, he doesn't want it.

DALTON Swimming School
SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT; private instruction; 2 filtered pools. 1 E. W. 44. 3258 Bryant.

SWIMMING TAUGHT. RAPID $5 results guaranteed. Dr. Savage Swimming Pool, 246 W. 59th St.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Executive Offices
Fifth Avenue at n. e. Cor. 38th Street
New York.

April 13th, 1914.

IN RE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE

Mr. F. X. Gaylord,
500 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your recent inquiry, WILSON Whiskey was first distilled in 1823, but it was not until 1911 that we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle.

You are perfectly correct. We use the Non-Refillable Bottle in order to guarantee our patrons against substitution and adulteration.

It is only in this bottle that you can be sure of getting WILSON - REAL WILSON - THAT'S ALL!

Very truly yours,
THE WILSON DISTILLING COMPANY.

Enclosed is a little book of valuable recipes for mixed dr

BROADWAY SEES WILD WEST PARADE

No Demonstrations Against the Mexicans in 101 Ranch Show Street Procession.

LIGHTS FASCINATE INDIANS

Steer Makes Vain Break for Liberty as Parades Form—Woman Knocked Down.

In spite of the drizzling rain and chilly wind thousands lined Madison Avenue, Central Park West, and Broadway last night to watch the long illuminated parade of the 101 Ranch Wild West Show, the first parade of its kind in years that had been permitted to march in Broadway. Cowboys, cowgirls, Mexicans, Indians, and Cossacks, all in the colors and clothes peculiar to them, made an unusual sight passing between the white lights and cafés of Broadway.

The Mexicans were the centre of attention, but the demonstrations that some of them feared before the parade began, did not occur. The crowds were good-natured and did not seem to associate the Mexicans of the show with Gen. Huerta and the unsaluted flag. Friendliness, if anything, was manifested. More than once when the parade halted for a moment a man in the crowd was seen to step out and give one of the Mexicans on horse a light for his cigarette.

The Indians, of whom there are 200 or more with the show, also aroused interest, but it is probable that the electric signs around Times Square were of more fascination for the Indians than the copper skins were for the gazing throngs. Chief Eagle Shirt, Chief Black Fox, the braves, the squaws, and the papooses watched the jumping signs with heads up and eyes open. They are fresh from an Oklahoma reservation, and most of them had never seen such an electrical display before.

While the parade was forming at the Madison Square Garden one of the steers that was usaed in the line broke from its tether and started on a wild run for Broadway. The crowd scattered helter skelter, and a woman was knocked down before one of the real cowboys in the show dashed up on his pony and threw the steer with his rope.

Owing to many traffic interruptions, the parade was delayed in getting to Times Square. The crowd there began to get impatient, when suddenly an alarm of fire was turned in from Fiftieth Street and Broadway. For half an hour the firemen and engines entertained the people, and within two or three minutes after they had gone a street fight at Forty-ninth Street and Brdadway began. When the fight was over the head of the parade appeared, and nothing further was needed to hold the crowd.

The 101 Ranch Wild West Show will open in the Madison Square Garden this afternoon for a run of three weeks, with matinée and evening performances daily.

HIGHWAYMEN SHOOT THREE.

Five Rhode Island Bandits Fail to Get Booty, but Escape in Auto.

SMITHFIELD, R. I., April 20.—Five men armed with rifles held up and shot William A. Mackie, President of the Centerdale Worsted Company, and Robert W. Lister, Secretary and Paymaster, to-day, but failed to get the payroll of $1,200 which the mill men were carrying. Neither Mr. Mackie nor Mr. Lister was dangerously hurt. In making their escape in a high-powered automobile the bandits kept up a running gun fight with Deputy Chief George Hill of North Providence, who was shot through the shoulder.

The mill men were driving in a carriage from the Centerdale mill of the company to the Stillwater plant when the five men jumped from behind a stone wall and opened fire. The horse bolted and the bandits made no attempt to stop it.

President Mackie and the town of North Providence have each offered rewards of $500 for the apprehension of the highwaymen.

ASK LOWER FERRY FARE.

Committee Postpones Action on the Fort Lee Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, April 20.—A representative of the New York Dock Department appeared here to-day before the Special Committee of the Bergen County Board of Freeholders, which is hearing the arguments for and against the proposal to reduce the fare on the Fort Lee and West 125th St. ferry from five to three cents and contended that the proposed reduction in fare would cause a loss of revenue to New York City.

The Eastern Bergen County Improvement Association is urging that the fare be reduced. Many of its members use the ferry.

Ex-Senator E. W. Wakelee, counsel for the Public Service Corporation, which owns the ferry, asked the freeholders to postpone action until the United States Supreme Court had handed down a decision in the case of the Hudson County freeholders and the Staten Island Ferry Company. The committee decided to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

$1,250 VERDICT FOR ACTRESS

Miss Minnette Barrett Gets Judgment Against Archibald Selwyn.

A jury in Judge Ransom's part of the City Court returned a verdict of $1,250 yesterday in favor of Minnette Barrett, actress, who sued Archibald Selwyn, theatrical manager, for breach of contract.

When "Within the Law" was first produced in September, 1912, Miss Barrett, according to her testimony, had an oral contract with Mr. Selwyn to appear for ten weeks at $150 a week in the leading ingenue rôle.

Miss Barrett accepted the contract, according to the testimony, because of the management's good reputation. But after she had been billed for the part, Miss Barrett testified, the management obtained the services of Florence Nash in her place.

A. J. DREXEL, JR., FINED.

Court Imposes $5 Penalty for Driving Car Without License.

Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., was fined $5 by Judge Rooney in the First Criminal Court in Newark yesterday for operating an automobile in New Jersey without having a driver's license for 1914.

At the time of his arrest on Saturday last the young son-in-law of George J. Gould was on his way to Lakewood and was accompanied by his wife, his brother-in-law, George J. Gould, Jr., and another man whose name was not learned. Several other persons who were arrested on Saturday for similar offenses were each fined $5 to-day.

Times's Copyright Suit in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Formal notice of the petition for a writ of certiorari by the New York Times Company against the Sun Publishing Company in the case involving the alleged infringement of THE TIMES's copyright of Roald Amundsen's account of his discovery of the south pole was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon. If the court grants the petition a day will probably be fixed next Monday for a hearing.

RUNKLE WILL IN COURT.

Contestant's Counsel Argues Filling In of Name Nullified Instrument.

Argument was begun yesterday in Newark before Judge Martin in the Orphans' Court on the contest of the will of William Runkle, involving an estate of more than $2,000,000. The instrument is being contested by Harry G. Runkle, a brother of the testator, of Plainfield, N. J.

Ex-Gov. John W. Griggs, counsel for the contestant, set forth in his argument that the mutilation of the original document, referring to the tearing off of the first page of the will, nullified the instrument because it was done after the document had been executed. Mr. Griggs also held that the filling in of the name of William E. R. Smith, executor and principal beneficiary under the will, after another name had been erased, made the document invalid.

Arguing for the executor, Robert H. McCarter declared that one of the alterations in the will, made six months after the instrument was filed in 1912, was dated Nov. 25, 1912, and he contended that the other changes in the document must have been made before it had been put on record, else the testator would have dated them also.

Mr. McCarter stated that the will was drawn in May, 1912, and the codicil was attached a year later, in April. The lawyer contended that, as Mr. Runkle republished his will in his codicil, the whole instrument was valid, and should be upheld.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES DINNER.

Veterans of the Famous Regiment Feast Without Oratory.

Survivors of the Hawkins Zouaves of the Ninth New York Volunteers of the civil war celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of their organization last night with a dinner at the Hotel Astor. Forty-two of the 112 survivors were present, with twenty-eight sons who are enrolled as junior members. They marched into College Hall in the hotel to the sound of the fife, drum, and bugle. The evening was spent in talking over war reminiscences and jokes. There was no speech-making on the programme, Col. Rush C. Hawkins, who organized the regiment at the outbreak of the war, occupied a seat at the head of the table.

The Hawkins Zouaves participated in the battles of Roanoke, Camden, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Hatteras, and several minor conflicts. They landed on the Carolina Coast at Hatteras and drove the Confederates from the shore, taking possession of Roanoke Island.

SCHOOLBOY ROWING RACE.

New York A. C. to Help Develop Crew for Mount Vernon.

Schoolboy rowing will in all probability be thoroughly organized in a few weeks, according to the Scholastic Rowing Committee reports to Pres. James R. Pilkington last night at the meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Greater New York Rowing Association, held last night at the New York Athletic Club. The efforts of the committee appointed by the Board of Stewards to help the sport in the high school gives assurances of bearing fruit.

Athletic authorities of the Mount Vernon High School have notified the committee that they are ready to take up the rowing game. In response to their enthusiasm shown in coming forward, the officials of the New York Athletic Club have volunteered to accommodate the young oarsmen.

The members of the committee also stated that the representatives of the Hoboken, Jersey City, and Weehawken high schools will confer with the authorities of the boat clubs situated on the west side of the Hudson River in regards to making the necessary arrangements to accommodate the oarsmen. With this spirit displayed by the lads of the out-of-town high schools it is expected that the local high school boys will get in touch with the Board of Stewards.

Besides discussing the schoolboy situation, the Stewards decided to add another event to their programme. They also appointed the officials for the regatta. As the entries and dues will not cover the deficit that will be caused by the holding of the regatta, the Stewards decided to get out a souvenir programme.

The intermediat four-oared gig was the new event added to the programme by the Stewards. Altogether this makes sixteen events. The officials appointed for the regatta are:

Referee—Harry P. Burke of Philadelphia.

Starter—S. Weisborder, Lone Star Boat Club.

Timers—John Abell, Nassau Boat Club; Charles Harper, Acton Boat Club; T. F. Cleary, Wahnetah Boat Club.

Clerk of Course—Harry Lauer, Metropolitan Boat Club.

Assistant Clerk of Course—Fred Bergen of Friendship Boat Club.

Judges at Finish—A. Masousek, Bohemian Boat Club; Oscar Theis, Nassau Boat Club; Fred Freisendanz of Philadelphia; John P. Kemp, Union Boat Club; J. Saponi of Washington; J. J. Mulcahy, Atalanta Boat Club; John Ryan, Rosedale Boat Club; C. Guttenburg, Friendship Boat Club; Dr. R. J. Bell, Crescent Boat Club; E. W. Seidler, Waverley Boat Club; Carl Cupuchiler, New Rochelle Boat Club, and H. Scrymser, Staten Island Boat Club.

Among Local Tennis Players.

A feature of the informal tennis games carded for the West Side Tennis Club grounds at Forest Hills on Saturday of this week will be a match between R. N. Williams and W. M. Washburn.

H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander have agreed to play a match against T. R. Pell and W. M. Hall at the grounds of the Country Club of Westchester at Hartsdale on Saturday, May 9. This will be the date for the annual canoe race down the Bronx River from Bronxville through Hartsdale, an event that always furnishes a lot of sport for the residents along the route, as well as for the canoeists. Reception committees have been appointed to entertain the voyagers at all the checking stations, the sports culminating in the exhibition tennis games.

Eight or nine players in singles and four pairs in doubles will play a like number of players from the Longwood Tennis Club of Boston at the dual meet to be held on the grounds of the West Side Tennis Club on Saturday, May 16. This is an annual affair that always brings out good tennis, as both clubs put the best they have at the nets, owing to the rivalry existing between the clubs. Hackett and Alexander will certainly represent the West Side Club in one of the contests at doubles, though the rest of the players have not yet been definitely decided on.

Columbia Loses at Soccer.

By defeating Columbia at South Field by the score of 1 goal to 0 yesterday afternoon, Harvard's soccer players, champions of the Intercollegiate Association Football League, tied Pennsylvania for the lead, with a total of eight points. For this turn of events the champions are indebted to Cornell, on account of the tie game at Ithaca played against the Quakers on Saturday. Incidentally, Haverford is relegated to third position in the race. The line-up:

Columbia, (0.)	Position.	Harvard, (1.)
Krefeld	Goal	Nichols
H. Shanholt	Right back	Kingman
Laguardia	Left back	Hudner
Mason	Right half	Grant
Hamilton	Centre half	Francke
Nesbitt	Left half	Fenn
Collingwood	Outside right	Smart
Colquhoun	Inside right	Jennings
Peck	Centre	Baker
H.H.Shanholt	Inside left	Carnochan
Cramp	Outside left	Weld

Referee—F. Davies. Linesmen—Messrs. Robinson and Slater. Goal—Baker, Harvard. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Young Men's Hebrew A. A. Games.

Young Men's Hebrew Athletic Associations that are members of the Metropolitan League have entered strongly for the second annual indoor track and field championships which are to be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory to-night. The point trophy that will be presented to the branch scoring the largest number of points has attracted the attention of the supporters of the different branches, and the following will have a large delegation on hand to root for their favorite: Ninety-second Street Branch, Bayside, Bronx, Mount Vernon, Rockaway Beach, Richmond Borough, Yonkers, and Williamsburg. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band will furnish the music.

Troop B Wins Rifle Shoot.

The intertroop rifle match of the Cavalry Post, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, took place on Saturday and resulted in a victory for Troop B. The total scores follow: Troop B, 204; Troop D, 200; Troop C, 198; Machine Gun Troop, 191; Troop A, 191.

VERMONT ADOPTS NEW ROAD POLICY

To Make Main Highways Permanent and Use Gravel for Smaller Roads.

Vermont has adopted a new road policy this year, according to information received by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The Highway Commissioner, Charles W. Gates, is to use the State appropriation of about $250,000 in building trunk roads, and to spend funds amounting to more than $75,000, derived from motor vehicles, in keeping the main-traveled routes in repair. He will abandon macadam and other expensive types of construction, and return to earth and gravel surfaces for the less used highways. Vermont roads will receive an unusual amount of motor travel this Summer, because hundreds of touring parties are expected to pass through that State during the week of July 4, in connection with the run for the Glidden trophy from Chicago to Boston, which terminates at Boston on July 3, and the semi-annual meeting of the American Automobile Association at Bretton Woods on July 4. The plan adopted by Vermont, together with her determination to build brick, concrete, or other equally durable roads near large cities, and wherever the volume of travel makes the cost of maintenance of macadam excessive, is approved by the Chamber.

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At the request of a number of automobile dealers who displayed interest in the proposed automobile business demonstration which was to have started Thursday as a two-day tour in New York and Connecticut, but who did not feel like entering just now, it was decided yesterday to postpone the event until next month. Fourteen defferent makes of cars had been entered when the decision to postpone was reached.

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The ability of a modern motor bus to withstand the shock of collision without overturning was brought out on Sunday when a big motor express truck collided on Fifth Avenue with one of these vehicles. The truck, which was running eastward on a cross street, collided at right angles with a southbound bus. The shock was sufficient to tear out the rear end of the bus and demolish the stairway leading to the upper deck. Although the bus was thrown sharply around and severely shaken, its equilibrium was maintained. The seats on top, as well as those inside, were filled at the time. The superstructure of these vehicles is very light, although strong, and in spite of the fact that they appear somewhat top-heavy to the inexperienced eye, the truth is that most of their weight is below the feet of the passengers; the centre of gravity is exceedingly low.

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More than 150 persons interested in traffic are expected to attend the dinner to be given to William Phelps Eno by the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee of Greater New York at the Automobile Club of America to-night.

POLO PONIES SOLD.

Fancy Prices Paid for Nine of J. C. Rathbone's Fast String.

There was a big gathering of polo players and enthusiasts at the auction of the ponies of the late J. C. Rathborne, a former international player, at Van Tassell & Kearney's last night and the bidding was so spirited, due principally to competition between Eastern and Western players, that the string of nine brought a total price of $12,450. The largest price, $2,800, was paid for Pretty Boy, by E. S. Burke of Cleveland, who outbid several Eastern players who wanted the pony to use in the coming match with England. J. H. Thomas of New York was one of the active bidders against Burke. He is a candidate for the American team and plans to take a string of ponies with him on a trip to Europe and may practice for a while with the English team in Spain.

Pretty Boy was one of the ponies used by the English team in the international match in 1913 and was purchased by Mr. Rathborne from the Duke of Westminster.

Among the prominent polo people who attended the sale and bid on some of the ponies were Louis E. Stoddard of New Haven, Conn., substitute on last year's team in the match with England; W. A. Hazard, J. A. Cowdin, C. C. Rumsey, Harry Tweedy, Walter Goodwin of Hartford, Conn., Frederick Post of East Williston, L. I., G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock, Allan Pinkerton, David Dows, and Jack Rawlins.

The bidding on Pretty Boy, which was considered the best of the lot of ponies, started off at $1,000. Mr. Burke, who started a new polo club in Cleveland a short time ago, refused to allow any of the other Eastern players to outbid him, and finally got the horse. Pretty Boy is a bay gelding, 14½ hands high. He was played in the international match of 1912 by Capt. Edwardes of the English team, who considered him his best mount and used him in five periods in two games. He was used by Capt. Ritson of the English team in the international match of 1913. After this match he was sold to Mr. Rathborne by the Duke of Westminster, who owned the pony and loaned him to the English players.

This pony was not shown at the auction rooms, as he is now at Lakewood, being used by the American players in practice for the match with England. The American team had counted on keeping the pony and the purchase by Burke caused disappointment. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Stoddard bid themselves, and it is said that there were representatives of Harry Payne Whitney among the others who bid. It is claimed that the highest price paid for a polo pony was $3,500, which was paid for Sailor and Policy, two well-known English ponies, in England.

The next largest price was paid for Red Light, which was secured by J. B. Thomas for $2,250. Brazos, which was played in the 1913 international match by Mr. Stoddard, was purchased by W. A. Hazard for $2,050. Tiger, which was in the international match of 1912 and ridden by Capt. Cheape of the English team, was purchased by R. Lawrence Smith of New York for $1,800.

Seminole, considered one of the veterans in the Rathborne string, was sold to David Dows for $1,350.

The other ponies went for smaller prices, Daisy to Dr. H. A. Southey for $475, Pam to Dr. H. A. Southey for $225, Rock to G. M. Heckscher of Piping Rock for $700, and Tipperary to Allan Pinkerton for $500.

Seven ponies belonging to P. S. P. Randolph were also sold, but there was little bidding for them and they brought small prices.

The Rathborne ponies were ordered sold by the executors of the estate of Mr. Rathborne, who died in Texas two months ago.

Princeton Junior Crew Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 20.—Ira E. Swart of New York City has been elected Captain of the junior eight-oared crew at Princeton for the Spring season. He stroked the second boat.

Hebner Wins A. A. U. Swim.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Harry Hebner won the 220-yard swim in the National A. A. U. championships here to-night in 2:23 3-5. He defeated Perry McGillivray, record holder for the distance, by ten yards. McGillivray's record is 2:21.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Sat., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY, "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN." TO-DAY (TUES.), Also THURS. at 2:15 and FRIDAY at 3. LAST 7 SPECIAL MATINEES OF "PETER PAN"

LYCEUM 45 St. nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. —LAST 2 WEEKS— Miss Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:30. A DETECTIVE COMEDY. THE DUMMY. LAUGHS AND THRILLS TO YOUR HEART'S CONTENT.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8:30. To-morrow Matinee Popular Prices, 50c to $1.50. JULIAN ELTINGE In His Great SUCCESS, THE CRINOLINE GIRL

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. LAST WEEK THE RULE OF 3

FULTON W. 44th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS THE MISLEADING LADY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St., near B'way. Henry W. Savage offers "THE SEASON'S MUSICAL DELIGHT." SARI. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees To-morrow & Sat., 2:20.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MISS ANGLIN in LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN "A Treat Not to be Missed."—Eve. Journal.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor. in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY" Mon Apr. 27. Farewell Performance "GRUMPY"

BELASCO West 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs., 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 5 NIGHTS 2 MATINEES LAST WEEK Frances Starr in "THE SECRET."

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. To-m'w Mat. 50c. to $1.50. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND OP. Ho. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'w 25-50c. 23d St., 8th Ave. Mabel and Edith TALIAFERRO in "YOUNG WISDOM."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5.) Double Bill. Haensel u Gretel. Alten, Mattfeld; Reiss, Leonhardt. Pagliacci. Bori; Caruso, Gilly, Reschiglian. Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada, Con., Polacco. Thurs. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz. Fri. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Ruysdael. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2. Traviata. Hempel; Cristalli, Amato, Bada, Ananian. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 7:45. Prices. Tristan. Gadski, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Last Perf'ce To-night at 8. Orfeo. Homer, Gadski, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thur. Ev., Apr. 23, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—HELENE KOELLING. Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT, at 8:15. LEGINSKA—CASLOVA. PIANIST. VIOLINIST. 50c. to $2.00. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

LONGACRE W. 48th St., nr B'way. Ev. 8:30. POP. MAT. TO-MORROW 2:30. A PAIR of SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. POP. MAT. TO-MORROW. "VASTLY AMUSING."—Herald. Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY "The Beauty Shop"

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE YELLOW TICKET

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av. 25c to $1. To-m'w Mat. 25c to 50c. EUGENIE BLAIR in MADAME X

Tickets Now at Tyson's & McBride's for Spring Festival and Ball 71st Regiment Armory, 34 St., Park Av. T'm'w, Thurs., Fri. Afts. and Nights. Mr. and Mrs. Murray Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, Flower Spectacle, The Dansant, other features.

PRINTING & GRAPHIC ARTS SHOW. For progressive printers and business men. Apr 18-25. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. NOON to 11PM. Admission 50¢. Children Free.

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Alice Lloyd, Mary Nash, Wilbur Mack & Nella Walker, Avon Comedy 4, others.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. DAZIE & CO., Rooney & Bent, Juliette Dika, Lambert & Ball, others.
STRAND B'way & 47 St. 10 15 25. Contin. 12 Noon to Midn. WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE SPOILERS." Strand Orch. Strand Quartet. Illy T'pics, other feat's. Nt Wk, "Brewster's Millions"

CARNEGIE LYCEUM TO-NIGHT Also To-morrow Night at 8:15. HASTY PUDDING CLUB Present "The Legend of Loravia." Tickets on sale at Lyceum & Harvard Club.

JARDIN DE DANSE 8:30 TO CLOSING. Matinee Teas 3:30 to 6:30, 50c. CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley, Diamond & Delaware, Octogenarian Dancers, etc.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day with PAT WHITE. THE BIG JUBILEE

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8:15. A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col. Regular Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. MAT. TO-DAY Best Orchestra Seats $1 & $1.50. THE Whirl OF THE World. The Reigning Musical Success. BERNARD GRANVILLE, LILLIAN LORRAINE, RALPH HERZ, EUGENE & WILLIE HOWARD, ROSZIKA DOLLY, WARD BROS., W. C. KELLY (the Virginia Judge), MOON & MORRIS, MAY BOLEY, JULIETTE LIPPE, LAURENCE GRANT

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2:30. WINTHROP AMES presents GRACE GEORGE. Isabel Irving, Zelda Sears, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle, Ferdinand Gottschalk. THE TRUTH by CLYDE FITCH. All Seats All Performances $2.00.

LYRIC Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow $1.50. New musical play, THE RED CANARY

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. 3 MATS.—TO-MORROW, FRI. AND SAT., 2:15. SAM BERNARD Houses Crowded! Get Seats Now GABY DESLYS in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET. To-morrow & Fri. Mats. Best Seats, $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Phone 7292 Lee Fields. Propr. Evgs., 8. Matinees To-morrow and Sat., 2. Smartest Musical Show in Town! THE MIDNIGHT GIRL With GEORGE MACFARLANE. Spring Prices: Balc. 50c; Mezz. $1; Orch. $1.50-$2

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. ONLY THRILL IN TOWN. PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea. George Nash.....The Baron. Milton Sills...The Composer. "Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:20. A CANNONADE OF LAUGHS. Too Many Cooks. "Why didn't somebody think of it before." —Alan Dale, American.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee To-m'w 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. The heroine is a decent girl, whose trials stir your heart, while the comic episodes tickle you into laughter to your lips. BUT THERE IS NO DIRT.

PRINCESS THEA. 39 E. of 5th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARRYING MONEY. AN ESTABLISHED HIT. NIGHTS $1.50-$1.00-$.50 MAT. WED

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. 5TH MONTH Mat. To-m'w $1.50. High Jinks. Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy. With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-morrow $1.50. HELP WANTED. 48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Matinee Thursday $1.50

KITTY COMEDY THEA., 41 St., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20. POP. PRICE MAT. TO-DAY MacKAY

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c

WEST END 125th W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. THURSTON WORLD'S GREATEST MAGICIAN.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Mat'nees Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor in "PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Ev. 8:15, 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c & 50c. Daniel Carson Goodman's "Hagar Revelly" Sensational Novel.

OPENING TO-DAY MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. AFTERNOON, 2:15. NIGHT, 8:15. INDIAN VILLEGE OPEN DAILY, 1 AND 7. "IT'S IN THE AIR TO-DAY!" 101 RANCH REAL WILD WEST. World's Greatest Frontier Exhibition. More Real Indians, More Broncho Busting Cowboys, More Dare-Devil Cowgirls, More Crack Shots, More Picturesque Characters of the Old West Than Ever Before Assembled. Sports and Perils of Ranch Life. Admission 25c and 50c. Best Reserved Seats, With Seats, 75c., $1.00, $1.50. POP. PRICE MATS., Best Seats 25c-$1.00. Box Seats, Afts., $1.50; Nights, $2.50, at Madison Square Garden or Wanamaker's Store.

PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE B'WAY 28 ST. 11 to 11 DAILY. 10¢-15¢ UP. TO-DAY & TO-MORROW. In Motion Pictures, Dickens' THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. "HISTORICAL CHARACTERS BEFORE YOUR EYES." "THE IMPERSONATOR." 23d ST. 58th ST. 125th ST. Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.

MURRAY HILL. Evgs. 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. GUS FAY & The GAYETY GIRLS. To-day

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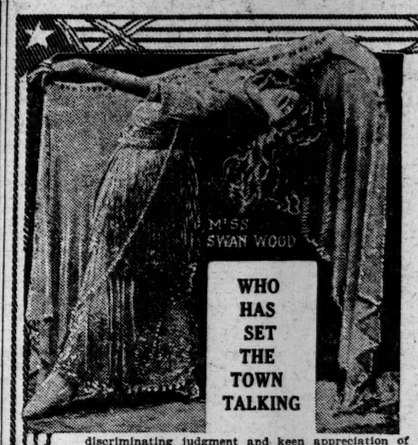
DE KALB De Kalb Ave. and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. "THE TRAFFIC" Special Mat. To-day, for Ladies Only, 25c. & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c to $1. Next Week.....Mr. Robert B. Mantell

MAJESTIC THE PRINCESS PLAYERS. In Ten One Act Masterpieces. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.

Rector's



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Each pupil has a private room with instructor, there bing no one to laugh at you or criticize your mistakes.
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Modern

13 MEN KILLED IN STRIKE FIGHT

Militia Detachments Cut Off in Colorado Hills When Machine Gun Jams.

MINERS CAPTURE BRIDGE

Reinforcements Rushed to the Rescue in Automobiles and on Horses.

TENT COLONY DESTROYED

Fourteen-Hour Battle Ends with Death of Greek Leader of Revolt—Many Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 20.—A fourteen-hour battle between striking coal miners and members of the Colorado National Guard in the Ludlow district to-day culminated late to-night in the killing of Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, and the destruction of the Ludlow tent colony by fire.

Reports received here place the dead at 13, including 11 strikers, 1 soldier, and 1 non-combatant. It is impossible to estimate the number of wounded, but one report early this afternoon gave it as twenty. That was before reinforcements reached the scene with machine guns and bombarded the tent colony. At that time the deaths were totaled five.

Early this morning a detachment of seventeen soldiers of Company B of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieut. Linderfelt, was encountered by strikers in the Berwind canyon and fired upon. The militiamen fled and took up a position on Tank Hill, while the strikers entrenched themselves in Aroyo, half a mile away.

Another detachment under command of Lieut. Lawrence was cut off from Linderfelt's forces when a machine gun became jammed, and was reported to be fighting against strong odds.

At noon the strikers were reported to have taken the Colorado & Southern Steel Bridge.

Major P. J. Hamrock, in charge of the forty-five militiamen left in the district north of Trinidad, telephoned the news from Aguilar to Gen. Chase at Denver. He reported that 900 strikers were intrenched in the hills above Berwind Canyon. Gen. Chase ordered him to take his troops and drive them out. The General at the same time put into active service a fresh troop of forty-seven men recruited in the district.

Sheriff Grisham and a posse of deputies left here shortly after noon in automobiles and on horseback to reinforce the beleaguered militiamen.

Telephone communication between Ludlow and Trinidad is interrupted, the meager details received over one railroad wire from Hastings this afternoon said that the strikers left the camp at Ludlow before daylight, when shots were heard in that vicinity, and that the militiamen started to march at the same time to investigate the firing. Later a loud explosion was heard, followed by rifle firing at the military camp. The explosion is supposed to have been a bomb fired as a signal that an attack was being made.

Heavy firing was in progress between the strikers and Linderfelt's detachment on Tank Hill, and bullets had showered into Rameyville, half a mile distant. Lawrence's detachment was fighting strikers in the hills above Cedar Hill.

FIRE HAZARDS IN SCHOOLS.

C. G. Armstrong Questions Critics in a Magazine Article.

Charles G. Armstrong, President of the American Society for Fire Prevention, has contributed a second article on the fire perils in the New York City schools in the April number of "Fire Prevention," the official organ of the society, which came out yesterday. In the March issue Mr. Armstrong called attention to what he termed the unnecessary fire risks introduced into even the newest of the public schools, and in the April issue he answers the criticisms that his first article has provoked and asks these questions:

"Fires are as apt to start in basements as elsewhere, are they not?

"When then, cannot the basements be designed for convenient access and why cannot their floors be kept clear of pipes and other unnecessary obstructions?

"Why cannot the firing rooms be kept concentrated and compact?

"Why cannot wood be eliminated from our schools?

"Why cannot coal be kept in fireproof bins instead of a wooden structure as in Public School No. 56, West Eighteenth Street, Manhattan?

"Why cannot more than one fire extinguisher be kept in each school?

"Why is it necessary for public officials to bristle up and shout 'liar!' when these fire hazards are pointed out to them?

"Why not admit frankly that the conditions pointed out exist, that they are easily remedied—and set to work to remedy them?"

MISS GOLDEN ASKS $30,000.

Player Folk Fill Court at Trial of Actress's Injury Suit.

Part VIII. of the Supreme Court was filled with theatrical people yesterday interested in the suit brought against Wagenhals & Kemper, the managers, by Bernice Golden for $30,000 damages for injuries received in the Astor Theatre on March 5, 1912, during the run of "The Greyhound." Miss Golden was standing near the drop curtain when a piece of the scenery got away from the stage hands and struck her in the side. For a time she was in a sanitarium and then she had to go away for a long rest. She still limps from the effects of the injury.

There was a cardboard plan of the stage, and one member of the company after another took the witness chair and told how the accident happened. Dr. Phillip M. Grausman told of his professional services to Miss Golden, and explained that his bill of $1,000 was fair and reasonable. Among those who listened to the testimony were Miss Gladys Fairbanks, Miss Louise Wood, William Lyons, David Burton, Robert McWade, Carl Eckshaum, and Cecil Butler. The case will go on to-day.

DR. PEASE TO MISS DAVIS.

His Protest Against Tobacco in the Tombs Disregarded.

Dr. Charles G. Pease, President of the Non-Smokers' Protective Association, wrote to Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, yesterday, protesting against the rule recently put in force by Commissioner Davis to allow prisoners in the Tombs to smoke after, at least, one meal a day. In his letter Dr. Pease said:

"Tobacco is a most dangerous drug, and one of the most dangerous plants grown. Its use is responsible for race degeneracy. In New York City 60 per cent. of the children are defective because of the use of tobacco. They are robbed of the right of pure parentage. We ask, in the interest of the race and in the interests of non-smokers who may be confined in the Tombs, that tobacco, as well as other drugs, be excluded from the Tombs."

Commissioner Davis replied briefly to Dr. Pease telling him that she was sorry she did not see the matter in the same light.

LAD'S TALE DIDN'T WORK.

Truant Told of Kidnapping, but He'd Really Been Playing Ball.

Yesterday was an eventful day for Nathan David, 14 years old, of 1,764 Madison Avenue, but last night was a very sorrowful evening, for a spanking, long delayed, arrived at last. Nathan was bound and gagged, thrown into a taxicab, carried at terrific speed through the city streets, and dropped out of the machine a long distance from home, according to the story which he told his father to explain why he had not been to school, but, according to what he finally admitted to the police, he had been playing ball.

Nathan spied a letter in his parent's hands when he arrived home last night, and before he could be asked to explain why he had not been to school, which bit of information he knew was contained in the letter when he saw in a corner the mark of Public School 74, he launched into his thrilling story.

"The chauffeur of a taxi and another man grabbed me at 121st Street near Mt. Morris Park," he said, "and threw me into a cab. They tied me and gagged me, searched my pockets, and then one of them said 'This ain't the kid,' and they put me out of the cab up at 145th Street and Amsterdam Avenue."

Mr. Davis hurried with the lad to the East 126th Street Station, where he saw Lieut. McCarthy and had the boy repeat the story to him. The Lieutenant asked the father to step outside a moment.

"Who won the game, youngster?" he then asked.

"Aw, don't tell father," Nathan pleaded when he saw the Lieutenant was on," but Mr. Davis was called in and the lad admitted he had made a mistake about all that taxicab business. It was baseball he meant to tell his father about, but he got mixed up.

"We'll adjourn to your room, my boy," said Mr. Davis as he left the station with Nathan.

RAID ON 'THE UNEMPLOYED.'

Two Arrested on Theft Charge and Others Are Sought.

The "army of the unemployed" was thrown into an uproar last night when detectives made a raid on its headquarters, on the third floor of 313 Grand Street, and arrested two members on charges of assault and robbery. Forty tousled men were stretched out on the floor of the dingy rooms, and at the order to line up against the wall for inspection there were many muttered threats of protest. The complainant pointed out the men who were wanted. It was learned that two other complaints of theft in the headquarters had been received by the police, and other arrests might be made soon.

Morris Sandler, a coppersmith, said that he had been out of work for seven weeks and had slept on several occasions at the headquarters of the "unemployed." Friday morning, he said, he was attacked by four men, who beat him, slipped a potato bag over his head, seized his pockets, stole $2.50, and, to use his own language, "kicked him out of the place."

Sandler selected Edward Gibbon and Peter Burke as two of his assailants, and they were locked up in the Clinton Street police station. Detectives who made the arrests said the men were members of the I. W. W.

Other complaints were lodged with the police by Abraham Evans, who gave his address as 107 Grand Street, and Isidore Katkauskas of 388 Grand Street. Both said they had been robbed of coats. Katkauskas reported the theft of a coat worth $10.

POLICE ALARM FOR FIANCE.

Miss Heller Had Lent Weindick $100 Before He Disappeared.

A general alarm was sent out last night by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station for Charles Weindick, 30 years old, of 114 West Forty-eighth Street, who disappeared last Friday. Miss Josephine Heller, 24 years old, of the same address, described the missing man as her fiance, and said they were to have been married soon. Miss Heller said she was the daughter of a Russian Viscountess. Weindick and she came to New York from Canada three months ago, she said, and were visiting friends at the West Forty-eighth Street address. When she met Weindick she was visiting a married child, a Quebec aunt had been engaged to marry an artist in Montreal, her home city.

They decided to come to New York and get married, she continued, but when they got here they thought they would wait until Weindick, who is a furrier, had found employment. Since their arrival in New York she has advanced Weindick $100, she told the police, and she is of the opinion that he has met with foul play.

GIVES OLD SIENA LANTERN.

President Frank Tilford's Present to School of Applied Design.

A wonderful old lantern of chiseled Siena iron from the Piccolomini Palace in Siena, the home of the Piccolomini family, that of the late Pope Pius II., has been presented to the School of Applied Design at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street by its President, Frank Tilford. The lantern is a beautiful one of the famous Siena iron work, five feet in length, with a bracket support which is equally beautiful. It was discovered hanging from the palace walls in Siena by a Director of the school, and upon hearing of it Mr. Tilford immediately ordered its purchase. It will be hung at the entrance to the school building in about a month.

The school for the first time since its occupation of the Lexington Avenue building is to have a Summer class this year, the elementary and special course, the latter in book cover and poster designing, under the direction of Earl Stetson Crawford. The course will continue from June 15 to Aug. 15.

PAID HIGH FOR SOCIALISM.

Schenectady's Debt Increased 80.4 Per Cent. in One Year.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Socialist administration of Schenectady, which terminated the first of the year, was criticised in reports of the fiscal affairs of the city made to State Controller Sohmer to-day by examiners from his office. They reported that during 1913 the debt of the city was increased 80.4 per cent., and that now its debt-contracting powers are within 1.3 per cent. of the limit allowed by law.

"The examiners also report," says a statement by the Controller, "that a municipal grocery store, an ice bureau, a farm, a lodging house, and an employment bureau were legally established and maintained, and that through their operation the city lost approximately $6,500."

About $21,000 was expended during the year in payment of claims not properly chargeable against the city, continued the report. During the last ten years as a result of excessive water rates "there has been unnecessarily and improperly exacted" from the consumers of water the sum of $980,000, it was declared.

FIREMEN ARE PROMOTED.

Capt. William F. Williams Is Now a Battalion Chief.

Fire Commissioner Adamson promoted 17 men and appointed 37 firemen yesterday. Capt. William F. Williams of 3,157 Hull Avenue, the Bronx, was made a Chief of Battalion. He was the first man on the list for promotion. These Lieutenants were made Captains: John McLoughlin, John J. McElligott, William J. Foster, and John O'Connor.

Six Lieutenants were appointed as follows: Austin Dooley, James Brown, Michael McCarty, Gustave J. Dressler, Jr., Louis Lange, and Edward F. Gubiln.

SHAKESPEARE FETE AT NORMAL COLLEGE

Henry Clews the Speaker at Opening of 350th Birthday Anniversary Celebration.

CITES BARD AGAINST HUERTA

Advocates More Frequent Festivals in Poet's Honor—Would Have Actors Read in Schools.

Quoting Shakespeare that "The better part of valor is discretion" at the opening of the celebration of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Board of Avon, under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee, at the Normal College last evening, Henry Clews said that discretion was a good thing for both men and nations, and he wished Gen. Huerta had had a little more of it.

There was a small attendance at the opening session, not half the seats in the auditorium being filled, and in the gallery there were only half a dozen people. The exercises, which were to have opened at 8 o'clock sharp, did not begin until after a half hour later. De Witt Warner presided, and Mrs. James Madison Bass made the opening remarks and accompanied Mr. Clews, who was the speaker of the evening, to the platform.

The Educational Players, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Sheridan Frye, headed the programme with a reading ("A Winter's Tale," giving a wonderfully effective rendering. Mrs. Frye first offered a general introduction, with explanations and the exits and entrances of the different characters. In cloaks and hoods of blue the players sat in a double row upon the platform, and the audince listened with the closest attention and interest.

Mr. Clews was introduced as being one of the three men now living who had served on the Shakespeare committee fifty years ago, when the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth was celebrated in this city.

For Celebrations More Frequently.

Mr. Clews urged that Shakespeare, as one of eight or ten great men of the world, should be brought to general public attention more often, and at the close of his remarks moved for the appointment of a committee to arrange a celebration every five years. Mr. Warner appointed Mr. Clews as Chairman of this committee.

"Shakespeare says that 'The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones,'" said Mr. Clews. "That was not true of Shakespeare himself. We know of no evil, if there was any, and his good has lived long after him. Next to the Bible there are more quotations from Shakespeare than from any other author. Many of the ancient celebrities are only remembered now because he mentioned them in his plays. I regret that there are so many people to-day who prefer light comedy and vaudeville to the Shakespeare dramas. I believe that there would be nothing of so great benefit in the public schools as to have some great actor visit them regularly and recite to the scholars extracts from Shakespeare's plays. They would be better able to appreciate them than if they read them themselves.

All the great actors who are best remembered to-day are those who have been known in Shakespearean parts, like the two Booths, Barrett, Salvini, Irving, Mrs. Siddons, Charlotte Cushman, Modjeska, Ada Rehan, and Ellen Terry. All took part in the great dramas, and Shakespeare made them.

He then quoted Falstaff on discretion and said:

"Valor is good for noble deeds, but discretion is good both for men and nations. I wish President Huerta had shown more of it."

He next asserted that the people who said they did not care for Shakespeare because they did not like tragedy would find enough amusement in his comedies, the "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Taming of the Shrew," "Love's Labor Lost," and many others.

Shakespeare's Memory Green.

"Many people quote Shakespeare and have no idea where the quotations come from,' he said: "'Tell truth and shame the devil,' 'He hath eaten me out of house and home,' 'Sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child,' and so on and so forth. There were many playwrights of a 100 years ago, and they are forgotten; there were Kings in the days of Shakespeare's youth, and they are forgotten, while his memory is green."

In closing Mr. Clews told the story of a clergyman who refused to meet Edwin Forrest because he was an actor, and then attended a dinner at which the actor was present. The clergymen, of whom there were many present, were asked, in the course of a discussion, to repeat, each of them, the Lord's Prayer as each thought it should be given. Then Forrest was asked to give it, and by his wonderful expression converted his enemy.

"Bishop" Wilkinson of Wall Street, who was in the audience, rose at the close of Mr. Clews's address to tell the audience of an inexpensive Shakespeare book he had found which he thought would be valuable to all.

"And if you have not seen the portrait of Shakespeare in THE NEW YORK TIMES," he said, "I advise you to get the Sunday edition. Also get the Friday edition."

A number of the songs of Shakespeare were sung by Mrs. Henrietta Speke Seeley, accompanied by Mrs. G. H. Beerbower.

NEW TAMMANY SACHEMS.

Darlington, Lynn, and Sheehy Are Elected at Society's Meeting.

There was an election of officers of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, at Tammany Hall last night, and three new sachems were elected to fill places made vacant by the deaths of John Fox and Timothy D. Sullivan and the resignation of Thomas F. Rush. Mr. Rush did not explain why he resigned, but it is understood that he is opposed to Charles F. Murphy continuing as leader of Tammany Hall.

Those elected last night to fill the vacant places were Dr. Thomas Darlington, Judge Wauhope Lynn, and Edward C. Sheehy. Other sachems who were re-elected were John F. Ahearn, William Dalton, Asa Bird Gardiner, Julius Harburger, Louis F. Haffen, George W. Loft, Charles F. Murphy, Thomas F. McAvoy, George W. Plunkitt, and John J. Scannell.

The sachems will hold a meeting in about three weeks to choose a grand sachem. It is probable that John R. Voorhis, the present grand sachem, will be re-elected. At last night's meeting Thomas F. Smith was re-elected Secretary; William Sohmer, Treasurer; Bryan P. Henry, Sagamore, and John A. Boyle, Wiskinkie.

SAVED BY TELLING TRUTH.

Policeman Confessed His Fault and Woods Merely Fines Him.

Policeman Milton Greenbaum of the Highbridge Station, who confessed that he had made a false report about a rescue at a fire in order to get on the honor roll, was fined ten days' pay yesterday by Commissioner Woods, who followed this action by issuing a memorandum, in which he said that had Greenbaum persisted in his falsehood he would have been dismissed from the department.

He has, however, shown a high degree of moral courage in making a clean breast of the whole matter," said Commissioner Woods, "and it is apparent that he has been and will be considerably punished by his own conscience. While the maintenance of discipline in the department requires that some punishment be imposed, I feel that it is of infinitely more importance that members of the force be encouraged to truthfully present the facts to the Trial Commissioner than that the extreme penalty be inflicted upon this patrolman, who has shown such encouraging signs of repentance and reformation."

MEMORY WIZARD DEAD.

Felix Berol, Master of 300,000 Facts, Stricken Suddenly.

Felix Berol, memory expert, who asserted he had memorized more than "300,000 facts," died yesterday at his home, 609 Fairview Avenue, Borough of Queens. With his wife and his niece, Miss Ellie Kosch, he had passed the day at Coney Island, and returning home at midnight he retired after taking supper. His wife, awakened by his cries for help shortly before 2 A. M., went to his room, and found him trying to rise from the bed. He died a moment later. The Coroner believed death was due to heart disease, but requested an autopsy by Dr. Francis B. Hart.

Berol was born in 1872 in Berlin, Germany, where he obtained a common school education before he came here. He said that he was a dull pupil, and had a "dull mind" when he landed here an immigrant boy, and got work washing dishes in a restaurant. He read a copy of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" at Cooper Union, and it inspired him to self-study, but he was troubled by his inability to remember much of anything he read. This led him to study every available book on memory in Cooper Union and the Astor Library. As a result, he fitted himself to appear in vaudeville as "Berol, the Mental Marvel." He made both money and success on the stage, but gave it up for lecturing and teaching his system. He conducted a correspondence course with 2,500 pupils, in addition to his lecture work.

In 1912 Berol appeared at the West Side Y. M. C. A. in an exhibition. He examined a freshly shuffled pack of cards and then, turning away, named each card as it was turned. Berol gave the exact 1910 census population of any town of more than 5,000 that persons asked for, and the dates of birth and death of great men, and the dates of great battles. He was to have given a lecture last night at the Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn. His wife, to whom he was married last August, was Miss Marguerite Cheatle of Brooklyn.

PROCESS SERVER ON STAGE.

Makes a Speech After Handing Court Order to Robert Edeson.

Robert Edeson, the actor, who appeared last night as a stock-star with the regular company playing at the Academy of Music in "Strongheart," was served with papers in a suit brought by H. H. Frazee, the theatrical manager, when he stopped out before the curtain to make a speech after the third act.

A process server from the office of Nathan Burkan, attorney for Frazee, occupied a box during the performance, and when Edeson came out before the curtain he jumped from the box and thrust the papers into the actor's hand. Edeson read them, smiled, and then turned and explained to the audience that Mr. Frazee was trying to prevent his appearance in "Strongheart." This brought the process server on to the stage again. He told the audience that he had sent word to Edeson this afternoon to accept service quietly, but that the actor, after promising to do so, had slipped away. At this point stage hands were summoned to eject the process server and he left the stage. Edeson then made his speech and the play proceeded.

Mr. Frazee charges that the actor deserted his company playing "Fine Feathers" in Portland, Me., on March 21, and that as a result the company will be forced to close its season next Saturday night. The manager claims that he has a two years' contract with the actor at a salary of $500 a week, and charges that Edeson left the company because he had been promised $1,000 a week to appear in "Strongheart," a play in which he starred several seasons ago.

CHICAGO ALDERMEN HERE.

Committee on Committees Sent Away from Home While at Work.

The discovery yesterday at the Imperial that four Chicago Aldermen, accompanied by three special correspondents of Chicago newspapers, had reached New York, and that two other City Fathers who had strayed from the rest at Natural Bridge, Va., were expected at any time, led to a disclosure that when the Aldermanic body of the Windy City gets ready to fill vacancies in its standing committees, it chooses a committee on committees and sends its members on a trip to get them away from local political influences, in the belief that far from the ignoble strife of ward leaders and heelers, and amid scenes of natural beauty, on trains, on sea, or in the clearer atmosphere of Eastern cities, they will be able to make untrammeled choice of candidates for the vacant committee posts.

Aldermen Willis O. Nance, Lewis D. Sitts, William Lipps, and John Toman came up from Norfolk on an Old Dominion liner on Sunday, and Aldermen Ellis Geiger and John Reichert, who stopped behind at Natural Bridge, came on yesterday. With the vanguard of the Aldermen came Glen Griswold, John L. Spellman, and Parke Brown, representing respectively The Examiner, The Record-Herald, and The Tribune, who are keeping Chicago informed of the daily progress of the committee on committees.

There are twelve committees to be filled this year, and the selection of members is supposed to be made on a non-partisan basis.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; ONE HURT

D. W. Kirk May Die as Result of Accident at Great Neck.

An automobile owned by George Edward Kent of Jericho, L. I., and occupied by Mr. Kent's chauffeur, Michael Maloney, and his butler, David W. Kirk, was struck by an electric train on the Long Island Railroad at the Middle Neck crossing, Great Neck, L. I., last evening at 7:50 o'clock.

The crossing was not protected by gates, and Maloney asserted that he did not hear any warning given by the train. The electric engine struck the rear wheels of the automobile and tossed the machine to one side. Maloney, who stuck to his seat, escaped injury, but Kirk, who jumped when he saw the train, was thrown several feet and sustained a deep laceration of the scalp and possible internal injuries.

Maloney and Kirk were returning from the residence of William R. Grace at Great Neck, after delivering a load of wedding presents taken from the home of Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, at Westbury, where Mr. Grace and Miss Elsie Wall Ladew, daughter of Mrs. Ladew, were married on Saturday.

Kirk was attended by Dr. A. H. Parsons and then removed to the Nassau County Hospital, at Mineola, as his condition was considered critical.

"Hagar Revelly" on the Stage.

A dramatization of "Hagar Revelly" made its first New York appearance last night at the Royal Theatre in the Bronx. The stage version of Daniel Carson Goodman's story was made by Lawrence Dwyer, and it ends with Hagar's suicide in a Paris hotel. The part of Hagar is played by Nance Gwyn, and others in the cast are Ben Hendricks, Frances Young, Louise Evarts, Beatrice Ingram, Menifee Johnstone, Harrison Gaffert, and Max Kreuch. Half dozen men from the staff of District Attorney Martin occupied a box at this Bronx première, but Assistant District Attorney Mitchell denied that they had come as tentative censors.

Indians Call at City Hall.

Chief Iron Tail, Chief Eagle Shirt, and Charley Yellow Boy, Sioux Indians from Pine Ridge, S. D., called at the City Hall yesterday to see Mayor Mitchel and were disappointed when told he was out of the city. Chief Iron Tail was the model for the Indian head on the new nickels, and was in the Custer fight many years ago. The Indians wore their full feather headdress, and rode broncbos.

TRIBUTE TO DOWLING BY MANHATTAN CLUB

Retiring from Presidency, Justice Is Guest at Dinner and Receives Loving Cup.

HIS ADMINISTRATION PRAISED

Members Decide to Purchase Present Home at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

A dinner in honor of Justice Victor J. Dowling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was given by the members of the Manhattan Club last night, a testimonial to his services as President of the club for three years. A silver loving cup was presented to him. Philip J. Britt, who succeeded the Justice in the Presidency and who presided as toastmaster, said that among all the distinguished men who had been the chief officers of the club none had succeeded in giving the club so large a measure of "prosperity and popularity" as had come to it in the administration of Justice Dowling.

It was announced that by almost unanimous vote of the members the club had given up the idea of moving from its present quarters at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, and funds had been raised for the purchase of the building, placing the club in a permanent home.

Justice John Proctor Clarke of the Appellate Division, in presenting a brief sketch of Justice Dowling, said it was a "pleasure and a comfort to find a native New Yorker appreciated and honored."

"Justice Dowling has brought to the judiciary more than book learning," added Justice Clarke. "He has brought to it a clean character, a clear mind, a fair mind; a capacity to determine and to consider, and the willingness for hard work. It is a marvel to me the way Justice Dowling, Chief Justice Ingraham, and Justice Scott are able to go through a court record and dispose of its essential features so rapidly, while I, like a plodder, must work overtime to keep up, so that I have no time for their usual sports, indoor dominos, and outdoor golf. Justice Dowling has two fads, the collecting of old prints and old dishes."

Morgan J. O'Brien presented the silver cup on behalf of the club. Justice Dowling, reviewing the history of the club, said the men who founded it soon after the civil war, among whom were Samuel J. Tilden, were leaders of the Democratic Party.

"Perhaps we have got away somewhat from the original political aims of the club," he said. "We have not taken an active part in a political campaign since the nomination of one of its members for President of the United States, Alton B. Parker. But should the time arise when the interests of the people may be imperiled the club will always be ready to champion the cause of fair play and the principles of democracy in the city, State, or nation."

The club has been influential and powerful in city and State politics in many campaigns, but in recent years the social element has been dominant. The oldest living President of the club is Manton Marble. Among the 200 members at the dinner were William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Joseph J. O'Donoghue, William B. Hornblower, Samuel Untermyer, Francis L. Wellman, John B. Stanchfield, and the Justices of the Supreme Court and branches of the city judiciary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

M. ALPER & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah A. and Jonas Alper, doing business as M. Alper & Son, dealers in housefurnishing goods at 2 East 114th Street, by these creditors: Hyman H. Silverman, $116; Hilfer Brothers, $141, and six other creditors, with claims of $325. It was alleged that on April 16 a wagon load of goods was removed from the place to get the goods beyond reach of creditors, but they were intercepted and seized by the police as abandoned property.

McPARTLAND & O'FLAHERTY DRY GOODS COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition, filed on March 18 last against the McPartland & O'Flaherty Dry Goods Company of 673 Eighth Avenue. The assets have been sold to George T. Halleman for sufficient to pay creditors 21 cents on the dollar and expenses of administration, which will require over $35,000. Liabilities were $170,000.

COLLAPSIBLE PAPER BOX COMPANY.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 24 against Isidor Cohen, trading as the Collapsible Paper Box Company at 134 West Fourteenth Street on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $6,754.

DEBORAH BLANKENSTEIN, — Judge Hough has dismissed the petition, filed on Feb. 10 against Deborah Blankenstein, baker, 806 Beck Street, the Bronx, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar, cash.

GEORGE H. SHUMAN.—Judge Hough has appointed Wilson L. Cannon receiver for George H. Shuman, electrical contractor, of 13 East Thirteenth Street, under a bond of $3,000. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets $15,000.

WILLIAM SIMON.—Judge Hough has appointed G. H. Van Rassum receiver for William Simon, fur manufacturer, of 20 West Forty-sixth Street, under a bond of $1,000, with authority to carry on business for five days and to serve without compensation. Liabilities are $19,000 and assets $8,800. Mr. Simon tried to make a settlement at 20 cents on the dollar, but one of the largest creditors refused to accept it. He owes $7,000 to five creditors in Leipzig.

NATIONAL PLUMBING SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the National Plumbing Supply Company of 3,921 Third Avenue with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $25,000.

SABA NASRALLAH.—Judge Hough has denied the application of Saba Nasrallah, manufacturer of kimonos, of 118 West Twenty-second Street, for a discharge from bankruptcy. Liabilities were $70,000.

E. WEISS & SON.—Henry Weiss, doing business as G. B. Weiss & Son, wholesale leather dealer, at 229 East Forty-second Street, has made an assignment to Emil Pincus.

LOUIS GREENBERG, shoe dealer, of 151 Monroe Street, has made an assignment to Louis Jacobson.

MORRIS W. SIEGEL, dealer in cigars and candy at 906 Broadway, has made an assignment to Samuel Rosenberg.

HIRAM F. AUSTIN, Abraham Cohen, Cahn, Harris & Werner, Paul Flattau, Emil W. Frandsen, Francis J. Frey, Isidor Ganz, Albert Hughes, William J. Innes, Fred Jamin, William F. Meyer, Charles Neuhaus, Mildred W. Reed, Abraham M. Rosenthal, Morris M. Schachner, Job F. Taylor, Louis Tebor, and Avery M. Walsh.—Judge Hough yesterday granted discharges in bankruptcy to: Hiram F. Austin, grocer, Catskill, liabilities $1,453; Abraham Cohen, baker, 132 Ludlow Street, liabilities $3,036; Cahn, Harris & Werner, dresses, 108 West Twenty-ninth Street, liabilities $16,810; Paul Flattau, furniture, 855 Second Avenue, liabilities $6,400; Emil W. Frandsen, liquors, 482 Sixth Avenue, liabilities $11,080; Francis J. Frey, salesman, 830 West End Avenue, liabilities $4,261; Isidor Ganz, tailor, 95 Second Avenue, liabilities $9,542; Albert Hughes, real estate operator, 45 Broadway, liabilities $41,037; William J. Innes, city fireman, 215 West Sixty-sixth Street, liabilities $630; Fred Jamin, niture, 855 Second Avenue, liabilities $4,400; William F. Meyer, 1,800 Barnes Avenue, liabilities $625; Charles Neuhaus, 235 West 112th Street, liabilities $1,044; Michael W. Reed, farmer, Pleasant Valley, liabilities $917; Abraham M. Rosenthal, cornet covers, liabilities $7,192; Morris M. Schechner, grocer, 1,234 Amsterdam Avenue, liabilities $4,317; John F. Taylor, 001 West 141st Street, formerly of Taylor Brothers, Philadelphia, liabilities $8,911; Louis Tebor, cloaks, 2,068 Third Avenue, liabilities $5,494, and Avery M. Walsh, salesman, Poughkeepsie, liabilities $1,542.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Atwater Manufacturing Company, Waukegan, Ill.; voluntary petition filed; liabilities $13,802.14; assets, $7,653.33.

The voluntary petition in bankruptcy against Porter M. Farrell, Inc., retailer of clothing, was ordered stricken from the files of the United States District Court to-day by Federal Judge Landis on the ground of misrepresentation on the part of a petitioning creditor. It was admitted, however, that the concern is insolvent, with liabilities of about $50,000 and assets of $23,000.

TO IMPROVE AMERICAN WOOL

Australian Grading Methods Would Make Profits Greater.

If American wools were sent to market graded and put up as attractively as are Australian wools, according to Agricultural Department experts, it is estimated that an increase in price of as much as 3 cents a pound might be received by the grower. Wool growers, dealers, and manufacturers generally admit that the American system (or lack of system) is very bad, and at the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, considerable interest was shown in the proposal to adopt the Australian method of putting up wool. Three cents a pound upon wools selling at from 15 to 20 cents a pound is a very high percentage of loss.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has prepared a collection of American and Australian wools for use in educational work in this direction. This exhibit includes samples of various grades of wool, showing how grade and value may be determined by factors under control of the sheep raisers.

Australian and New Zealand wools are graded or "classed" at the time of shearing. They are also shipped in bales instead of sacks. The "wooler" who do their work at the shearing plant are familiar with the methods of grading wool for manufacturers' uses. No bale contains more than one grade of wool, and any one bale is a true representative of others of the same grade shorn from the same flock.

In many instances the fleeces are also "skirted." Skirting is the removal from the fleece of that part of the wool shorn from the legs. Such skirtings contain most of the dirt and foreign matter present in the fleece, and when baled and sold separately bring their actual value and do not detract from the appearance and uniform character of the body wool.

Only a small number of American wool growers separate their wool into grades before sacking for shipment. Unless the flock is of uniform character the sacks of wool must be opened at the warehouse and their contents graded before being offered for sale. Skirting is never practiced in America.

The breeding of the sheep is of first importance in determining the grade of the wool. Wool growers, as a rule, are not familiar enough with the commercial grading of wool to understand into which of the grades a particular breed of sheep would be placed. Aside from the matter of grade, the value of wool is controlled to a great extent by the food supply and methods of herding the sheep on the range.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County; the first name being that of the debtor:

Anger, John A. and Louis J.—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $3,712.

Same—Same, $4,135.

Avellino, Henry—P. Lowenfeld, et al, $118.

Bergmann, Henry—S. Valentine's Sons, $182.

Bosler, George F.—C. H. Venner, costs, $168.

Bunn, Frederick A.—Security Bank of N. Y., $863.

Berman, Barbara—City of N. Y., costs, $293.

Baldwin, George E.—A. Greenstein, $941.

Brooks, Arthur J. H.—V. Astor, $378.

Bebus, Jacob W. and Elois A. Jacobs—Advance Rumely Co., $189.

Clark, Nannie J.—Q. F. Cushing, $165.

Combs, Frank D.—Stanley & Patterson, Inc., $510.

Eddy, Austin W.—N. Y. Blue Print Paper Co., $185.

Elliott, Frederick H.—McBride, Nast & Co., $149.

Epstein, William S.—Gene Vall Cigar Co., Inc., $176.

Donohue, Peter J.—James McCreery & Co., $515.

Forella, Louis—Jones Woods Realty Corp., $504.

Feldman, Selig and Reuben Satenstein—R. Lippman, $638.

Fox, Archibald C.—E. Munson, $135.

Flanagan, Luke A.—D. H. Hayman, $129.

Fish, Leonard F.—W. V. Astor, $397.

Grailame, Frederick H. D.—M. Rothenberg, $54.

Glickman, Louis—Sonn Bros., $125.

Greenberg, Nathan—D. Kigner, et al, $111.

Hecht, Rudolf—Smith St. Real Estate Co., $319.

Hawkins, Edward L.—Berger & Wirth, Inc., $154.

Hill, Sarah D.—W. A. Larned et al., $234.

Hoadley, Joseph H.—F. E. James et al., $24,-$635.

Harris, Nathan—I. O. Schiff et al., $144.

Hecht, Sigmund—S. Jacobs, $4,700.

Handler, Jacob—S

STATES CAN CONTROL INSURANCE RATES

Supreme Court Upholds Kansas Act Allowing Superintendent to Lower or Raise Them.

THREE JUSTICES DISSENT

Say Opinion Implies States' Right to Fix Selling Prices of Everything, Which They Deny.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Supreme Court of the United States, in a divided opinion to-day, sustained the right of the States to fix insurance rates within their borders. The court's opinion did not specifically go into the much disputed right of the States to fix minimum rates for the protection of local companies against undue competition, but the Kansas statute that was upheld authorized the State Superintendent of Insurance not only to lower unduly high rates, but to raise rates too low for the safety of the stockholders. Chief Justice White and Associate Justices Lamar and Van Devanter dissented.

The case in question was that of the German Alliance Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Ike Lewis, as Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Kansas, in appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Lawyers in the court thought the dissenting opinion almost as important as the majority opinion, partly because of the reputations of the three dissenting Judges. The latter held that insurance was strictly a matter of private contract, and that upholding the right of a State to fix insurance rates implied the right of a State to fix the selling price of anything. This right was strongly denied.

In the lower court a demurrer to the appellant's plea that the Kansas act was in contravention of the Constitutions of the United States and of Kansas was sustained and a later demurrer to the whole case of the insurance company was upheld and the case dismissed.

The court's opinion to-day hinged largely on the personal nature of insurance contracts, holding that while contracts for fire insurance might be personal, their personal character certainly did not of itself preclude regulation.

"The risk of insurance is scattered over a large territory," the opinion continued, "and insurance rates therefore become a public issue, and have greater public consequence than contracts between individuals to do or not to do a particular thing whose effect stops with the individuals.

"To the contention that the business is private, we have opposed the conception of public interest. We have shown that the business of insurance has very definite characteristics, with a reach of influence and consequence beyond and different from that of the ordinary business of the commercial world, to pursue which a greater liberty may be asserted.

"We may venture to observe that the price of insurance is not fixed over the counters of the companies by what Adam Smith called the higgling of the market, but is found in the counsels of the underwriters, promulgated in schedules of practically controlling constancy, which the applicant for insurance is powerless to oppose, and which therefore has led to the assertion that the business of insurance is of a monopolistic character, and that 'it is illusory to speak of a liberty of contract.'"

The dissenting opinion, which was handed down by Justice Lamar, said in part:

"Insurance is not production, nor manufacture, nor transportation, nor merchandise. The fact that insurance is strictly a private and personal contract of indemnity, put on the extreme outside rim, removes it as far as any business can be from those that are in their nature public. Considering, therefore, the nature of the subject treated and the reason on which the court's opinion is based, it is evident that the decision is not a mere entering wedge, but reaches the end from the beginning and announces the principle which points inevitably to the conclusion that the price of every article sold and the charge for every service offered can be regulated by statute.

"It has been commonly supposed that the general power in the State to regulate prices was inconsistent with constitutional liberty.

"To deprive any person of either the right of private contract and the right of fixing a price is to take his property, since there can be no liberty of contract or profit of ownership if the price of its use or its sale is fixed by law. That right is the attribute of ownership.

"The power to regulate is an essential power of government, which can be exerted against the whole body of the public or the smallest business. But if mere size is the test, if the number of customers is the test, if the scope of business throughout the nation is a test—then every business with great capital and many customers distributed throughout the country must be treated as affected, and the price of the goods on its shelves fixed by law.

"The price of newspapers, magazines, and the like could be fixed, because certainly nothing is more affected by the public interest; nothing is so dependent upon the public, nothing reaches so many persons, and so profoundly affects public thought and public business."

Justice Lamar gave utterance to the first expression from the court as to a minimum wage scale.

"Labor is segregate," he said "affects many, and so might be said to be impressed with a public interest which the court to-day holds is equivalent to a public case. If so, we might have in the United States under this decision a law fixing wages just as they had in England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."

TIFFANY NOTES TAXABLE.

U. S. Supreme Court Upholds New York Transfer Tax Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Supreme sustained this afternoon the right of New York State to collect a transfer tax on promissory notes made out by non-residents of the State to another non-resident. The case was that of Laura Wheeler and Charles H. Howland, as executors under the will of C. C. Tiffany, against William Sohmer, controller of New York State.

The notes in question were in a vault in New York City and were made out to the late Mr. Tiffany by non-residents. At the time of his death Mr. Tiffany was not a resident, and his executors resisted the levy.

The appeal was from a decision of the New York State courts sustaining an order of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, which affirmed the tax assessment fixed by the Appraiser upon the estate of the decedent.

There were three promissory notes in question made out, respectively, by George B. Pottinger of Chicago, the Southern Railway Company of Virginia, and Edwin B. Sheldon of Delhi, N. Y., amounting, with interest, to $15,147.92, $10,000, and $20,316.68. The first and third were on Chicago real estate in trust; the second was unsecured. It was held by the plaintiffs that such promissory notes were not property within the State of New York; that each note constituted but evidence of the indebtedness, and that it was beyond the power of the Legislature to give promissory notes the quality and attributes of tangible personal property, and that an order imposing a tax on their transfer was in violation of both State and Federal Constitutions.

The Supreme Court declined to review the action of the Ohio Federal courts in fining the Hocking Valley Railway Company $42,000 for accepting unsecured notes from the Sunday Creek Company, a coal shipper, for freight while requiring secured notes from others. It also refused to review the $20,000 fine imposed on the coal company.

The Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt case was reargued. Alton B. Parker was the leading counsel for the labor leaders.

The court restored to the docket for reargument before the entire court on May 4 the case testing the validity of President Taft's order in 1909, withdrawing Wyoming and California public oil lands from entry.

TO INDICT FRANK WITNESSES

Atlanta Jury Plans to Charge Perjury for Repudiating Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20.—The Grand Jury is planning to indict for perjury several Frank trial witnesses who repudiated their testimony on the witness stand.

Solicitor General Dorsey has been in conference with the Grand Jury and, it is said, laid beroe that body evidence in regard to the manner in which certain witnesses were said to have been induced to repudiate evidence.

It is reported that action will not be taken for some time, Mr. Dorsey not desiring to put the State in the attitude of seeking to deter witnesses by fear of prosecution.

Detective William J. Burns returned this morning. He has not yet made his report, which it is probable that it will not be submitted until Wednesday morning, when it will supplement the retrial motion to be submitted to Judge Hill. He stated that he had solved the mystery, and that his report would conclusively show the public who was the man guilty of Mary Phagan's murder. He would not tell where he had been on his last trip.

Mr. Burns stated that no one had appeared to claim the $1,000 reward offered for satisfactory proof that Frank was a degenerate, as charged on the witness stand by Conley. Burns was said to be contemplating raising the offer to $5,000.

Counsel for Frank expressed doubt that the negro, Albert McKnight, who was discovered at the police station Saturday night, where he repudiated his perjury affidavit made for the defense, had come to Atlanta to leave Georgia voluntarily. They professed the opinion that McKnight had been coerced or intimidated in some manner in order to make him return to the story he told against Frank on the witness stand.

50 YEARS IN ONE BANK.

Veteran Officers of American Exchange Felicitate a Fellow-Worker.

More than two hundred employes of the American Exchange National Bank attended a dinner last night at the Railroad Club in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Assistant Cashier A. K. De Guiscard as an employe of the bank. The gathering was unusual in that six officers, in addition to the guest of honor, were present who had served in the institution for periods ranging from twenty-one to forty-nine years. All had begun at the bottom.

Vice President Edward Burns stood next to Mr. De Guiscard with a record of forty-nine years. The other officers and their years of service were President Lewis L. Clarke, twenty-five years; Vice President Walter H. Bennett, twenty-eight; Vice President George C. Haigh, twenty-one; Cashier Arthur Lee, twenty-nine, and Assistant Cashier Elbert A. Bennett, twenty-four years.

3,000 CATTLE BURNED.

3,000 Others Stampede from Blazing Barns Through Peoria Streets.

PEORIA, Ill., April 20.—Fire early to-night swept over three blocks, destroying the cattle-feeding barns and a block of baled hay belonging to the Nelson Morris Company.

Six thousand cattle were housed in the sheds, and it is estimated that 3,000 of them were burned. The others were turned loose, and many with hides scorched raced through the streets in the stock yards district. One bunch of fifty plunged into the Illinois River and swam to the opposite shore.

The loss is estimated at $400,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Questions of Fact Decided by the General Appraisers.

So-called breathing mirrors were held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be toys within the meaning of the old tariff, thus sutaining a claim made by B. Illfelder & Co., Olivier & Co., and Thomson & Co., this city. It appeared from the testimony that the mirrors, when blown upon, depict animals and different figures on the glass surface. These, together with ordinary mirrors, were assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass. The trick mirrors are admitted at 35 per cent., while the balance of the importations are held to have been properly classified.

A wide variety of dress buttons imported by Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, were held properly dutiable as returned by the Collector, at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the old law, as articles of personal adornment. The importations included imitation gunmetal, jet, designed stamped, and facetted glass rhinestone buttons.

It was decided by Judge Fischer for Board 2 that Christmas seals made of paper are not labels, lithographically printed within the meaning of the tariff laws. The Collector thought they were, and took duty at 30 cents a pound. R. Tuck & Sons Company, New York, the importers, claimed a rate of 20 cents a pound as "all other (paper) articles" under Paragraph 412. The Collector was reversed.

A dispute between the Government and W. A. Walker of this city relative to the material of chief value in the makeup of colored cotton velvet with rubberized backing was decided against the latter. Collector Malone took duty at 47½ per cent. on the value, and is sustained.

W. S. Quaintance of this city objected to the levying of an additional duty of 2 cents per square yard on cotton cloth as being figured and mercerized. An inspection of the goods was made by Judge Cooper, who affirmed the Collector's action.

Coated cotton cloth cut in strips, imported by Meirowsky Brothers of this city, used for insulating and electrical purposes, was returned for duty as tapes at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the old law. Judge Cooper sustained the claim for 45 per cent. as manufactures of cotton.

A. Walker & Co. of this city were sustained in a controversy regarding the count per square inch of threads in cotton cloth. The Collector exacted duty at a high rate on the ground that the count was over 150 threads, while the importers claimed it was below. Board 2 reached the conclusion that the customs authorities erred in their estimate.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,006 packages. While there was no special life to grade, the demand absorbed stock reasonably well and the feeling was steady. Creamery, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 19@21c; held, extras, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19@20½c; thirds, 17½@18½c; State dairy, finest, 24½@25c; good to prime, 22@24c; common to fair, 17@21c; process, extras, 20@20½c; firsts, 18@19c; lower grades, 14@17c; imitation creamery, firsts, 18½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 18c; seconds, 17@17½c; lower grades, 14@16c; packing stock, held, 16@17c; current make No. 2, 15½@16c; lower grades, 12@14½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 34,265 cases. Imports, 435 cases; twenty dozen cases. Receipts are fairly liberal, but advices from the West are strong, and the market is receiving considerable speculative support. Fresh gathered extras, 31½@32c; storage packed firsts, 20½@21c; regular packed firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 18½@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18@18½c; No. 1 dirties, 18c; No. 2 dirties, 17@17½c; checks good to prime, dry, 17@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@28c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by whites, fair to good 21@21½c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 21@22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@20½c; duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian runner, 26c; Baltimore, selected, 24@25c; Western, 22@24c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 20@23c; Far Southern, 18½@19c; goose eggs, 44@45c.

TROY FEARS FLOODS AS HUDSON RISES

Wharves Swamped, Canal Craft Swept from Moorings, and Their Crews in Peril.

FLEE FROM MENACED AREA

Residents Remove Their Belongings —Mayor Plans Relief Measures —Fleet of Rowboats to Aid.

TROY, N. Y., April 20.—Flood conditions prevail in this city, the river is steadily rising, and wharves are inundated. At Corinth the water is as high as it was in last year's disastrous floods, and fears are entertained that when the water reaches this city conditions will be as bad as they were in March, 1913.

Mayor Burns and the city officials are planning to care for residents who may suffer in case of a flood, and Fire Chief Byron has issued instructions to citizens to guard against fire. Merchants and residents along the river front in the flood area are moving their goods and household belongings to places of safety. A large fleet of rowboats has been placed at the disposal of the city authorities, and are being equipped for use.

Two canal boats and the tug George D. Cooley were swept from their moorings in the upper part of the city to-night. The barges went down the river with the swift current, but the tug was swept against an abutment of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad bridge in the centre of the stream, and efforts are being made to extricate it from its perilous position and to save the crew. It is thought that the boat will be wrecked. The canal boats, on board of which were several of their crews, have not been heard from.

ALBANY, April 20.—Warm weather Sunday, which melted snow in the mountains, followed by a heavy rain to-day, caused the Hudson River to rise rapidly. It was officially predicted to-night that an 18-foot stage would be reached here. Sixteen feet is the high mark for the year.

Much snow remains in the Adirondacks, and the Helderbergs, being five feet deep in some of the gorges.

Oil Prices Cut In Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 20.—A further cut in the price of crude oil was announced here to-day with the opening of the market, ten cents a barrel being taken off Pennsylvania crude, making the price $2.30. Other prices were: Mercer black $1.80; New Castle $1.80; Corning $1.50; Cabell $1.87; Somerset $1.30. The reduction for each grade is ten cents a barrel except Corning which dropped 25 cents and Somerset five cents.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market experienced an early addeclined sharply in sympathy with corn, leaving the market ¼c lower to ¼c net higher. The visible supply in the United States decreased 1,577,000 bushels; bonded wheat increased 68,000, the Canadian visible increased 2,000, making a total decrease in American stocks for the week of 1,507,000, but near the close prices showed a decrease of ⅝@⅞c, but near the close prices 000, compared with a decrease of 1,608,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 99½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.04½, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.00¾, free on board, afloat, opening navigation, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.00¼, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	100 5-16	100	100 1-16	100	
July	95	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	99
Sept	..	..	92⅞	93	97⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	92	91¼	91¼	91⅜	92⅜
July	86⅞	85⅝	85⅞	85⅞	91⅝
Sept	86	85¼	85¼	85½	90⅞

CORN.

Prices broke sharply, losing 1⅜ to 2¼c, and closing at about the low of the day, with net losses of 1 to 1⅝c. The visible supply decreased 2,062,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 4,339,000 a year ago.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 72½c., cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	64¾	62½	62⅞	63¾	56
July	64½	62¼	62⅝	64	56¼
September	.64	62⅜	62½	63½	57

OATS.

The oats market showed a steady undertone, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher.

The local cash market was steady; standard white being quoted at 43@43½c; No. 2, 43½@44c; No. 3, 42½@43c; cost, 42@43½c; ordinary clipped white, 42@44½c; fancy clipped white, 43@45½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝	35
July	37⅛	36¾	36¾	36¾	34¼
September	.35⅝	35¼	35¼	35¼	34⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was fairly steady at the outset but turned easy afterward. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000, estimated for Tuesday, 12,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha, 6,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard-May	10.25	10.05	10.05	10.25	11.16
July	10.45	10.22	10.28	10.45	11.05
Ribs-May	10.97	10.77	10.80	11.00	11.37
July	11.17	10.95	10.95	11.20	11.15
Pork-May	20.05	19.40	19.40	20.07	19.82
July	20.17	19.60	19.65	20.15	19.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

Late in the session prices eased, closing at a net decline of 1 to 2 points.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			7.40@8.00	7.40
April	7.42	7.41	7.41@7.50	7.42
May	7.43	7.40	7.40@7.42	7.42
June	7.52	7.51	7.51@7.53	7.52
July	7.57	7.55	7.56@7.57	7.58
August	7.67	7.66	7.66@7.67	7.67
September	7.68	7.67	7.67@7.69	7.67
October	..	..	7.19@7.25	7.18
November	..	..	6.75@6.92	6.80

COTTON.

The cotton market recovered a good part of Saturday's losses during yesterday's trading, closing steady, and from 6 to 11 points net higher.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 13.10 for middling uplands.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	12.53	12.38	12.57@12.67	
May			12.40@12.47	12.40
June			12.42@12.44	12.34
July	12.35	12.21	12.34@12.35	12.25
August	12.09	11.96	12.07@12.09	11.96
September			11.70@11.73	11.63
October	11.60	11.48	11.58@11.59	11.51
December	11.55	11.43	11.54@11.55	11.45
January	11.47	11.38	11.46@11.47	11.39
March	11.49	11.40	11.48@11.50	11.40

COFFEE.

At the outset values were 7@9 points below the final of Saturday owing to a show of weakness in Europe, where Havre closed at a decline of ¾@1f, while Hamburg was ½@¾ pfennig lower.

Prices moved within a very narrow range, closing steady at 9@9 points net lower. Total sales were 52,500 bags, of which the greater part was switches.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7's quoted at 8¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April			8.44@8.46	8.52
May	8.50	8.47	8.48@8.50	8.57
June			8.57@8.58	8.66
July	8.67	8.65	8.66@8.68	8.75
August			8.74@8.76	8.83
September	8.86	8.83	8.83@8.84	8.91
October			8.91@8.93	8.98
November			9.00@9.02	9.06
December	9.08	9.07	9.06@9.06	9.14
January			9.14@9.16	9.20
February			9.20@9.22	9.27
March	9.27	9.27	9.27@9.29	9.34

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER

Yesterday...5¼@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday....5¼@4 per cent. " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Heating Value of Gases.

After several years of investigation in this country and abroad, the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce has completed a voluminous report on industrial gas calorimetry, which will be ready for free distribution to those interested about June 1. The investigation was undertaken owing to the growing importance of the question of heating values of gases from the manufacturing, legislative, inspecting, and economic side. The work has included an exhaustive investigation of the instruments used, with a view to determining the sources of error to which the instruments are liable, the important precautions to be observed in their use and the accuracy attainable with them.

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Retail Mass Meeting Friday.

Delegates representing about 40,000 retailers of groceries, drugs, haberdashery, hardware and jewelry, and the jobbers of these allied interests, representing more than $200,000,000 in capital, will hold a mass meeting Friday night at Aeolian Hall. At this meeting Representative R. E. Stevens of New Hampshire will outline for the first time the fight he is making in Washington to guard the independent merchants of the country from what he calls the unfair competition of great trading monopolies in the matter of price discriminations. Other speakers at the meeting will be Representative W. I. McCoy of New Jersey; Dr. Lee Galloway, of New York University; R. J. Atkinson, head of the Brooklyn Hardware Association; and A. D. Woodruff, W. C. Anderson, Director of the American Druggists' Syndicate, will preside.

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Holiday Hurts Printcloths.

The celebration of Patriots' Day in Massachusetts, which was held over from Sunday, hampered business in the local gray goods market yesterday. The Fall River mills were closed all day, and though some of the mill Treasurers were at their offices in the morning, it was practically impossible for the local brokers to get satisfactory connections with them by telephone or telegraph. Business in printcloths during the day was not great, and there was a slightly easier tone to prices on certain constructions. Notable among these was a drop of an eighth of a cent a yard on 39-inch 72-76s, which sold at 6⅞ cents. Heretofore these goods had been held at 6¾ cents. There was some demand for 38½-inch 64-60s at 5 cents, but this about wound up the day's business in printcloths. A fair demand for organdies, lace cloths, and silk and cotton specialties was reported.

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For Small Boys and Girls.

At present the sales of suits for small boys and girls are overshadowing those of the familiar Buster Browns. The Copperfield model for boys consists of long pants with short waist and buttons showing through. For girls, the skirt buttons high over the waistline, and the waist itself is made of some sheer material. These garments are known as tangos or Dorrits. The idea for this style was taken from the pages of Dickens. The materials used are colored French linens, and blue and browns are the shades favored. In the boys' suits the colors are plain or in layover or lapel effects. In the girls the designs are more fancy, and embroidery and hemstitching are used to set off the models. The demand for smocking is brisk. Manufacturers in this line state that, while business is good in the main, it is featured by a number of changes almost overnight from good to bad and vice versa.

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Clothing Business Normal.

Manufacturing clothiers report that business with them is normal, and that orders for the Fall received from salesmen now on the road measure up to those of last year. More care will be exercised, it is said, in the matter of confirmations than in previous years, because of present unsettled conditions.

No chances will be taken, and operations will be confined to bona fide orders. Houses that sell the jobbing trade report that while business booked has been slightly below the ordering amount, the orders are known to be substantial. Because of this, manufacturers believe the results as far as they are concerned will be much more satisfactory than those obtained in former years. Buying has been conservative, and this has served to cut down cancellations considerably. While manufacturers now get their orders in a lump, they know that what they are operating upon is really sold, and that part of their product will not be left on the shelves.

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A New Sales Help.

One of the well-known wholesale houses is considering a proposition whereby a man well posted in the ways of retail business will travel for it in a general missionary capacity. If he is taken on, this man will call on the wholesaler's customers in various parts of the country and will give them needed hints about the arrangement of stock, advertising, selling costs, and other important points in the conduct of retail selling. He will also keep a weather eye out for points that are likely to have a direct effect on the credit of these customers, and will make known his opinion regarding the amount of credit that should be extended various accounts. It is also expected that he will try, through showing the retailer where it costs him money, to curb the returned goods evil and to reduce cancellations. While the house in question thinks well of the plan, there is some question as to whether the results the expert would produce would be commensurate with the salary he wants and the general expenses attached to the scheme.

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Shoe Wholesalers Are Busy.

While it is not customary to sum up Fall orders in the local shoe trade much before May 1, it was said yesterday by prominent wholesalers that the road men were meeting with success and that there was little to complain of in the general situation. In men's shoes it was said that dark tan, or mahogany, shades were best for the coming season, with English last much in favor. Blind eyelet effects are also favored by buyers, and on many of the Fall models the pull straps are eliminated. In both men's and women's shoes an improved demand for patent leathers is noticed. The best selling women's models for Fall show effects with pointed, receding toes and with whole cloth quarters. Turned soles are in better demand, and covered heels, both in celluloid and leather, are favored. In women's shoes the demand for tans for Fall is uncertain. Repeat business on Spring lines has been good of late, many of the local retailers having done a record business during the Easter season.

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Dress Goods Business Keeps Up.

Advance orders for Fall dress goods continue to come in in good volume from the jobbers' salesmen now on the road with them. The mail over Sunday was well loaded with orders, and a summing up on the part of one well known operator shows the business placed to date to be substantially ahead of that in the corresponding period last year. An especially heavy business in serges has been booked of late. Despite reports that have been heard and printed regarding broadcloths, the opinion was expressed yesterday that these goods were not so active for Fall as had been said. Shipments to the wholesale trade of green in these goods, as well as wisteria, plum, and similar colors, were said to be in good demand, it was said that blacks, blues, and other staple colors were moving slowly and under heavy pressure. Fall business has been generally so good that many of the jobbers are duplicating in the primary market against their future needs. Spring duplicates are received in a fair way by the jobbers.

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Call for Plain Linens Improves.

A marked improvement in the demand for plain linens in the last two weeks was reported yesterday by one of the largest importers in the local market. This improvement was said to have been especially noticeable in the last three or four days. Both plain whites and browns are wanted. There has also been a better demand for colored dress linens of late, with greens, pinks, and blues among the most wanted shades. With the improved demand comes a feeling in the market that this class of goods will have a more active call for late Spring and Summer than was anticipated earlier in the season. Better business is also reported on practically all lines of household linens. While there is an improved feeling in Belfast over the Home Rule outlook, the excitement is still keeping some of the workers from their looms, and production is somewhat less than capacity as a result. Stocks in all hands are reported light. In letters recently received here the Irish manufacturers maintain that prices have reached rock bottom, and that an advance is imminent. Prices on Scottish goods are said to be especially firm.

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Value of an Envelope.

If manufacturers would make a practice of saving envelopes in which financial statements and orders are received, according to a man in charge of the collection bureau of an association, they would be able to prove with little trouble, when the occasion might arise, that a statement or order had actually been received. While credit men place little confidence in the general run of financial statements made to them a more accurate account of a firm's responsibility might be obtained, he pointed out, if it was understood that the envelope containing the statement was filed away and could be used to prove misuse of the mails if fraud were practiced in compiling figures. One conviction has already been obtained in this State, he said, for sending a false statement through the mails and other cases are pending. In bankruptcy cases, he added, the attorney for the bankrupt is often able to discredit the mere word of a witness who testified that a statement was received on such a date, but if the envelope is produced with the date of receipt and nature of the inclosure written on the face of it and signed the evidence given cannot be shaken. Frequently a manufacturer may suffer a severe loss through the inability to prove in court that an order was actually received. When the envelope that contained the order is shown his case is considerably strengthened.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the Directors of the Dry Goods Union will be held to-day at 55 White Street.

Tracy Brown, who was for some time connected with the J. E. Mann Company, and who was for the last five years the ready-to-wear buyer for the Jay Company of this city, and Stanley C. Macrae, who was, until recently, assistant manager of the Mann's ready-to-wear department, have gone into business together as resident buyers of women's ready-to-wear lines. They have established offices at 1,270 Broadway. Mr. Macrae will leave shortly on an extensive trip through this country and Canada in search of new accounts.

Hirsh Bros., manufacturers of skirts, who were formerly located at 60 University Place, have moved their factory to Hackensack, N. J. They have opened a New York office at 1,161 Broadway.

At the twentieth annual meeting of the Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association of New York, held last night at 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank W. Conn; First Vice President, William J. Myers, and Second Vice President, Charles J. Tagliabue. Directors chosen were James F. Bendernagel, Clarence Cooper, Charles E. Francis, John N. Harman, Laurits Lauritzen, Robert J. MacFarland, H. B. Moore, and Frank Harvey Field. James T. Holle, Secretary, and Jacob C. Klinck, Treasurer, read reports showing the progress of the association's work the past year in activities affecting the State and city and the Borough of Brooklyn.

The Treasury Department has issued instructions to customs officers declaring free of duty and requiring no bond samples of no commercial value brought to this country and intended to be exported. These include samples of cloth, edgings, laces, embroidery goods, upholstery goods, textile fabrics, and other articles only suitable as samples either because of small size or because so punched, cut or slashed as to render them useless for sale. Wines, liquors, perfumes, biscuits, buttons, and other articles imported for free distribution as advertising matter should not be returned by customs officers as having no commercial value.

The work of commercial organizations in its relation to the development of the trade and industry of the cities will be the topic for discussion at the luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association, which will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Elmer H. Adams, prominent in the affairs of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will be among those who will address the meeting.

Manufacturers, Take Notice

Lewin Neiman Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

are open to buy for immediate delivery for Spot Cash

$75,000 Worth of Spring Jobs and Regular Goods in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Dresses and Petticoats.

Quantities no object. Call with samples, or telephone, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning.

S. SOLOMON, Resident Buyer, 470 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Business Notices.

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

RUBBERLESS COMPOUND.

SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET; ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF, FOR DRESS SHIELDS, BABY PANTS, SANITARY APRONS, SHEETING, &C.; WILL ESTABLISH PROCESS. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS F. GORDON, 36 12TH ST., NORWICH, CONN.

LARGE DRESS MANUFACTURER WILL BE READY TO LOOK AT FALL DRESSES IN SERGES, CREPES, AND OTHER WOOLEN MATERIALS AT 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22. KNICKERBOCKER MFG. CO., 38 WEST 28TH ST.

SALESMAN thoroughly acquainted with every large buyer muslin underwear from Boston to St. Louis; has been traveling for one concern 15 years, who are going out of business; open for propositions from first-class houses only; with any line identified with these buyers. Address Box 100, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

To Rent—Three lofts equipped with 125 sewing machines suitable for any textile line; help plentiful; no labor troubles; will lease lofts and machinery together at a nominal price; location 5th St., near 5th Av., Brooklyn. Address Box 99, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

A cabinet-made wall case; massive, solid oak, 40 feet long, in 4 sections; suitable millinery, clothing, other business; also large and medium plate mirrors; cheap. Fowler, 1,523 3d Av.

WE ARE OPEN FOR LADIES' FALL SUITS. NEW FABRIC; ALSO BROADCLOTH. CALL, FROM 9 TO 12, 119 WEST 31ST ST., ROOM 1,906.

JOBS IN SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES; ANY QUANTITY; SPOT CASH. ERN. F. LEVIS, 16 EAST 26TH ST.

ALBERT SILVERMAN, 50 EAST 23D ST., WILL LOOK AT MISSES' AND LADIES' FALL COATS AND SUITS.

Looking for 150 ladies' and misses' suits; job; spot cash; lowest price. (Box 13,) Cohen's Advertising, 68 Bleecker.

Balmacaans, (ladies',) all wool, correct Donegal mixtures, $2.75. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d St.

JOBBER.—Looking at girls' coats for Fall; mornings of this week. Third floor, 24 West 25th St.

Jobber ready to look at Fall samples of junior, misses', and ladies' coats. Hosing & Cohn, 6 West 20th St.

JOBBER.—Looking at junior suits, junior coats for Fall; mornings this week. Third floor, 24 West 25th St.

Aggressive salesman, finance himself, wants an up-to-date children's wear line with a following. E 2 Times.

Tub skirts or washable skirts, $4.50, $6, $7.50, $9 a dozen. Hirsh Bros., 1,161 Broadway. 'Phone Madison Square 2300.

Jobber looking for Fall coats; all this week. Room 603, 19 West 17th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; F. B. Goodman, jewelry, gloves, umbrellas, leather goods; 37 W. 26th.

AKRON—A. Bein, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; H. F. Newhard, domestics; 315 4th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.; Hess Bros.; G. D. Sell, wash goods; 315 4th Av.; St. Denis.

ATLANTA—S. E. McConnell, notions, furn. goods; Albert.

BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblens & Co.; Mrs. Cowan, muslin underwear, infants' wear, waists, wrappers; Miss Ormes, muslin underwear, corsets; 1,195 B'way.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; C. Behrend, cloaks, suits, waists; P. B. North, carpets, rugs; 26 E. 17th.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, suits, coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.

BALTIMORE—E. Rosenfeld & Co.; G. M. Marsh, shirtings; 1,133 B'way; Netherland.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss Williams, corsets; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Co.; S. Robboum, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; P. B. North, upholstery goods, carpets, rugs; 21 E. 17th.

BIRMINGHAM—L. Saks Clothing Co.;—B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready to wear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Garner, misses' coats; Miss Doyle, infants' wear; Miss Lehr, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss Desmond, ladies' coats; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; H. J. Gibbs, men's furn. goods; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist C.; Miss F. R. Mullen, H. A. Cook, ladies' underwear, corsets, petticoats; 55 White.

BOSTON—Leopold Morse Co.; S. C. Kendis, furn. goods, hats, leather goods; Prince George.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss M. Johnson, go-carts; St. Denis.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. Lamb, general mdse.; 31 Union Square.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, notions, toilet goods, hosiery, ribbons; 20 W. 23d.

BUFFALO—Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, infants' wear, corsets; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; B. A. Foote, coats, suits; 60 W. 33d.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; 214 Church.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; M. Healy, dress goods, silks; 2 Walker.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, notions, fancy goods; 20 W. 22d.

CHICAGO—Isman's, Co.; C. Fleming, domestics, linens, white goods; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks, velvets; H. M. Hillman, ladies' suits, dresses; Miss Wolf, ladies' suits, dresses; F. J. Kicker, men's furn. goods, gloves, underwear, hosiery; C

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25 S. O. of Kentucky
50 S. O. of New York
50 Union Tank Line

WILL SELL

15 Atlantic Refining
25 Buckeye Pipe Line
20 Cumberland P. L.
25 Indiana Pipe Line
10 Solar Refining
20 South Penn. Oil
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Break Sharply at Close —Influence of the Mexican News.

After changing its course several times, the stock market ended the session yesterday with a sharp break in prices on largely increased selling. This carried the list as a whole an average of about a point under Saturday's final figures and resulted in losses of from one to more than three points in the leading active issues. The appearance of the market in the afternoon suggested an enlarged volume of actual liquidation, although signs were not lacking of the continuance of aggressive trading pressure. The market rested under the apprehension of war with Mexico and no disposition was shown to rally a buying movement around that possibility. Opinion varied widely regarding the effect which should be expected from an actual declaration of war should it come to that.

In seeking to explain yesterday's price movement it would not be reasonable to ignore the continuing effect of factors entirely distinct from the Mexican situation which have contributed to the recent weakness of the market. An attempt was made in trading circles to give new significance to one of these matters, the uncertainty over the freight rate case, but specifications were not vouchsafed regarding the ground upon which renewed circulation was given to the rumor that the increase sought by the railroads would be denied them. It is possible to regard yesterday's warlike news as a mere incident in the influences bearing on the stock market, although it was by all odds the matter which was uppermost in the thought and discussion of the financial community. War cannot be regarded as a blessing economically or otherwise except as an escape from something still worse than war. It is useless at this time to analyze this point more closely, but any discussion of the influence of the news which the country is now receiving from hour to hour upon the financial situation has of course to deal with the possible cost of armed intervention in Mexico and of the effect which that cost would exert upon the financial markets. So far as the mere mechanism of Government borrowing and expenditure is concerned the Treasury has at its command to-day machinery through the system of bank disbursements, as contrasted with direct cash payments into and out of the Treasury, the means of avoiding money market disturbance through a sudden withdrawal of cash into the Treasury. Premature as it seemed there was much discussion yesterday of the ways and means which the Government might adopt to provide necessary funds should the operations in Mexico call for very heavy outlays. The chance of a Government bond issue was reflected in slightly lower bids for the Government 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. issues, but no new selling orders appeared in the market.

If the possibility which was on every tongue yesterday were to become an actuality, the markets would of course attempt to correlate a conflict between this country and Mexico with the other factors which enter most largely into the financial and business situation. Some effort in this direction, in fact, was made yesterday. It was argued, for instance, that if the country came to be engaged in war it would be altogether possible that less stress would be laid on some of our domestic problems. It was thought that lesser importance might come to be attached in Governmental circles to legislative programmes and to other similar activities which the business world would like to see abandoned or greatly modified.

It would be useless to attempt to determine how far any such effect as this would offset the other economic and political results of war, but in themselves such considerations point to possible encouragement from a source whence much annoyance to business has come. Trade desires above everything else to be allowed to pursue its way without unneeded restrictions, and the business world would doubtless see in lessened demand for additional corporation legislation and in a calmer viewpoint in Governmental regulation an opportunity more hopefully to go about the work of rebuilding the activity in trade which has diminished in recent months. This was one of the collateral considerations which called for such attention as it could receive yesterday in view of the absorbing interest in the events which seemed to promise an early answer to the question whether war was to be the outcome of the Mexican problem with which this country has now for so long been struggling.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	3	2½	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	9	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos
On time	2¾@3	3 @3¼	3 @3¼
Commercial paper (prime bills)	....	3¼@3¾	3½@4

Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$216,900,866 $11,836,461
Sub-Treasury credit balance	1,770,300
Banks lose since Friday	296,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	On London.	Check
Berlin	2½	2%	20m 45¼pf	
Paris	2%		25f 15½c	
London	1¾@2	1-16 ⅞@1⅛		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8705	$4.8695	$4.8705
A year ago	4.8655	4.8645	4.8655
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8705	$4.8725
Paris	5.16¼–1-16	5.16¼–1-32
Berlin	95 3-16–1-32	95¼–1-32
Switzerland	5.16¼–1-64	5.16¼–1-64
Holland	40.28	40.52
Belgium	5.19⅝–3-64	5.18⅝–1-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85¼	$4.84¾
Paris	5.19⅜	5.20
Berlin	94⅞	94¾

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85	$4.84
Paris	5.20+1-32	5.20⅜
Berlin	94 11-16	94⅞–1-32
Amsterdam	40.02	39.88

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem
Chicago	Par	San Francisco	20c
St. Louis	30c	Montreal	62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	40c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26⅞d per ounce, up 1-16d; New York, 58⅝c, up ⅛c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers Trust Company, as trustee, is asking for offerings to itself of first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Locomobile Company of America at prices not in excess of 105 of the face value of the bonds. Proposals may be made until May 28.

An offering of Kansas City Terminal Railway 4 per cent. bonds made in London yesterday by Lee, Higginson & Co. was subscribed for within a few minutes after the list was opened.

The State Banking Department has authorized the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company to reduce its number of directors from thirteen to seven.

John Muir & Co. have sent a letter to shareholders of the Vulcan Detinning Company, saying that the directors had agreed, after a conference, to increase their number to eight and elect Fritz Brose a director to represent the Muir interests.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Prospects for War Financing.

Under the existing law the Government cannot sell its bonds at less than par. It would be obviously impossible to sell the 2s at par, and the Panama 3s would not be taken except by investors, whose patriotism was greater than their sense of thrift. It was suggested by some of the leading bankers that the most likely course to be followed, in the event of war being declared, would be a sale of one-year notes, which could be readily placed. The Treasury Department has a surplus of about $40,000,000, which would go far in paying the expenses of a campaign which at the outset would probably amount to a million a day. A return to the revenue tax on checks and an increase in the income tax, both likely possibilities, would greatly swell the country's income, but a war of any duration would have to be financed by a big bond issue sooner or later.

***

War as a Business Tonic.

It was interesting yesterday to hear the views of bankers on the probable effects of a Mexican war. One of the foremost authorities maintains that if a sharp and aggressive demonstration is made with both land and naval forces every kind of business will be at once stimulated. "War at this time," he said, "would be a great invigorator of flagging trade. Stir up the people's patriotism and this lingering apathy would be shaken off; the lethargy that discourages new undertakings would be converted into optimism and faith. The public at large has not had its imagination fired yet as it was in 1898, and a half-hearted conflict would make conditions worse than they are now, but there is no question about the fact that a vigorously prosecuted war, with decisive victories at every point, which should result if the Government strikes no blow until its preparations are complete, would stir the nation's sluggish blood and prove the finest kind of tonic."

***

Striking a Balance in Mexico.

Industrial corporations doing business in Mexico do not consider the dollars written out of profits because of the decline of value of Mexican currency as gone beyond recall. An oil company, for instance, which distributes its products throughout the Republic raises its prices as money depreciates and lowers them as the currency swings back again toward a normal basis. The movement of prices, however, does not keep pace with the fluctuations of Mexican money, being always a little behind. The oil men say that when conditions improve and money approaches more nearly its face value, the prices received for oil recedes slowly. With the circulating medium more valuable and the quotations for goods still comparatively high, the oil company makes an extra profit which offsets the losses entailed when the value of money was low.

***

Missouri Pacific Plan Maturing.

A rumor that the Directors of the Missouri Pacific had refused their sanction to a plan for extending the $25,000,000 of notes maturing on June 1, with an increase in the interest rate from 5 to 6 per cent. and a cash bonus of $20 with each note, was disproved after a protracted meeting at 165 Broadway yesterday. It was announced that a copy of the plan had been seen by most of the Directors for the first time at their meeting, and that much of the time had been taken up in going over the legal aspects of the situation. No serious objections to the plan were raised, and it is expected that the board will ratify it within the next three days, although the meeting was adjourned sine die. It is understood that about half of the outstanding notes are owned by John D. Rockefeller and the Goulds, so that the proposed plan is certain of acceptance by a large share of the holders at once. The notes were somewhat stronger yesterday, being quoted at 94½ bid, 95½ asked.

***

War Talk Affects Copper.

Serious talk of war yesterday appeared to place a greater check on copper buying than was evident even in the extremely dull days of last week. In consequence, there was talk of price reductions. It was reported that small lots of the metal were placed at 14½ cents, although the larger selling agencies held the quotation for electrolytic a shade higher.

***

Oil Stocks Retreat Rapidly.

Gusts of rain drifting down Broad Street did not check activities on the Curb yesterday, for brokers in the Standard Oil crowd had too much work to do to mind the elements. Before business started dispatches from the Pennsylvania oil fields told of a second cut of 10 cents a barrel in crude petroleum, and a reflection of this unsettling news was a heavy sale of oil shares. The day brought larger declines in several issues than had occurred in any previous session since the receding movement began a month ago. Prairie Oil and Gas dropped back 46 points in trades reported on the Curb, while Ohio Oil lost 17 points, Solar Refining 20, South Penn Oil 26, Standard of Kansas 32, Standard of California 20, Standard of Indiana 28, and Standard of New York 12.

***

Steel Men Consider the Crops.

Steelmakers will be gratified if the Interstate Commerce Commission allows the railroads a freight rate increase, and they will be nearly content with prospects if, at the time the rate decision is made, the promise of excellent crops is held forth. Railroad purchases of steel are expected to supply, in themselves, a heavy tonnage, and to give an impetus to general buying. But the really sustaining factor for substantial buying by the public is looked for in the crops.

"Just give us a start," said a steel manufacturer yesterday, "and a big grain yield will take care of the rest."

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s...1964	101⅝	101⅞	101⅞	102
4½s...May, 1957	106¼	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s...Nov., 1957	106¼	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s...May, 1917	101⅛	..	101⅛	..
4s...Nov., 1955	97	98	101⅝	..
4½s...Mar. 1930-60	101	101	101⅛	101⅜
4½s...Mar., 1952	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅞
4½s...Sept., 1960	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
4s...May, 1959	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4s...Nov., 1958	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4s...May, 1957	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
4s...Nov., 1956	97	98	97	98
4s...Nov., 1955	97	98	97	98
4s...Nov., 1936	97¼	98½	97¼	98¼
4s...1918-1919	99½	..	99½	..
3½s...Nov., 1954-5	86¾	87¼	87	87¼
3½s...May, 1954	86¾	87¼	87	87½
3½s...1950-1954	86¾	87¼	87	87¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 18.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$994,448	$14,177,190	$239,718,931
Int. rev., ord.	1,427,075	14,584,438	248,348,244
Corp. and inc. tax	65,849	759,661	5,863,471
Miscellaneous	211,855	2,377,759	42,053,539
Tot. r'c'ts.	$2,719,227	$31,899,271	$535,984,186
Expenditures	2,868,399	35,462,467	586,797,990
Deficit	149,172	3,563,196	50,813,803

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Selling Pressure in Oil Stocks Continues and Prices Move Down Sharply.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 79,850 shares of stocks and $131,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 11,900; oils, 7,522, and mining, 60,428. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Con.-Int. Rub.	7	7	7	7
35	Int. Spr. Tire	56	56	56	56
70	Manhat Trans.	1	1	1	1
500	Max. M. com.	8½	8¼	8	8⅛
200	Max. M. 1st pf.	33½	33⅝	33½	33½
350	Max. M. 2d pf.	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12⅛
145	Pueb. Sm & R.	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼
6,500	Rik. & H'man	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
700	†Savoy Oil	9	9¼	8¾	8¼
1,500	Ster. Gum w.i.	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	83	83	83
1,100	†U.C.S.C. of Am	88½	88¾	87½	87½
300	U. Pr. Sh. Cor.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½
300	W. O.& G.,w.i.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

500	Un. Pac. rts.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
2,100	U. Cig. St. rts	3¾	3¾	3½	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,500	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	– 1⅛
125	Atlantic Ref.	620	610	615	– 5
175	Buck. Pipe L.	139	135	135	– 3
75	Contin'tal Oil	225	215	215	–12
50	Galena-S. Oil	165	164	164	– 3
60	Ind. Pipe L.	145	138	138	– 4
50	National Tran.	38	37	37	– 1
22	N. Y. Transit.	270	260	265	– 8
50	Nor. Pipe L.	112	109	109	– 5
1,400	Ohio Oil	170	150	154	–17
110	Pierce Oil	80	78	79	– 3
225	Prairie O.& G.	415	370	370	–46
80	Solar Ref.	310	290	290	–20
20	So. Pipe Line	220	220	220	– 5
130	So. Penn. Oil	288	267	272	–26
10	So. Penn. P.L.	138	138	138	– 3
600	S. Oil of Cal.	292	273	275	–20
110	S. Oil of Ind.	438	412	412	–28
110	S. Oil of Kan.	460	438	440	–22
150	S. Oil of Ky.	261	245	245	–15
450	S. Oil of N. J.	401	385	390	–12
700	S. Oil of N. Y.	207	198	200	–10
40	S. Oil of Ohio	405	395	395	–10
60	Un. Tank Line	86	85	85	– 1
300	Vacuum Oil	223	204	208	–14
10	Wash'ton Oil	48	48	48	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,400	*Atlanta	26	26	24	24
500	*Blue Bull	4	4	4	4
2,000	*Booth	5	5	5	5
1,200	*Bradden Copper	5	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Brit.-Col. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,500	*Can. Gold-Sil.	8	8	7	7
1,800	*Caribou Cobalt	70	70	70	70
3,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6	6	5	5
500	Crown Reserve	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	*D'm'd Field D.	5½	5½	5½	5½
400	First Nat. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½
700	*Florence	54	54	53	53
1,000	Gold Hill	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
100	*Goldfield Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	*Gold Kewan.	7	7	7	7
1,700	Goldf'd Merger	15	15	14	14
300	Gr.-Can. new	32	32¼	30½	30½
188	Iron Blossom	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
400	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4 7-16	4⅜	4⅜
100	La Rose Con.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
100	*McK.-Dar.	74	74	73	73
1,500	*MacNamara	7	7	7	7
500	Mines of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	*N. U. Bing.	68	68	68	68
700	*Nev. Hill	26	26	24	24
250	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¾
3,300	North Star	31	31	29	29
2,000	*Oro	12	12	12	12
100	Peterson Lake	45	45	45	45
2,000	*Preston E. D.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5,500	*Sd. S. Kend.	11	11	10½	10½
700	St. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
1,500	Temiskaming	14	14	13¾	14
200	Tonopah Ext.	2	2	2	2
1,500	Ton. Jim But.	93	93	91	92
4,500	*Ton. Merger.	60	60	58	58
900	Ton. Midway	34	34	33½	33½
500	†Ton. Min.	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16
400	Ton. Montana	89	89	87	87
540	Ton. of Nev.	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16
300	Ton. Victor	32	32	32	32
700	*Union Mines	5	5	5	5
1,500	W. End Con.	81	81	80	80
2,500	*W. End Ext.	4	4	4	4
350	*Wettlaufer	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$6,000	C. P. 6% nts.	104½	104½	104½	104½
125,000	N.Y. C. 4½s, w. 1	101⅞	101¼	101¼	101⅜

*Sell cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15½	15⅝	16⅛	16⅜
Atlantic Refining	560	570	615	625
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	133	136	137	140
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	100	110	100	110
Continental Oil	205	215	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	48	51	50	55
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	245	255	250	260
Galena-Signal Oil	163	168	165	170
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	135	140	142	145
National Transit	38	39	37	39
New York Transit	260	270	270	275
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	110	115
Ohio Oil	152	155	170	172
Prairie Oil & Gas	372	415	415	425
Solar Refining	260	280	305	315
Southern Pipe Line	218	222	221	224
South. Penn. Oil	275	280	295	300
W. Penn. P. L.	145	142	147	147
Standard Oil (Cal.)	270	273	293	296
Standard Oil (Ind.)	400	410	438	443
Standard Oil (Kan.)	415	425	460	470
Standard Oil (Ky.)	245	260	290	295
Standard Oil (Neb.)	340	360	370	385
Standard Oil (N. J.)	389	391	402	405
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	199	201	208	211
Standard Oil (Ohio)	380	390	400	410
Swan & Finch	175	185	180	190
Union Tank Line	84	86	85	88
Vacuum Oil	207	211	220	223
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50
Waters-Pierce Oil	3300		3300	

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar.15,'15	100⅝	101	3.90
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.60
Austrian Gov.	4½	July,'15	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2,'14	98	98	48.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	4	Mar. 2,'24	104⅜	104½	5.35
C. Ry. & N.	5	June, 1914	99	100	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1914	100¼	100⅜	2.25
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	96½	97	5.70
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.35
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1914	98	98¼	10.00
Con. Pow. N.	6	May, 1917	96½	98	6.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100⅛	100⅜	3.40
Erie R. R.	6	Apr., 1915	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1,'14	99⅜	100¼	4.60
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅜	4.85
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	99	99⅜	5.05
Hock. Valley.	5	May, 1914	100⅝	101	3.10
Ill. Central.	4½	July, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	2.65
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	95	96¼	15.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Lack. Steel.	5	Jan., 1915	98	98¼	6.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	95½	97½	7.30
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	93	95	9.00
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1915	99¼	99⅝	50.00
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	5.50
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sept.15,'14	100⅛	100⅜	3.15
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Nov. 5,'14	100⅜	101	3.10
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.50
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	6	May 18,'14	99½	99⅝	9.00
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9,'14	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99½	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.85
So. Pacific.	5	Ju. 15,'14	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.15
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1913	100¼	100⅝	2.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100¼	5.80
U.S.S.R.&M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100⅛	3.80
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	97¾	98¼	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102⅜	5.05
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.80
W. El. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	101⅝	102¼	4.25
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	98	97½	7.30
West. P. N.	6	July, 1915	99¼	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'21	4@4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
B., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.70%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4%	4.80%	4.60%
Chicago & N.	1914-'23	4½%	4.45%	4.35%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.70%
Del. & Hudson	1914-'22	4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	5.75%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.45%	4.35%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.00%	4.80%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'22	5%	5.80%	5.10%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'24	4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Norf. & West.	1915-'24	4½%	4.42%	4.35%
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4@4½%	4.35%	4.25%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5%	4.90%	4.70%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	4.80%	4.65%
Southern Ry.	1914-'22	4½@5%	4.70%	4.60%
Southern Pac.	1914-'22	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	6.00%	5.00%

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	A. C. Line Conn.	128½	128½	128½
50	Canton Co	150½	150½	150½
42	Exchange Bank	161	161	161
100	Federal League	6½	6½	6½
1	Fidelity & Deposit	151½	151½	151½
30	Mercantile Trust	173	173	173
4	Northern Central	124	123¼	123¼
100	United Rys. & El.	26½	26½	26½
25	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	188	188	188

BONDS.

$5,000	Anacos. & Pota. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Arundel Sand & G 6s	101	101	101
2,000	Balt. Elec. 5s stam.	99	98⅝	98⅜
5,000	City&Sub (W'sh.)5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
14,000	Con. Coal 5s.	100¼	100	100
5,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	94½	94⅝	94⅝
7,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s.	26½	26	26
7,000	Milwaukee ref. 5s.	92½	92½	92½
6,000	Mt. V-W.Cot.Duck 5s	34½	33¾	33¾
5,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87⅝
10,000	United R.&E. 1st 4s.	83½	83½	83½
500	United R.&E.fdg5s.	88	88	88
7,000	Va. Ry. & P. 5s.	92½	92½	92½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Booth Fisheries	42	42	42
105	Chicago Tool	55	54½	55
20	Chi. Rys. No. 1	32	32	32
250	Com. Edison	135¼	135	135
41	Ill. Brick	64	64	64
150	Nat. Carbon	108½	108½	108½
155	Swift	106½	106⅛	106½
446	Union Carbide	153	150	150

BONDS.

$3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s.	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
10,000	Met. Ext. 4s.	79½	79½	79½
2,000	Met. gold 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7	Alliance	17	17	17
7	American Gas	102½	102½	102½
50	Cambria Steel	47	47	47
285	Electric Storage Bat.	50	49¾	49¾
16	Gen. Asphalt pf.	78	78	78
5	Hunt & Broad T pf.	20	20	20
4	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22¼	22¼	22¼
5	Keystone

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total shares April 20, 1914	387,326
Same day last year	225,832
Total year to date	26,181,570
Same period last year	28,372,645
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	66.65 —.91
Same day last year	72.89 +.36

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	78.20	Jan. 31	67.23	Apr. 17
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
26	26¼	7,400	Alaska Gold Mines	26	26¾	26	26¼	— ⅛
41¼	42¼	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	42	42	42	42	— 1¼
72⅝	72¾	30,500	Amalgamated Cop	72⅞	73⅝	72⅝	72½	—1
53½	54¼	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	54	54⅞	54	54	
21	21⅛	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	22¼	22¼	21	21	—1¼
85¼	90	100	Am. Brake S. & F	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	—2½
135⅞	140	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	136½	136½	136½	138½	—2½
23½	23¼	19,600	Am. Can	25	25¼	22⅞	23⅝	—1¼
88½	88⅝	900	Am. Can pf	89⅞	89⅞	88⅝	88⅝	—1¼
48	48¼	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	49½	49½	48½	48½	—1½
61	67	100	Am. Cities pf	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅞
83	84	10	Am. Coal Products	83½	83½	83½	83½	
39½	40	300	Am. Cotton Oil	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	—1
21½	23	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	21¾	
28	28¼	1,800	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28⅝	28	28	—1
28	30	200	Am. Locomotive	30½	30½	29	29	—1½
64	64¼	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	66	66	64	64	—2½
101¼	101¾	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—1¼
157	160	600	Am. Snuff	160	160	157½	157½	—2⅝
99½	100	1,000	Am. Sugar Refin	100¼	100¼	100	100	—1¼
109	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110	110	110	110	
119⅞	120½	1,700	Am. Telesph. & Tel	120¾	120¾	119⅞	120⅛	—⅜
225	227	100	Am. Tobacco	227	227	227	227	—3
75	76½	100	Am. Woolen pf	75⅛	75½	75⅛	75⅛	—1½
33¼	33⅞	1,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅝
95	95¼	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	95½	95½	95⅛	95⅛	—⅞
99⅞	100	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	—1¼
119	120¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	120	120	120	120	—1½
46¼	47⅜	100	Baldwin Loco	48	48	48	48	—⅛
87⅞	87⅞	3,100	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅞	88¼	87⅜	87⅜	—⅝
...	...	2	Bank of Commerce	173	173	173	173	...
39	39½	2,000	Bethlehem Steel	39½	40¼	39	39	—⅝
89½	89¾	8,600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	90	90¾	89¼	89¼	—1⅛
124½	127½	200	Bklyn Union Gas	125¼	125¼	125	125	—1
6	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	6½	6½	6½	6½	
21½	22	400	California Petrol'm	22	22¼	22	22¼	—⅜
58½	60	200	Canada Southern	60¼	60¼	60	60	—1½
198⅞	199	10,500	Canadian Pacific	199	200¼	198⅝	199	—⅞
34¼	34½	3,100	Central Leather Co	34¼	35⅛	33½	34¼	—⅝
99	100	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	99½	99½	99½	99¼	+¼
51⅝	52	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅞	52⅜	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
11¼	12	10	Chi. Gt. Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
31	32	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31	31	31	31	
97¼	97⅝	2,920	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98	98¼	97¼	97¼	—1¼
130¼	131	100	Chi. & Northwest	131½	131¾	131½	131½	—1⅞
39¾	39¾	1,800	Chino Copper	40	40⅜	39½	39½	—1
51	58	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	55¼	56¼	55¾	56¼	—2¾
28⅝	28⅝	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	
128½	129½	400	Consolidated Gas	129¼	129¼	129	129	—1½
8¼	8½	600	Corn Products Ref	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
62	64	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	62⅝	62⅝	62½	62½	
392½	400	100	Del., Lack. & West	392	393	392	392	—1
...	195	205	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20	20	195	195	—1
13⅞	13⅞	1,400	Distillers' Secur	15	15¼	13⅞	13⅞	—1¼
8	11	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	9	9	8	9	—1
26¼	26⅜	11,100	Erie	27⅝	28¼	26¼	26¼	—1⅝
42½	42⅞	600	Erie 1st pf	43⅜	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	—1
34½	35¾	100	Erie 2d pf	36	36	36	36	—1¼
31	36	300	Federal M. & S. pf	36½	36½	31¼	31¼	—5¾
143	144	500	General Electric	144	144	143¾	143¾	—2
76	79	900	General Motors	79⅝	79⅝	78	78	—1½
90½	92	600	General Motors pf	92	92	90¾	90¾	—1
26¼	27	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	27½	27⅝	27	27	—1¼
119¾	119⅞	3,700	Great Northern pf	121½	121⅝	119¾	119¾	—2⅞
31¼	32	400	G. N. certs. ore prop	32	32⅛	32	32¼	—⅜
52	52¼	700	Guggenheim Explor	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼	—⅜
109	109¾	300	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	...
16¾	16¾	1,300	Inspiration Copper	17	17	16¾	16¾	—⅛
14	14¼	700	Inter.-Met. v. t. rcts	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
59½	60¼	1,900	Inter.-Met. pf	60¾	60¾	60	60	—1
102¼	103	300	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	103	103	102⅜	102⅜	—⅝
33¼	33¾	300	Int. Paper pf	34½	34½	33¾	33½	—⅜
74	77	12	Kan.C.,F.S. & M.pf	77	77	77	77	...
24	25	900	Kan. City Southern	24	24	24	24	...
87	90	200	Kayser (J.) & Co	89	89	88	88	+2¾
94	95	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	95	95	95	95	—1
30¾	39	100	Lackawanna Steel	32	32	32	32	—⅜
96	97	100	Laclede Gas	96	96	96	96	—1½
133¼	133⅝	12,800	Lehigh Valley	135¼	136½	133¾	133¾	—2½
215	220	300	Liggett & Myers	218	218	215	215	—2½
61	61¼	3,000	Mexican Petroleum	63½	65¼	61	61¼	—2⅝
22¼	22⅝	700	Miami Copper	23	23	22¼	22⅝	—⅞
15	15¼	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15¼	15½	15	15⅛	—⅛
37	38	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	38¼	38¼	37¼	37¼	—⅛
18⅞	19	10,050	Missouri Pacific	19¼	20⅜	18⅞	19	—⅞
47¼	47⅜	100	Montana Power	47½	47½	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
101¼	102	27	Montana Power pf	102	102	102	102	...
128⅝	129¼	1,100	Nat. Biscuit Co	130¼	130¾	129	129	—2
10¾	11⅛	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	—1½
107¼	109¼	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	—⅜
13⅞	14	2,300	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	—⅜
87¼	87¾	3,900	N. Y. Central	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	—⅝
88⅞	89	5,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	88⅞	89⅜	88⅞	88⅞	—⅝
25¼	26¼	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26⅞	26	26	...
102	102¼	2,750	Norfolk & Western	102⅞	102⅞	102	102	—1
74	75½	600	North American	75	75	74	74	—1⅝
107⅜	108¼	3,810	Northern Pacific	108¾	109	107⅜	107⅞	—1⅝
22½	23½	200	Pacific Mail	23½	23¾	22½	23⅛	—⅝
108⅜	108	7,500	Penn. R. R	109¼	109¼	108¾	108¾	—⅞
119	121	400	People's Gas, Chi	120½	120½	120	120	—⅞
19½	19⅞	400	Pitts. Coal	20	20	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
88	90	100	Pitts. Coal pf	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¼	—1¼
...	90	100	Pitts. Steel pf	87	87	87	87	—2¾
40¾	41	800	Pressed Steel Car	41⅞	41⅞	40½	40½	—⅞
103	104	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	—⅛
155	156	100	Pullman Co	156	156	156	156	+¾
26	27	300	Railway Steel Sp	26	26¼	26	26	—⅞
20¼	20⅝	3,620	Ray Con. Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼	—⅞
150⅝	150¾	44,500	Reading	161¼	162⅛	150⅝	150⅝	—2
88	90	50	Reading 2d pf	88	88	88	88	
20⅞	21⅛	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	22¼	22¾	21	21	—1¼
81½	82¼	150	Rep. Iron & S. pf	82	82	82	82	—⅛
3	3¼	200	Rock Island Co	3¼	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
5	5¼	400	Rock Island Co. pf	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
6	6¾	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co	7	7	6¾	6¾	—⅛
21	21¾	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	—⅛
...	2¾	100	St. L. & San Fran	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
4	4⅛	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4	4	3¾	3¾	—⅛
20	21¼	200	St. L. Southwestern	21	21	21	21	—1
18½	18¾	200	Seab. Air Line	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	—⅜
51⅞	52¾	950	Seab. Air Line pf	53¼	53¼	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅜
185½	187	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	186	186	185½	185½	—2¼
80½	80¾	12,200	Southern Pacific	90¾	91⅛	89¼	89¾	—⅝
23⅞	24	1,100	So. Railway ext	24	24¼	23⅞	24	—⅛
79¼	79⅜	300	So. Ry. pf. ext	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼	—⅛
31	31⅛	435	Studebaker Co	31⅜	31⅜	31	31	—2
85	86¼	50	Studebaker Co. pf	85	85	85	85	
32¼	32¾	1,100	Tennessee Copper	33	33	32¼	32¼	—1¼
139¼	140	2,200	Texas Co	138	139½	138	139½	—⅞
40	40½	1,475	Third Avenue	41¼	41¼	40	40	—2
8	10	100	Tol., St. L. & West	9	9	9	9	—⅛
79	83	100	Underw. Typew	81	81	81	81	+1
5⅞	6	700	Union B. & P. Co	6	6¼	6	6	—⅛
20¾	22	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	—⅜
151⅞	151¾	37,100	Union Pacific	153½	154¾	151½	151½	—2⅝
82	83	100	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	—2
15	18	400	United Rys. Inv	16¼	16¼	15	15	
10	12	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
...	30	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	20	20	20	20	
59	61	100	U. S. Ind. & Imp. Co	61	61	61	61	—1
56¼	57	1,200	U. S. Rubber	57¼	57¼	56⅜	56⅜	—⅝
101½	102	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	—⅜
57	57⅛	72,850	U. S. Steel	57¾	58⅜	56⅞	57¼	—1
108¼	109	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	109¼	109¼	108¾	108¾	—⅝
53⅞	54¼	6,100	Utah Copper	54⅞	55¼	54	54	—1⅞
28½	29	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	29¼	29¼	28¼	28¼	—½
42	51	180	Va., Iron, C. & C	45	45	45	45	
1	1¼	100	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
27	27⅝	800	Western Maryland	28	28	27½	27½	—1⅝
61	61¼	100	Western Union Tel	61½	61½	61½	61½	—⅝
71½	72	900	Westingh. E. & M	72	72¾	71½	71¾	—⅝
3⅝	4¼	100	Wheeling & L. E	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
38⅝	42	100	Wisconsin Central	40	40	40	40	...
117	117⅝	100	Woolworth pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¼	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	98¼	Panama 2s, r	97¼	..
2s, c, 1930	97½	98¼	1938	97¼	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	101¾	Panama 3s, r, 1961	101	102
3s, c, 1918	101¼	102¼	1961	101	102
4s, r, 1925	110¼	111	Panama 3s, c, 1961	101	102
4s, c, 1925	110½	..	Panama 2s, r, 1936	97½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	97	102	Crex Carp.	70	80
Allis-Chal.	9¼	10½	Col & So.	21¼	24
Am Ag Ch pf	98	94½	Do 1st pf	45	46½
Am B S pf	..	73½	Do 2d pf	31	35
A C & F pf	115	117½	Cuba-Am S.	80	84
Am Cities	..	35	Do pf	..	84
Am Coal	97	100	D & Co pf	91¾	94¾
Am Malt	5	7½	Del & H	148½	150
Do pf	45	47½	D & R G	11¾	13
A S pf, B	82	83½	D M & Ft D	8	10
Am Sm pf	103	106	Det Edison	112¼	116
Am St Fd	29½	30¾	Det & M	85	..
A T & C	55	59	Do pf	85	..
Am T pf	103½	106	D, S S & A pf	5	5
Am Wool	15	17	F M & S	7	15
A W pf	12	14	Gen Ch	..	171
Assets R	12½	20	Do pf	103½	103¾
Bald L pf	107½	108¾	G'dRich (B F) Co	90	95
B & O pf	80¾	81¼	pf	85½	90
Batop M	1¾	2	Hack Wat	110	..
Beth S pf	83	84½	Hav E Ry	..	..
B, R & P	107⅜	113¼	L L & P	76	81
Do pf	115¼	125	Do pf	85	92
Buff C pf	60	64	Helme (G W) Co	100	105
Case (J I) pf	82¼	85	Do pf	103½	117
C R I & P	209	220	Hook Al	..	126
C & S A	..	..	Homestake	..	..
Tel	105	107	ex div	114	120
Chi & Alt	8¼	10	Inger-R	110	..
Do pf	10	18	Int Agric	6	8
C, I & L pf	50	80	Do pf	25	35
C, M & St P pf	121	135	Int Paper	8	8¼
C & N W pf	170	180	Int St P	8¼	8
C, St P, M & Om	125	130	Do pf	19	25
Do pf	135	150	Iowa Cent	6	8
C., C. C & St. L	26	31	Do pf	13	19
Chatt-R ex div	92	92	Kan C So	58	60
C & N W pf	115	117¾	Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	92	96
Do pf	103½	105	2d pf	100	104
Cal Pet	2	2½	Lamar Ref	23	35
Col F & I pf	123	140	Lorill Co	107	120
			Do pf	113	114

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
L-W Ele.	83¼	84½	Do pf	3	2⅝
Do 1st pf	101	102	R R Sec I	..	..
Do 2d pf	92½	99	C stk c	..	75
Louis & N	134	136	Ry St Spr	90	96
M'kay Cos	80	85	Do pf	80	89
Do pf	67	68½	Rdg 1st pf	83	89
Man Elev	131	132½	St L & S F 1st pf	9	13
M Dep Sts	97½	99	Do pf	97½	100¼
Do pf	97½	100¼	St L & S F C & P	..	..
Mer Mar	3¾	5	I ctfs	2	10
Do pf	9¾	10¼	St L S W pf	..	61
Mex P pf	75	..	Sears-R pf	124	124½
Mich Cent	..	120	S-S S & I	26½	30
M & St L	13	13	Do pf	86	95
Do pf	25	32	So P Co	..	95
M, St P & S S M	121¼	124	Do pf	125¼	130
Do pf	138	146	So R M & O ctfs	70½	77
Do 1st	80	83½	Stand M	84½	92
M P 1st pf	104½	116	Do pf	81	88
M Wd pf	108	116	Tex Pac	13¾	15
Mor & Ess	126	130	T P L Tr	96½	103½
N C & St L	135	140¼	T St L & W	17	20
Nat Bl pf	125¼	127	Do pf	17¼	20
Nat Enam & St pf	87	90	T C R T	103¾	104½
Nat Lead	45½	46½	Do pf	125¼	..
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	28	43	Und Type pf	106	..
Do 2d pf	11¼	13	Un Cig M	48	49
N O M & C pf	..	33	Do pf	100	103
N Y A B	60	65	Un Dry G	37	40
N Y, L, E & W pf	36	45	Do pf	98	99
Do 1st pf	92	100	U Rys Inv pf	42	45½
Do 2d pf	60	80	U S C I P pf	36	42
N Y Dock	20	30	Do pf	72	76
Do pf	35	50	U S Ind A pf	85	95
Nort So	36	38	U S Ind P pf	70	87
N & W pf	87	90	U S Red & R	..	85
N O T & Light pf	62	..	Va-Car Ch pf	100	100¾
Ont Min	2¾	3	V R & P	30¾	35
Pabst B pf	98	104	Do pf	90	94
Pac Coast	90	100	W R & O	90	95
Do 1st pf	80	90	Do pf	94	..
Do 2d pf	80	90	Wal Dein	6	11
Pac Tel	58	63¾	Do pf	18	28
Do pf	93	98	Webash pf A	3¾	4¾
Pan-Am Pet	20	27	W F Exp	36¾	41
Do pf	80	90	W Md pf	48	55
Peo & Pek	6	10	W P & L 1st pf	117½	119
Peo & Ed	8	11	Do pf	112	120
Phelps-D	178	190	Weym-S	215	300
Phila Co	82	84	Do pf	115	130
Do 6 p c pf	88	90	W & L E	..	..
P C C & St L	78¼	82½	1st pf	34	38
Do pf	95	100	Do 2d pf	6	9
Pub Serv	112	113½	W'rth (J) pf	97½	99
Quicksilver	1½	2½			

Prints of old and rare old pamphlets, photographs, and first editions frequently picked up in The Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books. Every Sunday.—Adv.

APPEAL IN PULP CASE.

Wood is Grown in One Country and Processed in Another.

The Treasury Department, having lost its contention before the United States Court of Customs Appeals that wood pulp, pulp wood, and paper imported from Canada are dutiable, served notice yesterday of an appeal to the court in a case involving the free entry of these products when manufactured in Germany from pulp wood grown in Russia.

The Board of General Appraisers recently sustained a protest by Castle, Gotthell & Overton of this city against the exaction of a duty on the products. The department, however, yesterday asked Assistant Attorney General Wemple to appeal. The board based its findings on the favored-nation clause of the treaties in effect between the United States and foreign countries.

Judge Somerville, for Board 3, held that free entry must prevail where wood pulp manufactured in Germany from pulp wood grown and cut in Germany and Russia, but not Finland, is exported directly from Germany, and in that country not subjected to any export tax. The principle which the Treasury Department apparently desires to attack in court is that where raw material is imported from another country and undergoes a process of manufacture in the country where it arrives, it is not to be regarded for American tariff purposes as a product of the latter country when manufactured. The board answered this proposition in the affirmative.

It was said yesterday that the Treasury Department is influenced in its decision to fight the free entry of wood pulp products from Europe owing to the increasing imports in this line along with the fact that most of the manufactured pulp products from Germany are in their natural state grown in several countries of Europe before being shipped into Germany for manufacture. Another factor is that many protests have been filed similar to the test case carrying, if successful, heavy duty refunds.

TO HELP EXPORT TRADE.

Appropriations by Congress for This Purpose Favored.

With the passage in the House of Representatives on Saturday of the Appropriation bill for the Government's fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, providing increased money for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, friends of the measure are hopeful of favorable action in the Senate. Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce asked for an additional appropriation at this time in order to enlarge the scope of the work being done by the bureau.

The increases asked for by the Secretary called for $150,000 for Commercial Attachés, whose duties will be similar to those performed by the Attachés of Germany and England. As reported and passed by the House, $100,000 is allotted for this new extension of the bureau's activities. The House bill carries $75,000 for Commercial Agents, an increase over the present fiscal year's appropriation of $15,000. For the promotion of commerce with Central and South America the bill provides $50,000, against double that sum, as requested by Secretary Redfield.

Manufacturers and exporters in close touch with the work of the bureau, while favoring the full amounts asked for by the Secretary, are interested in having the House measure pass the Senate without cutting down any of the items referred to above. With this end in view, many merchants are writing their Senators in favor of that body passing the bill as it stands, unless sentiment can be aroused to give the full amounts asked by Mr. Redfield.

As planned by the Secretary, had the full appropriation been granted a corps of fourteen Commercial Attachés would be sent out. As it is, not more than half that number is likely to be commissioned at present. While no definite plans, it was said yesterday, can be made until final action by the Senate, it seems probable that the new system will be started this year with Attachés at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Tokio, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, and possibly St. Petersburg.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales April 20, 1914	$3,784,000
Same day last year	1,985,500
Total year to date	256,062,500
Same period last year	183,088,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	87.65 —.07
Same day last year	89.34 —.07

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	89.34	Apr. 21
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, *ster* 1	Chi, Mil & St P 4s, 1934	Lael G Lgt of St L ref & ext 5s	St P & Sx C 1st 6s
200 87½	1,000 92¾	6,000 100	1,000 107½
N Y Canal 4½s	10,000 92¾	Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928	Seab Air L adj 5s
5,000 109¼	1,000 92½	23,000 93¼	1,000 76¼
2,000 109¾	gen 4½s	1,000 93¼	10,000 76¼
N Y State 4½s	1,000 102⅞	1931	15,000 76
250,000 109¾	conv 4½s	10,000 92¼	Stl Spg, O & G 4s
100,000 109¾	23,000 101¾	5,000 92¼	1,000 97¾
125,000 109	1,000 101¾	17,000 92¼	So Pac col 4s
78,000 109¼	65,000 101¼	8,000 92	6,000 90¾
50,000 109¼	Chi Rwys 5s	Ligg & Myers 7s	conv 4s
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	1,000 98¼	1,000 124¾

ICE CRIPPLED CALIFORNIE.

French Liner Lost Plates and a Propeller Blade.

Capt. Jean Viard of the French Line steamer Californie, which arrived in port yesterday after a twenty-two days' voyage from Bordeaux, reported that his vessel had run into field ice 800 miles off the coast of Newfoundland which had damaged some of her plates and broken a blade off her propeller. The Captain explained that the weather was foggy, and he was only going at quarter speed when the steamer ran into the ice. In going astern the blade of the propeller was knocked off. There was a good deal of drift ice, the Captain added.

The Captain took 680 French fishermen from Bordeaux to St. Pierre de Miquelon, N. F., where the fishing fleet assembles the latter part of this month. Owing to the gales and head seas they were on board for fourteen days, the Captain said.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Incorporated to-day:

All America Amusement Corpn., $200,000; Alice A. Petersdorf, N. O. Josephi, C. E. Summers, 1,402 Bway.

Bardenheuer Co., wearing apparel, $50,000; W. F. T. Hanna, F. P. and F. Bardenheuer, 108 W. 80 St.

Lamarquesa Land & Fruit Corpn., plantations, in Cuba, mfg., restaurants, &c., $60,000; D. C. Strathan, M. Y. Ahern, J. J. Sullivan, 35 Nassau St.

New York State Pneumatic Tool Co., Buffalo, $200,000; H. Cutting, J. G. Doster, W. Bender.

Hoosac Valley Lime Co., building materials, &c., $50,000; A. P. Delahunt, F. E. Scott, J. M. Krafft, 14 Essex St., Bklyn.

Carley Heater Co., Olean, machine shop, foundry, $75,000; F. L. Gleason, C. W. Wallis, W. M. Abrams, Jr.

Casserly Assets Corpn., building materials, &c., $30,000; D. M. Stapleton, G. W., and J. E. Casserly, 2,210 Newkirk Av., Bklyn.

Comet Safety Razor Co., $25,000; E. H. and E. G. Fessenden, J. D. Mersereau, 352 W. 46 St.

Fischlowitz & Dantes, furs, $25,000; A. Dantes, I. M. and A. Joseph Fischlowitz, 412 W. 148 St.

C. Connor Cowplan, tools, machinery, $10,000; W. H. Randel, H. T. Edwards, T. G. Durkan, 68 William St.

Bailey Stables Co.; $10,000. G. S. Carr, A. Catman, H. Bailey, 123 W. 39 St.

Crystal Theatrical Co.; $12,000. Ida Salkin, H. King, Moses Israel, 165 E. 105 St.

S. Stoopack & Co., ladies' clothing; $15,000. L. or Bernstein, J. and S. Stoopack, 950 Av. St. John.

American Cooperage Co.; $5,000. H. Faust, F. and H. Leibowitz, 135 Noble St., B'klyn.

Lane Engineering Co., Buffalo, contracting, construction; $10,000. C. F. Blair, W. T. and F. G. Lane.

Lee Franken, Inc., ladies' clothing; $10,000. A. E. Kennedy, E. M. Ruefer, Leo Franken, 206 Marlboro Road, B'klyn.

Jones-Burton Co., White Plains, tailoring; $10,000. Warren Persons, E. M. Vinton, J. Milton Smith.

Bush & Dean, Ithaca, dry goods; $50,000. O. L. Dean, M. L. and F. M. Bush.

Gordon Brown, Inc., N. Y. C., stationery, &c.; $100,000. I. Cohen, J. A. Lewis, G. Brown, 261 State St., Hackensack, N. J.

Philip Christmann & Sons Co., Buffalo, metal ceilings, roofing; $20,000. E. W. L. and Philip Christmann.

Wm. Jacobus, Scrap Metallurgists & Salvage experts, scrap metals, and products; $5,000. M. J. Levine, E. C. Ecker, W. Jacobus, 38 Park Row.

L. Mendelowitz Co., Rosebank, groceries, liquors; $15,000. Marcus Klauber, M. Hollander, L. Mendelowitz.

The D. & M. Auto Supply Co., Utica, $25,000; S. Mallman, I. and I. Donovsky.

Sixty Fifth Av. R'lty Co., B'klyn, r'lty, &c., $11,000; T. H. Keogh, D. L. Hewitt, J. J. Collins, 449 Lenox Av., B'klyn.

Universal Warehouse Co., $5,000; R. Wilson, H. Lesser, C. S. Hayes, 323 80 St., B'klyn.

Cire Hat Works, $5,000; P. Nozick, H. Solgel, J. Sallnger, 276 Grand St.

Bailey-Scott Co., advertising, designing, $10,000; W. S. Sackerman, M. A. Sobel, A. L. Siff, 1,117 Forest Av.

Greenberg Fur Co., $15,000; L. Chest, E. and L. Greenberg, 1,125 Vyse Av.

Farrell Engineering Construction Co., West Brighton, $10,000; M. J. Brennan, C. V. Dandieraon, M. Furrell, 213 E. 69th St., N. Y. C.

Capital Increases.—Mohawk Condensed Milk Co., St. Johnsville, $600,000 to $1,000,000; Perry Dame & Co., N. Y., $450,000 to $650,000; Duplex Tire Co., N. Y., $1,000 to $10,000.

Capital Reduction.—Elmira-Woodside R'lty Corp'n, Elmira, $140,000 to $60,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—The 440 Fourth Ave. Co., Manhattan; Luthy & Thornton, N. Y.; Cuneo R'lty Operating & Const'n Co., N. Y.; Kiltonga R'lty Co., N. Y.; Buffalo Building & R'lty Corp'n, Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 20.—Charters filed today: Townsend Co., Atlantic City, real estate, $100,000; J. C. Shape, E. C. Lewin, S. A. Barris.

Comal Inn, Inc., Lakewood, $100,000; C. J. Lawson, Yonkers, N. Y.; J. E. Smith, N. Y.; H. A. Fisher, Lakewood.

Tribune Lodge Realty Co., Arlington, $30,000; E. J. Kraft, G. S. Nutting, Robert Orrick, Arlington.

Special to The New York Times.

Delaware Charters.

DOVER, April 20.—Charters filed to-day: Wire Cork Puller Co., $100,000; manufacturer of wire cork puller; American Toy Railroad Co., N. Y., $100,000; toy railroads, &c.; Handy Neck Tie & Ribbon Fasteners Co., $100,000; to deal in patent neck tie fasteners. Incorporators in all three companies include T. C. Spelling, F. L. Heckman, G. L. Heckman, all of New York.

FINANCIAL.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company

Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds Issued Under Consolidated Mortgage, Dated January 2, 1901.

More than a majority of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds having been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated June 3, 1912, the undersigned Committee requested the Trustee to proceed upon the defaults under the covenants of the Consolidated Mortgage. A bill to foreclose the said Mortgage was accordingly filed in the Federal Court in Detroit last week. Default having been made on April 1st, 1914, on certain of the obligations of the Company secured by underlying liens upon various portions of the property of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, which are superior to the lien of the Consolidated Bonds, a Committee has been formed for the purpose of protecting the holders of the underlying bonds. This action on the part of the underlying bondholders has emphasized the necessity for united action on behalf of the holders of the Consolidated Bonds.

In view of the foregoing facts the Committee invite those holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds under the Agreement to do so at once.

Dated April 4th, 1914.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
CHARLES W. COX,
A. R. KUSER,
C. MINOT WELD,
Committee.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
22 William Street, New York City.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.

RICE BELT MILLING COMPANY
of
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The following First Mortgage 6% Bonds of the Rice Belt Milling Company of New Orleans, La., have been drawn for payment at this bank on May 1, 1914, viz.:

40 bonds of $100 each, numbered:
61 to 70, inclusive.
221 to 230, inclusive.
231 to 240, inclusive.
261 to 270, inclusive.

46 bonds of $1,000 each, numbered:

401	477	594	664	692
435	488	615	665	698
441	504	619	666	715
448	512	636	669	717
449	518	643	671	718
455	521	644	678	719
462	532	658	679	728
465	544	661	687	734
475	563	662	690	754
				760

Interest on said bonds ceases on and after May 1, 1914.
WHITNEY-CENTRAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.
New Orleans, La.

Bids for Mississippi State Bonds.

Under authority of Chapter 107, Laws 1914, the State of Mississippi will issue and sell $1,250,000 of 4½% bonds, and sealed bids will be received at the Governor's Office in Jackson, Mississippi, until noon, May 20, 1914.

For further information write Governor Earl Brewer, or State Treasurer P. S. Stovall, Jackson, Miss.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage 20 Year 4½%
Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1903, that the undersigned, the Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of April, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $15,627.14. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
Dated, New York, April 15, 1914.

POSITION OPEN

for an efficient bond salesman by a large banking house specializing in Public Utility securities. Applicants for this position should give full details as to their experience, ability and salary required. Address B 120 Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York and Paraguay Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, April 28th, 1914, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Polls will remain open until eleven-twenty o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM C. LOW, Secretary.
Dated New York, April 16th, 1914.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Empire City Subway (Limited) will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of election, and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders.

WALTER BROWN, Secretary.

New York Telephone Company,
15 Dey Street.
New York, April 21st, 1914.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Telephone Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election and the transaction of such other business as may then properly come before the stockholders.

WALTER BROWN, Secretary.

ESTATES MORTGAGE SECURITIES COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Estates Mortgage Securities Company will be held on Monday, May 4th, 1914, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the offices of the company, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1914.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. BOWMAN, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

FORESTAL TANNIN COMPANY,
41 Park Row, March 26, 1914.

To the Stockholders of the Forestal Tannin Company:

Please take notice that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Forestal Tannin Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 28th day of April, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., to vote upon the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors on the 26th day of March, 1914, to dissolve the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. FISKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
Common Stock Dividend Number 8.
April 8, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable June 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at close of business April 29, 1914.

Stock books will be closed from 3 P. M. April 29 to 10 A. M. May 21 on account of annual meeting of stockholders. Checks will be mailed from the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 29.
New York, April 15, 1914.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED capital stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1914, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business April 21, 1914. FRANK B. BALL, Treas.

Charles Warner Co. of Delaware.
FIRST AND SECOND PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 45.

The Regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the First and Second Preferred Capital Stock of the Charles Warner Company has been declared payable April 23, 1914, to Stockholders of record March 31, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

A. D. WARNER, JR., Treasurer.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two Per Cent., being the quarterly dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, has been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable May 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 2d, 1914.

Chicago, April 15th, 1914.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 189.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share from net earnings will be paid May 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at close of business April 30th, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, April 20th, 1914.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, April 16th, 1914.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) was declared, payable May 25th, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock noon, April 25th, 1914.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 21, 1914, for Contract 118, for the construction of eleven superstructures along the line of Catskill aqueduct. The buildings are to be of brick with concrete-stone trimmings. Ten of the buildings are 30 feet by 39 feet by 27 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of the buildings have been built and the city will furnish and erect the tile roof for these buildings. The work is located in the towns of Philipstown, Putnam County, and Cortlandt, Yorktown, and Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, New London, Conn., April 18, 1914.—Sealed proposals for the purchase of condemned Government property, consisting of steam power plant, manila rope junk, iron and rubber scrap, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., May 18, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. Q. B. PILLSBURY, Major Engrs.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:14|Sun sets..6:45|Moon rises..3:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:01	5:29	11:14	11:43
Governors Island	5:39	6:05	11:54	7:00
Hell Gate	7:29	7:55	1:29	1:39

Arrived—Monday, April 20.

SS Lapland, Antwerp, April 11.
SS Cleveland, Naples, April 7.
SS P. Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, April 11.
SS Californie, Bordeaux, March 28.
SS Cristobal, Colon, April 13.
SS Carolina, San Juan, April 15.
SS Panonia, London, April 14.
SS Albingia, Inagua, April 16.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 18.
SS Jos. Cuneo, Port Antonio, April 17.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, April 15.
SS Caracas, Mobile, April 14.
SS Grayson, San Juan, April 15.
SS Mississippi, New Orleans, April 4.
SS Indrahiri, Boston, April 14.
SS Portalvia, Santiago, March 25.
SS Kilsyth, Banes, April 18.
SS Port Antonio, Port Antonio, April 15.
SS Drunning Maud, Jucaro, April 11.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, April 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Madawaska	Barbados	April 8
Lackawanna	Manchester	April 2
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	April 11
Messiba	London	April 9
Eastern Prince	Barbados	April 13
California	Glasgow	April 11
Eocene	New Orleans	April 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 13
Concho	Galveston	April 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceania	Algiers	April 10
Fannonia	Gibraltar	April 12
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 11
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	April 15
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	April 16
Havana	Havana	April 17
Oruba	Kingston	April 17
Comal	Mobile	April 17
Apache	Jacksonville	April 19
El Sol	Galveston	April 16

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	April 15
Arcadian	Bermuda	April 21
Rhein	Bremen	April 9
Taormina	Palermo	April 7
Pretoria	Hamburg	April 11
Zacapa	Kingston	April 18
Momus	New Orleans	April 18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 20

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	April 16
Ivernia	Gibraltar	April 15
Marengo	Hull	April 9
Progreso	La Guayra	April 11
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 21
El Rio	Galveston	April 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Provence	Havre	April 18
Calabria	Palermo	April 10
Teresa	Oran	April 9
Chicago City	Swansea	April 10
Norden	Shields	April 7
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	April 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 22
Alamo	Galveston	April 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Kr. P. Cecilie, Bremen		1:00 A.M.
Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		1:00 A.M.
Madonna, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Cienefuegos		12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Port Antonio		10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Amerika, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Taurus, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.
*Caribbean, Bermuda		1:00 A.M.

*Mails close at 11 P. M. Wednesday.

SAIL FRIDAY.

New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Santiago		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Lapland, Antwerp	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Aug. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nassovia, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Fraancis, Para		9:30 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		12:00 M.
California, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		1:00 A.M.
Oruba, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana		12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 20.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 393 miles E. at 5 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SS Principello, Rotterdam to New York, was 322 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Uranium Line.

SS Taormina, Naples to New York, was 740 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 22d, forenoon. Italian Lines.

SS Lackawanna, Manchester to New York, was 276 miles E. at noon.

SS Philadelphia, Southampton to New York, was 1,166 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 23d, forenoon. American Line.

SS Heilig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 800 miles E. at noon; due 23d, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 148 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS W. B. Keene, Savannah to New York, was 105 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 535 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 108 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 350 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 8 A. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 200 miles N. of Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS Zacapa, Santa Marta to New York, was 796 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Colon to New York, was 563 miles S. at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 138 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 500 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Imperator, New York for Hamburg, was 290 miles S. W. at 8:16 A. M.; due Cherbourg 21st, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 22, SS Amerika.

France—Close at 5 P. M. April 23, SS New York.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Lapland.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 21, SS Saxonia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 27, SS Potsdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Heilig Olav.

Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. May 2, SS Heilig Olav.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 21, SS Stampalia, and at 5 P. M. April 24, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (*via* San Francisco)—Manchuria ..... April 23

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra..April 23

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru ..... April 22

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... April 24

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... April 25

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... April 30

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... May 1

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Laconia, at Gibraltar, April 20.
SS Montserrat, at Cadiz, April 18.
SS Minnewaska, at London, April 20.
SS Arcadian, at Bermuda, April 20.
SS Cuthbert, at Para, April 18.
SS Lux, at Alicante, April 17.
SS Kronpr. Wilhelm, at Cherbourg, April 20.
SS Ninian, at Liverpool, April 19.
SS Pawnee, at Hamburg, April 17.
SS Cacique, at Valparaiso, April 20.
SS Kioto, at Kobe, April 19.
SS Seydlitz, at Bremen, April 20.
SS Kroonland, at Dover, April 20.
SS Pres. Lincoln, at Plymouth, April 20.

Sailed.

SS San Guglielmo, from Naples, April 17.
SS Marianne, from Palermo, April 15.
SS Lutetian, from Rouen, April 21.
SS Wotan, from Hamburg, April 18.
SS Highland Watch, from Santos, April 16.
SS Zinal, from Rosario, April 15.
SS Florida, from Havre, April 18.
SS City of Norwich, from Oran, April 17.
SS Katuna, from Canada, April 20.
SS Denis, from Para, April 19.
SS Princess Irene, from Gibraltar, April 20.
SS Venezia, from Marseilles, April 19.
SS Koenigen Luise, from Bremen, April 18.

Passed.

SS Sant' Anna, for New York from Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Lumen, New York for Marseilles, passed Sagres.
SS Kathlamba, New York for Shanghai, passed Perim.
SS Iroquois, New York for London, passed Brow Head.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan calls attention to the changes recently issued in the parcel post regulations which permit the use of boxes, crates, &c., in the shipment outside of mail bags in the first and second zones of butter, eggs, fruits, vegetables, dressed poultry, and other articles, in parcels weighing over twenty pounds. Circulars containing full information covering this matter may be obtained at the General Post Office or at any of its stations.

Three-Master Sinks In Fog.

A three masted schooner, name not known, sank early last night in the fog a mile and a half east-northeast of West Bank Lighthouse. The vessel's sails had been furled and it was believed that she sank at anchor. As there were no distress signals flying, the life saving crews did not put out to investigate, believing every one on board had got off safely. From Sandy Hook the schooner was barely visibly through the fog.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,939. PAPER FOR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.—The American Consulate at Alexandria, Egypt, has forwarded specifications and conditions for tenders to supply the Egyptian Government with paper for the years 1915, 1916, and 1917. Bids must be submitted by June 4, 1914, and tenderers must have or name a residence in Cairo.

12,940. BANKING SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.—The merchants and small traders of a foreign town are organizing a co-operative bank. Interested dealers in banking supplies and equipment should correspond with the person whose name was furnished.

12,941. BROOMS, HARDWARE, OILS, ROPE, PIPES, AND FITTINGS.—The Dept. of Public Works of Canada has advertised for tenders, to be received until April 27, for brooms and brushes, chains, hardware, hose, oils and greases, packings, paint, paint oils, manila rope, wire rope, steam pipe, valves, and fittings for the dept. dredging plants in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

12,942. TOWER CLOCK.—A municipality intends to purchase a new clock. Bids ranging from $720 to $1,080 have been received, but it has been decided to leave the matter open until Aug. 31 for more advantageous offers.

12,943. COAL.—The Department of Public Works of Canada has advertised for tenders to be received until April 27 for best quality steam, anthracite, and blacksmith coal, to be delivered in quantities and in places mentioned on form of tender.

12,944. POULTRY.—The proprietor of a poultry farm in the W. Indies is interested in obtaining catalogues and information from Am. houses raising and shipping poultry.

12,945. TANNING MACHINERY.—A resident of a Latin-American country is contemplating starting a tannery and would be glad to receive catalogues, price lists, and full particulars from mfrs. of tanning machinery.

12,946. PUFFED INDIAN CORN.—A European resident desires to receive quotations on puffed Indian corn, suitable for use in the mfr. of candies.

12,947. DITCHING MACHINERY.—A national society under Gov. protection desires to import a gasoline internal combustion ditching machine for experimental work in connection with the prevention of floods, which have caused great damage during the past year in the country in question. Information concerning such machinery is urgently requested.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Berlin
Rooms from $1 up.
FIRST CLASS Elite Hôtel UP-TO-DATE
Hot, cold, running water every room.
Booklet free from
GIBSON'S TOURIST CO.,
93-99 Nassau Street.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL
FINEST SITUATION PARIS
600 Rooms & Salons
Hot & cold running water in every room.
450 Bathrooms.
Overlooking Tuileries Gardens.
Thoroughly Renovated.
PAUL BLOUET, Manager.

BERLIN.
Hotel "Der Königshof"
9-11 Neue Wilhelmstr., 9-11,
Corner of "Unter den Linden."
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Bad Nauheim
The Metropole
Write for free booklet.

MUNICH
Grand Hotel
Continental
THE MOST ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS OF MODERN HOSTELRIES.

DRESDEN
Hotel Bellevue
Leading Hotel. Unique position on the Elbe, opposite Royal Palace and Opera House.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
ROME.
HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL LONDON
HOTEL RUSSELL

TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND
For Norway Summer Cruises
By The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Cruising Steamer
"ARCADIAN"
Twin Screw, 9000 Tons Reg. 14,120 Displacement
Suites de Luxe with Private Baths, Beds throughout instead of berths. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, Orchestra and other features.
"THE BALMY SOUTHERN ROUTE"
LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON
CHERBOURG
PARIS
From NEW YORK MAY 2
$75
AZORES
BERMUDA
Still a few excellent vacancies at from $75.00 to $95.00.
SANDERSON & SON, General Agents, 22 State St., New York; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 Broadway & 264 & 553 Fifth Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Av., New York, or any Steamship Ticket Agency.

LONDON AND PARIS
VIA PLYMOUTH AND ANTWERP
TWIN-SCREW STEAMER
"LAPLAND" 18,964 TONS
FROM NEW YORK
APRIL 25 10 A.M.
RED STAR LINE-9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.
Direct Line to Havre-Paris (France)
SAILINGS EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.

NEXT SAILING			
*LA PROVENCE	April 29	*LA PROVENCE	May 20
†FRANCE (New)	May 6	†FRANCE (New)	May 27
*LA LORRAINE	May 13	*LA LORRAINE	June 3

*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK 3 P. M.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II) AND THIRD CLASS Passengers Only.
†Rochambeau ..... April 25
*Niagara ..... May 2
General Agency, 19 State St. N. Y. Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 16th St.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
‡Bremen ..... April 25
‡†Kr. Wm. der Grosse ..... April 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm ..... April 30
*Kaiser Wilhelm II ..... May 5
‡Grosser Kurfuerst ..... May 7
‡Seydlitz ..... May 9
*Sails at 1 A. M.—†Carries no (I.) or (II.) cabin.—‡Carries one cabin (II.)—‡Bremen direct.
Baltimore-Bremen direct.
One cabin (II) Wednesdays.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Berlin ..... Apr. 25
Prinzess Irene ..... May 5
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.
Through rates from Egypt, India New York to FAR EAST and South America Via Europe.
NORWAY-POLAR CRUISES
June 13, July 4-18-24, Aug. 11.
Independent Trips, First class throughout, Around the World $620.65 & Up
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
The Keyia Europa

CUNARD
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS
LUSITANIA ..... April 21 6:00 P. M.
MAURETANIA ..... April 28 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania, May 5, 6 pm | *Carmania, June 3, 3 pm
*Caronia, May 13, 3 pm | Aquitania, June 10 10 A. M.
Lusitania, May 19, 6 pm | *Kaiser Wilhelm II, June 16 10 A. M.
Mauretania, May 26 6 P. M. | Mauretania, June 17 6 P. M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT "AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST SHIP.
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "LUSITANIA" and "MAURETANIA"
An Improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.
MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See itinerary.
SAXONIA....April 21 | IVERNIA.....May 7
PANNONIA...April 30 | CARPATHIA.May 19
Round the World Trips, $474.85 and up. Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The physical tests for probation officer and for inspector of public works have just been held. For the former position there were 876 candidates, of whom 743 passed and 133 failed.

Examinations have been ordered for the following positions: X-ray electrician, salary $1,200 a year; examiner with knowledge of Italian and examiner with knowledge of Yiddish, Law Department, salary $1,200 a year.

The date of the mental examination for alienist has been postponed indefinitely because there were only eight applicants for the position. Applications will be reopened.

A schedule of physical standards for candidates for police matron is being prepared.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for interpreter, for men only, on May 6 and 7, at New York, to fill a vacancy at $1,200 a year in the Immigration Service at Ellis Island. It is desired to obtain eligibles qualified in Armenian, Greek, and Turkish, but persons who qualify in but one or two of these languages will have their names entered on the register for consideration in connection with other vacancies in the service as they may occur.

As no eligibles qualified in all three of the above-named languages were obtained from the examination held on Jan. 21 and 22 qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be examined in language, spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy. Age 18 years or over on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the New York City Teachers' Association will be held this afternoon.

The Elementary School Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets, on Thursday.

Exercises in commemoration of Shakespeare's birthday will be held in Public School 171, Manhattan, to-day, to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday.

The Brooklyn Training School for Teachers will celebrate this evening the birthday of Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten. The exercises will be held under the auspices of the Kindergarten Mothers' Club of the Brooklyn Model School.

The School Garden Association will have a luncheon at the Majestic Hotel, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, on Saturday afternoon.

A suggestion has been made to the Teachers' Advisory Council in favor of a reduction of clerical work in the public schools. The matter has been referred to the council's Committee on Records and Statistics.

A meeting will be held at 115 East 101st Street on Sunday of the January, 1914, class of the High School of Commerce to discuss plans for presenting to that school a memorial to its late Principal, James J. Sheppard.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square

FOREST HILLS INN

New Fireproof Hotel

Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room. Moderate Rates.

Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City. Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.

FOREST HILLS INN,
FOREST HILLS, L. I.

For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York.

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Automobiling, aviation, golfing, riding, driving, polo, tennis. Beautiful new ballroom, superior orchestra. All rooms with private bath and every modern convenience. Special rates to bachelors. Shower baths and large swimming pool adjoining. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service. 35 minutes to New Penn. Station or Wall St. A HANDSOME NEW A LA CARTE RESTAURANT. Cuisine and Service unsurpassed, with exceptionally moderate prices.

J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.

Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large wing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 12th. Rates reduces. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.

A Health Resort in the REAL COUNTRY, 45 minutes from 42d St., 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station. Rates $8 and up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Restaurant; grill; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, etc. Music. Special rates $2.50 up daily. $15 up weekly. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Handsomely furnished 15-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. ALSO 8-room apartment, attractively furnished, for Easter month. One block from Steel Pier. Reasonable. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

Albemarle Virginia Av., near Beach. Steam-heated rooms. Sun parlors. Elevator. Leading high-class, moderate-rate hotel. Orchestra. Private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Spring rates, $2 up daily, $9 up weekly. Booklet. J. P. KOPE.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL In The PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey.
A delightful location for Winter visitors.
Equable and invigorating climate.
Ninety minutes from New York via C. R. R. of N. J.
Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.
All reasonable outdoor amusements.
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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Western disturbance of the last few days has passed into the North Atlantic. The secondary depression that was over the East Gulf States Sunday has moved northeast to the Massachusetts Coast, with the result that rains continued generally in the Atlantic States. Light local snows continue in the Lake region, but over the remainder of the country the weather was fair, except in the Northwest.

There is another marked disturbance, as yet dry, over Southern Nevada. It is decidedly cooler in the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest, and warmer in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, the Plains States, Colorado, and the Southwest.

With the exception of rain or snow Tuesday in Northeastern New England, the weather will be fair during the next two days in the East, South, and Southwest, the Pacific States, the North Plateau, and the extreme Northwest. In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Central Plains States fair weather Tuesday will be followed by unsettled, showery weather Tuesday night or Wednesday.

It will be warmer Tuesday in the Central Valleys, the Lake region, and the East Gulf States and warmer Wednesday in the Upper Ohio Valley and the Atlantic States. It will be cooler Tuesday in the Northwest and cooler Wednesday in the Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong west to north, moderate north gales off Eastern Maine Coast. Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh north winds. South Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Tuesday, Wednesday, fair, warmer; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England—Cloudy and colder Tuesday; fresh to strong north winds. Wednesday fair, warmer interior.

New Jersey—Fair, cooler Tuesday. Wednesday fair, warmer interior; moderate north winds, becoming variable.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday, warmer. Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Tuesday. Wednesday fair, warmer; moderate northwest winds, becoming variable.

Northern New England—Local snows or rains Tuesday; colder east portion; strong north winds, probably moderate gale Eastern Maine. Wednesday fair; warmer west portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	36	61	4 P. M.	47	53
6 A. M.	34	60	6 P. M.	44	51
9 A. M.	39	59	9 P. M.	40	51
12 M.	43	57	11 P. M.	38	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60, at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature 62 degrees at 12:02 A. M., minimum 50 degrees at 8:30 P. M. Humidity 77 per cent. at A. M., 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.63 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40	1,471 2 Av.; F. West.....	Not given
1:30	2,726 B'way; Abbott's Restaurant..	Slight
3:15	416 E. 18 St.; F. Laggia.....	Slight
4:30	226 Bowery; Goodman & Pearl....	$25
4:40	1,792 Townsend Av.; D. Spano..	Slight
5:15	Stephen's Av. & Clason Pt. Rd.; A. Schmidt.....	$30,000
7:40	308 W. 59 St.; Donovan's Dancing Academy.....	$2,000
9:20	490 E. 156 St.; J. Julius.....	Slight
9:40	366 W. 117 St.; J. Sheridan.....	Slight
11:30	49-51 2 St.; I. Schecter.....	Slight
3:40	14 W. 49 St.; The 49 St. Garage..	$1,000
4:55	15 E. 10 St.; R. W. Bolling.....	slight
5:30	407 E. 77 St; K. Wallace.....	$500
6:12	19 St; M. S. Dalmiler.....	slight
6:22	332 E. 58 St.; S. Krantz.....	slight
6:30	35 W. 12 St.; O. E. Stevens.....	slight
7:10	132 Bleecker St; M. Mankin.....	slight
7:45	209 Avenue A; not given.....	Slight
8:50	14 W. 49 St.; The 49 St. Garage..	Slight
9:30	27-29 W. 129 St.; J. Levine.....	Slight
11:05	115 Suffolk St.; Ella Rapp.....	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers.—Patrol.: E. C. Devenport, 13; E. W. Thoms, 153, and D. J. Phelan, Traf. Div. A to Com.'s office.

Assignments.—Patrol.: D. J. Phelan, C. O. to Commissioner's office, as chauffeur; E. W. Thoms, C. O., Property Clerk's office, clerical duty; E. C. Devenport, C. O., to Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, as chauffeur.

Temporary Assignments.—Lt. M. J. Werzansky, 172, to Det. Div. for 10 days. Patrol.: J. J. Burggraf, 4; O. W. Reich, 13; E. J. Fenelon, 26, and W. J. Sheehan, 81, to Com.'s office for 10 days. G. E. Platt, 33 to 13, as operator of patrol wagon, for 5 days. J. T. Bateman, Traf. Div. C, to C. O., for 10 days. To Det. Div.: John Dondero, 36; James Picco, 43; W. L. Dinkens, 80; W. G. Hilderbrandt, 81; Matthew Murray and J. F. Hopkins, 276, all for 5 days. J. J. Kennedy, 275, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty.'s office, added

F. E. Glaser, 70 Manhattan St., architect; cost, $800.
Kingsbridge Terrace, e s, 1,508 ft 42 in n of Kingsbridge Road, for four two-story brick dwellings, 18.9x29; Arlington Construction Co., August C. Nitsch, 2 Hudson St, Yonkers, owner; Alfred Willis, 2 Hudson St, Yonkers, architect; cost, $16,000.
18th St, n e corner Park Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 42x88 and 35.4x90; Revilte Siesel Co., P. J. Reville, 1,559 Southern Boulevard, owners; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St., architects; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.
Duane St, 118 and 120, to a five-story storage and loft bldg; D. P. Morse, 369 Washington Av, Brooklyn, owner; B. J. Steers, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $20,000.
46th St, 5 West, to a four-story dwelling; L. G. Phoenix, 68 Broad St, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost, $22,000.
46th St, 43 West, to a four-story and basement dwelling; M. A. and E. C. Keeba, premises, owners; J. E. Ritchie, World Building, architect; cost, $10,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 85th St, 25.2x75; Godfrey M. Lahm to Daisy L. Petersen, 200 West 89th St, (mtg $22,000,) April 18; address, Godfrey M. Lahm, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $1
SAME PROPERTY; Daisy L. Petersen to Godfrey M. Lahm, 31 East 86th St, and Elizabeth M. Sayer, 27 Hubbard Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $22,000,) April 18; G. M. Lahm, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$1
BOWERY, 247 and 249, n e corner of Stanton St, 2-8, 61.10x irregular x 64.9x100; Florence, wife of, and Alwyn A. Alvord to Henry Hollman, 249 Bowery, quitclaim, May 6, 1903 .....$1
BRADHURST AV, 28, 78.11 ft n of 143d St, 21.1x77.6, (foreclosure March 31;) Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Bessie K. Fieger, East Orange, N. J., April 17; attorney, George W. Divany, 165 Broadway $5,000
OLD BROADWAY, e s, 50.5 ft n of 130th St, 50x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to William T. and Percival C. Smith, 46 Cedar St, trustees for Alice S. Baldwin, will of Thomas T. Smith, April 8; attorneys, Lyon & Smith, 46 Cedar St.....$12,000
2D AV, 2,206, e s, 60.11 ft n of 113th St, 20x80; John T. Dowling, referee, to Biagio Pernatti, 1,012 East 15th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 29, 1913.....$3,000
2D AV, 2,208, e s, 80.11 ft n of 113th St, 20x80; same to same, (mtg $8,500,) Oct. 29, 1913 .....$3,800
2D AV, 2,210 and 2,212, e s, 100.11 ft n of 113th St, 40x80; Arsenio Pernatti to same, (mtg $19,500,) Feb. 17.....$100
8TH AV, 2,800 and 2,802, s e corner of 149th St, 37.5x100; Hattie Kessler to Charles Cohen, 304 West 72d St, (mtg $60,000,) all liens, Sept. 24, 1913; address, Charles Cohen, 96 Vesey St.....$1
10TH AV, s e s, at n e s of 206th St, 99.11x100; Michael J. Dowd to New County Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, (mtg $36,000,) April 17; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway $100
10TH ST, 284 East, s s, 138 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92.3; Ferdinand Meyer, heir, &c., of Peter Meyer, to Anton Meyer, 284 East 10th St, quitclaim, rel. legacy, &c., April 2; attorney, James H. Goggin, 280 Broadway.....$1,248
SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Krupp and another, heirs, &c., of Peter or Frank Meyer, to same, all title, quitclaim, March 23.. $594
12TH ST, s s, 257.8 ft e of 2d Av, 25x95.8x irregular x103.3; Cannariato Real Estate Co., Inc., to Paola Manta, 238 East 75th St, April 1 .....$100
16TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft e of 10th Av, 20x92; James G. Hannon, 350 West 15th St, to James S. Hannon, Inc., all liens, April 18; attorney, Lester W. Eisenberg, 261 Madison St.....$100
42D ST, two-track railway under 42d St, 13.7 ft e from w s of Park Av, runs e under 42d St to w bank of East River, thence under river to e bank of East River, thence under private property to point near 6th St, at or near West Av, &c., & ending at point 24 ft w from e s of Van Alst Av, with right of way and perpetual underground rights, easements, tunnel, &c.; also lands in bed of Q., &c., known as Steinway Tunnel route, Interborough Rapid Transit Company, 165 Broadway to City of New York as per agreements, March 19, 1913, all liens.....$1
106TH ST, 57 East, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.11; Albert E. Deutsch to Samuel Deutsch, 312 West 126th St, ½ part, (mtg $20,500,) April 18.....$100
129TH ST, s s, 285 ft w of 3d Av, 50x99.11; Richard G. Green to Helen A. Green, 419 West 154th, (mtg $12,000,) July 2, 1906..$1,000

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, n e s, 115.1 ft n w of Sackett Av, 26.7x181.9x19.7x161.1; Sackett Av, n s, at n e s of Bear Swamp Road, 74.3x 134.1x115.1; Francis P. Walkley to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,572 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $3,200,) April 18; attorney, E. S. Sharmer, 170 Broadway $1
CHISHOLM ST, 1,291 and 1,293, w s, 25x90; William G. Dolg to Hermann Liessmann, 1,220 Simpson St, April 20; attorney, Edgar Hirschberg, 3,210 3d Av.....$1
CROTONA AV, n e corner of 170th St, 62.7x 100.6x84.3x108.7; Minnie Goldberg to Beatrice Scheinberg, 689 East 170th, mtg. $12,000, Aug. 14, 1913; attorney, L. Scheinberg, 689 East 170th.....$100
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 188th St, 107x—x106.8x13.1; Arthur F. Briggs to Narcroth Realty Co., 20 Nassau St, Oct. 29, 1912; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. 160 Broadway $1
HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 766 ft n of Lafayette Av, 306.5x irreg.; Hunts Point Construction Co. to Baronet Realty Co., Inc., 73 Nassau St, April 20; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$1
JACKSON AV, 1,112, e s, 20x87.6; Margaret McLaughlin to Victor Gerhards, 806 East 169th St, March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
JEROME AV, 2,445, e s, 82.10x97.5; Robert Hamburger to Angelina Pucci, 317 East 141st St, and another, (mtg $5,500,) April 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
MORRIS AV, e s, 115.9 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x117.6; Henry W. Ruppert to Samuel R. Waldron, at Rockville Centre, L. I., April 14; attorneys, Dean, T. & McD., 160 Broadway $100
MORRIS AV, e s, 97 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x 117.6; same to Elizabeth Kroeger, 16 4th St, Weehawken, N. J., April 14; attorney, same $1
NELSON AV, 1,671, w s, 25x100; Henry Jones Realty Co. to Eliza J. Clark, 523 West 156th St, (mtg $7,500,) April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $100
PLOT, begins 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; also plot, begins 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,125 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs s 1,125 to Morris Park Av x e 50 x n 1,125 x w 50 to beginning; Giovina Colletti to Vincenzo Gallo, 1,923 Barnes Av, and another, (mtg $3,000,) April 18; attorneys, Foster & C., 80 Maiden Lane.....$1
ST. ANN'S AV, 477, w s, 50x100; 147th St, 146 East, s s, 25x100; 237th St, n s, 300 ft w of Martha Av, 25x100; Mary E. Bunt et al to Susan Ashland, 473 St. Ann's Av, 1-3 part, April 18; attorney, James T. Bunt, 100 Broadway $1
SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta Grant, et al, to Mary E. Bunt, 410 East 143d St, one-third part, April 18; attorney, same.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Bunt, et al, to Henrietta Grant, 12 Lincoln Av, Rockaway Beach, L. I., one-third part, April 18; attorney, same.....$1
ST. ANN'S AV, 469, w s, 25x100; Annie Beaman, individually and as trustee to Henrietta Grant, 11 Lincoln St, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., (mtg $5,000,) April 15; attorney, J. T. Bunt, 100 Broadway $1
ST. ANN'S AV, 473, w s, 25x100; Annie Beaman, individually and as trustee, to Susie Ashland, 473 St. Ann's Av, (mtg $4,500,) April 15; attorney, J. T. Bunt, 100 Broadway $1
ST. ANN'S AV, 471, w s, 25x100; Annie Beaman, individually and as trustee, to Mary E. Bunt, 410 East 141st St, (mtg $5,500,) April 15; attorney, J. T. Bunt, 100 Broadway $1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 209.10 ft n of 174th St, 55.10x109.6x51.6x109.7; Lena Scheinberg to Beatrice Scheinberg, 689 East 170th St, (mtg $52,000,) April 10; attorney, L. Scheinberg, 689 East 170th St.....$100
WIEGAND PLACE, w s, Lot 19, map of heirs of Peter P. Chrystie; Jacob Steinhack to John H. MacCracken, 15 East 83d St.

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MISS CONKLIN

April 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,412, w s, 25x—; Frank Woloum to Caroline A. Wheeler, 1,824 Arthur Av, April 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $13,000
ATTORNEY ST, 151-3, 50x100; Emma C. Alexander to John G. Butterfield, Jersey City, N. J., April 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address party of the second part, 68 William St., New York.....$500
AVENUE B, 256, w s, 22x95.6; Abe Miller and ano. to Samson Lachman, Trustee, 313 West 106th St, April 16, due April 20, 1919; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St. $10,000
BROADWAY, 1,489, w s, 20x60; Daniel S. McElroy to Mary A. Bailey, Somers, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1912, prior mtg $100,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Lannon, B. & B., 2 Rector St.....$10,000
GREENWICH ST, 90, w s, 25.2x—; Hannah Mendelsohn to Mary Voorhees, Lyme, Conn., April 20, prior mtg $18,000, due March 23, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$5,000
WASHINGTON PLACE, 84, n s, 102.9 ft e of 6th Av, 22x97; Aida C. Barnes to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, April 20, 5 years.....$24,000
47TH ST, 39 West, n s, 50 ft w of Greene St, 25x96.5; Casland Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 20, due as per bond.....$16,000
107TH AV, s e s, at n e s of 106th St, 99.11x 100; New County Realty Corporation to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, April 18, prior mtg $36,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway $44,000
23D ST, 337 East, 18.9x98.9; Elvira Furdy to George H. Corey et al, trustees, 256 West 136th St, April 18, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000
23D ST, 341 West, s w s, 25x98.9; Luke Fitzgerald to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000
50TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; James P. Mack to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 20, due as per bond $11,000
52TH ST, n s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 58x—; Josephine Voelker to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, April 20, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $37,000
49TH ST, 541 to 545 West, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5; William Lustgarten & Co., to Benjamin Doblin, 796 Lexington Av, April 30, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000
49TH ST, 236 West, s s, 101.3 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.5; Francis X. O'Connor to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, April 20, equal lien with mtg $25,000, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $6,000
82D ST, s s, 127.1 ft w of 2d Av, 25.4x102.2; Frederick E. Durr to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 20, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$17,000
84TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Godfrey M. Lahm and another to Matilda Lahm, 17 East 15th St., April 18, prior mtg $18,000, due May 20, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul F. Lahm. 1 Broadway.....$1,500
137th St, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Millie Schwarz to Maurice Cohen, Yonkers, N. Y., prior mtg $20,000, April 14, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edw. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.....$5,000

Bronx.

HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 766 ft n of Lafayette Av, two lots, each 61x100; Baronet Realty Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, April 20, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$160,000
HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 888 ft n of Lafayette Av, 36.8x100; same to same, April 20, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$70,000
HUNTS POINT AV, w s, 766 ft n of Lafayette Av, 158.8x306.5; same to Hunts Point Construction Co., prior mtg $115,000, April 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$50,000
SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $170,000, April 20, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $15,000
LORILLARD PLACE, 2,446, e s, 25x97.5; Angelina Pucci and another to Ralph F. Baxter, c 620 East 163d St, April 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av.....$1,000
LOT 222, map of portion of Hunt Estate; John H. Rehm to Jennie C. Merz, 909 Elsmere Place, April 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. R. Halloch, 999 East 180th St. $2,000
143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 50x100; Anna Schoettle to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, April 20, due June 1, 1917; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W.....$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

(With name and address of lessee.
AVENUE D, 2, store and basement; Women Realty Co. to Victor Cooper, 2 Avenue D, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Louis Singer, 8 Rutgers St.....$1,320
BROADWAY, 1,849, rear one-half basement and second floor; Emil Voight and another to Princess Restaurant, Inc., 1,845 Broadway, from April 1, 1914, to Sept. 12, 1916; attorney, E. L. Bootzel, 233 Broadway.$2,500
GRAND ST, 391, store; Rebecca I. Goldsmith to Benjamin Kohl, Union Hill, N. J., 5 years from May 1, 1914; address Benjamin Kohl, 391 Grand St, New York.....$2,900
LENOX AV, 538, store; Charles Kaiser to Peter Lustig, 137 West 140th St, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorneys, B. & S. P. Brew Co., 128th St, and Amsterdam Av.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 12, all; Walters' Union Local 1 to Abr. Turteltaub and another, 133 Avenue C, 4 11-12 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, C. A. Oberwager, 233 Broadway.....$3,750
8TH AV, 791 and 793, all; Patrick J. McGuinness to Patrick F. Kelleher, 701 9th Av, 21 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, J. C. Forster, 724 8th Av.....$9,000
8TH AV, 1,701, store and basement; Jacob Lowenthal to Victor Stachnik, 272 West 154th St, 2 years from May 1, 1914.. $900
40TH ST, 422 West, all; David M. Van Praag and another, executors, of Marcus Van Praag, to Joseph Stern, 405 West 37th St, 21 years, from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Levin & Rosen, 5 Beekman St.....$1,825
41ST ST, 133 West, all; Prestonia M. Martin to Edw. Ferad, 133 West 41st St, 8 years, from April 15, 1914; attorney, E. Hirschberg, 3,210 3d Av.....$4,200 and $5,400
59TH ST, 320 East, store and 3 rooms; Schlesinger Realty Co. to George Siegel, 1,444 53d St., Brooklyn, 6 years from April 1, 1914; attorneys, B. & S. P. Brew Co., 128th St, and Amsterdam Av.....$900
97TH ST, 60 and 62 East, all; East 97th St. Corporation to Leopold Weiss, 2,523 7th Av, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1913.....$5,700
97TH ST, 216 East, store and basement; Jerome P. Corvan to Pasquale Mastrangelo and another 229 East 97th St, 5 years from April 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$516
138TH ST, 625 and 627 West, all; Samuel Raisler to Leopold Weiss, 2,523 7th Av, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1913.....$5,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AUDUBON AV, 109; Louis Marks against Gustave Boehme, owner; Carl L. Reiger, contractor $228
44TH ST, 15 and 17 West; Hudson Wrecking and Lumber Company against 15 West 44th St Co., Inc., owner and contractor. $1,139
49TH ST, 338 to 342 East; James Christie against estate of J. B. Bloomingdale, owner; Cornelius T. Cornell, contractor. $21
102ND ST, 121 and 123 East; Edwin C. Worns against Andrews Soher, owner; Jacob B. Cooper, contractor $11
201ST ST, Harlem River and Academy St; Fred L. Hatfield against United Electric Light and Power Company, owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., Inc., contractor.....$18
SAME PROPERTY; George Baum against same $21
201ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Harlem River, 321x200; William Nelson against United Electric Light and Power Company, owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., contractor.....$33

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

GREENWICH ST, 398; Joseph Rauchman against Estate of Jacob Weeks and others, March 19, 1914 .....$907
NEW CHAMBERS ST, 2, and Duane St, 14; Arthur Johnstone against Catherine Diver and others, Jan. 2, 1914.....$910
SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Barth against same, Jan. 12, 1914.....$1,570
SAME PROPERTY; John Kull against same, Jan. 3, 1914 .....$7,762
87TH ST, 302 to 308 West; Bethlehem Steel Company against Coast Construction Company and others, April 3, 1914 .....$6,982

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 65th St, 100.5x 22; Greenwich Savings Bank against Helene R. G. Bosch and others, foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, B. de Saule.
MANHATTAN AV, 111; Albany Savings Bank against Edgar Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Tracey, Cooper & Townsend.
57TH ST, 60 West; E. Rigor & Co. against Victorine Carmody and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Rosenberg.
58TH ST, 5 West; William F. Donnelly against William W. McLoughlin and others, (partition;) attorney, F. Blen.
122D ST, 102 East; Charles W. Dayton against Cornelia Kimball and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,757; Carrie Westerfield against Kate Whitbread and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. E. Rabell.
197TH AV, 55 ft e of 2d St, 25x114; Fanny B. Gardner against William H. Grill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Allen & Sabine.
167TH ST, n e corner of Franklin Av, 25x 100; Martha A. Garrison against James J. Martin and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Southworth

REAL ESTATE.

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DUFF & CONGER
REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT, SALES AND APPRAISALS
Madison Ave.-Corner 86th St.
TELEPHONE LENOX 1258

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ARCHITECT
230 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK
BOWERY BANK BUILDING. PHONE, 3653 SPRING

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

To-day
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 3d Av., near 161st St., Bronx.
Supreme Court Partition Sale
By Instructions from
EDWARD E. McCALL, Esq., Referee.
PARCEL 1.
E. S. Bronx Park East
(50.02 ft. south of Waring Av.),
A vacant plot containing approximately 5,800 square feet.
PARCEL 2.
East Side Olinville Av.
(150 ft. north of Mace Av.)
A vacant plot containing approximately 6,300 square feet.
PARCEL 3.
East Side Olinville Av.
(200 ft. north of Mace Av. adj. Parcel 2.)
A vacant plot containing approximately 6,750 square feet.
STODDARD & MARK, Attys. for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, New York City.
C. W. BENNETT, Atty. for Defdts., 2 Rector St., New York City.
Phone for particulars: then attend the sale.
Phone 744 Cort. Joseph P. Day Auctioneer. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN Auction Sale 600 LOTS
TO BE HELD SATURDAY, JUNE 6.
RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
156 BROADWAY NEW YORK

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
West Side.
Cash, $5,000 / Price, $46,000 / Cost, $62,000 } CHEAP?
Two-six room double flats; hot water supply. Location vicinity 110th st., 8th Av.
HERMAN ARNS COMPANY,
115 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
CHEAPEST RENT
In Greater New York, quality and location considered; payable to yourself as landlord; $30 month carrings; beautiful brick house semi-detached, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements. Park Section of Brooklyn, three minutes' walk to three stations on new subway, running April, 1915, twenty minutes to City Hall, N. Y.; now only forty minutes. Price, $5,500; will bring $6,500 within a year. Special Manager 62A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

A LOVELY HOME
Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated, electric lights; sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 YEARS' TIME; few for rent $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 2552.

$24 MONTHLY PAYS FOR "Old English"
Seven Room Brick Home at Express Station of New Subway.
$300 Down—Price, $4,500
Souvenir Booklet "B" on request.
OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway.

New 1 & 2 Family, Stone & Brick
hardwood; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Rent 1-fam., $35; 2-fam., $22-$24. Fleer Bros. Write.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOLLOW TILE & STUCCO HOUSE
With red tile roof. Choice location on Beverly Road. 10 large rooms and 2 baths. On large plot, 1,600 feet from station. Price $12,750; $1,000 cash, balance convenient terms.
15 Minutes From Herald Square,
Via Penn-L. I. Electric Express Service.
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Station.
In the beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—9:07, 10:18, 11:07 A. M.; 12:28, 1:06 (Sat. only), 2:06, 3:00; 3:38, 4:08, 4:38, 5:00, 5:15, 5:37 P. M. Sunday—8:26, 9:46, 10:35, 11:18, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 2:08, 3:08, 4:15 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

Handsome Home on the Sound.
Magnificent view; rights to yacht club and beach. Ideal all year home; every modern improvement; restricted neighborhood; large plot; 3 minutes walk to depot and trolley; Penn. electric service direct; 25 minutes from Herald Square; $500 cash; balance easy terms. Address E. Beach, 243 West 34th Street, N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

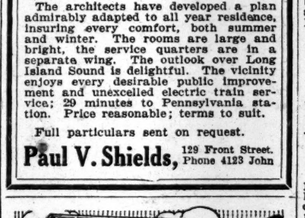
HAMBURGER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Hamburger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Hamburger & Goldey, No. 73 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June next.
Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1913. THERESA HAMBURGER, Administratrix.
HAMBURGER & GOLDEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 73 Nassau Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THIRTY YEARS AGO
Lots two blocks East or West of Central Park, between 59th and 96th Streets, were about the same value.
TO-DAY
Lots on the East side of Central Park, west of Park Avenue, are worth two to four times as much as on the West side of the Park.
WHY?
The East side of the Park became a fine residential neighborhood, having exclusiveness and dignity.
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS HAS THIS NOW
Its future is assured and when the Subway is running there will be a large increase in value.
THE 134 LOTS
Opposite the grounds of N. Y. University
At 179th St., University and Burnside Aves., and Adjoining Streets To Be Sold at
Absolute and Unreserved Auction Sale
to Close Estate of Ellen M. Hennessy
APRIL 28, AT 10:30 A. M.
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY STREET
70% can remain on mortgage Titles Insured Free
For maps and particulars apply to JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 Nassau St.,
J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149th St. & 3d Ave.
Agents and Auctioneers.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Old English House
In splendid location, on acre plot, with right of way to water front and beach, at
Grenwolde
Great Neck Long Island
The architects have developed a plan admirably adapted to all year residence, insuring every comfort, both summer and winter. The rooms are large and bright, the service quarters are in a separate wing. The outlook over Long Island Sound is delightful. The vicinity enjoys every desirable public improvement and unexcelled electric train service; 29 minutes to Pennsylvania station. Price reasonable; terms to suit.
Full particulars sent on request.
Paul V. Shields, 129 Front Street. Phone 4123 John


WHERE YOUR DOLLAR DOES the WORK of TWO at SALTAIRE Fire Island Beach
Between Ocean and Bay.
Bungalows $1,500 to $3,000,
Easy Distance from City.
Bathing, Boating, Fishing.
All Improvements.
Write for Booklet "A" or 'Phone Greeley 1697.
SALTAIRE
47 W. 34TH ST.

Sand's Point, } 27 minutes by R. R., Port Washington Station, 35 minutes' run by automobile.
A PLOT FOR THAT COUNTRY HOME,
all ready for building.
Or improved by an
ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSE
on Sound Shore or BAY or High Bluff.
All city conveniences, fine water, MOST BEAUTIFUL BEACH, one mile in extent; ownership in Boat House and Bathing Pavilion; safe anchorage; estate surroundings.
Reasonable prices—satisfactory terms.
S. Osgood Pell & Co.
Tel., 5610—Bryant. 542 5th av., cor. 45th st.

CHICKEN FARM
$150 CASH WILL START YOU
Balance, $3 weekly, will buy a poultry farm with well-built house, 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large, dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address Poultry, Box 58 Times.

Genuine Golden Opportunity.
Merrick Road corner, "The Crossways" 25 miles out, overlooking bay; all the pleasure of the water $15,000; elegant residence and grounds, suitable for home or business; 185 feet on the famous Merrick Road, 200 feet deep on Newbridge Road; house contains 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms; extra fine improvements; steam heat, gas, garage, man's room; beautiful grounds, trees, plants; double tennis courts adjoining; verandas on all sides; house 74 feet deep; this property is worth $25,000 now for business. Write or call, Owner, A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I. Phone 118 Wantagh.

The Folly of Paying Rent
wherein a small first payment, remainder monthly, will purchase a beautiful home fifty minutes out, five minutes' walk from station, also of Great South Bay; boating, bathing, and fishing; superior bungalows, 6 and 8 large rooms; extra improvements; fireplaces; steam heat, artistic decorations; the very last word in style and finish; gardens, trees, plants; title guaranteed. Henry J. McCord, World Bldg., N. Y. C. Phone 3154 Beekman.

AT BALDWIN
Carefully built house; all improvements; near railroad and trolley, on easy payments; also a nice plot of land, 60x100, Address D. M., 54 Times.

GARDEN CITY DISTRICT
Colonial cottage, 7 rooms, 2 baths; tile or brick; plot 60x100 or more; some as low as $6,000. Full information upon request.
E. P. GAILLARD, 150 B'way, Manhattan.

NORTH SHORE,
Great Neck to Huntington.
SALE OR RENT.
LECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4030.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
Desirable furnished cottages to rent for season. Our conveyances meet trains by appointment. Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Allenhurst, N. J. (opposite) Asbury Park, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
SCOTT & BOWNE BUILDING
409 PEARL ST., Cor. New Chambers St.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.

Light LOFTS 8,000 Sq. ft. Each Floor
Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction. Modern in every respect. Equipped with Sprinkler System, New Electric Elevators and steam heat; especially adapted for Heavy Manufacturing, Printing Trades. LOW INSURANCE RATES; electric light and power furnished separately at low rates. Apply
A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 81st. 'Phone 8833 Schuyler.
OR SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

Fifth Avenue Offices
At 46th Street
WINDSOR ARCADE
Large Studio, $3000.
Fifth Ave. Offices, 2nd floor, $2000-$3000.
Others, $600, $1000, $1200.
Apply
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts.,
on premises.
Tel. 31 Murray Hill.

A few attractive offices to let in the following buildings:
TRANSIT BUILDING,
7 East 42nd Street.
MILBANK BUILDING,
39-45 East 42nd Street.
CHARLES BUILDING,
331 Madison Avenue.
Grand Central Terminal District.
Homer Foot, Jr.
AGENT REAL ESTATE BROKER
7 East 42d Street Transit Building.

BROADWAY AND DEY STREET.
Nos. 189-191 Broadway, S. W. Corner.
Light, roomy Offices and two entire open Floors FOR RENT. Daylight at the same price you are paying for dark space. Subway at the door. Elbes one block. Complete service, light, partitions. Offices $400 and up. Two Offices, each having 19 feet of window space, $500 apiece.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
ON PREMISES, OR 1 WEST 34TH ST.

STUDIO HOME
—ON—
PICTURESQUE LAKE
Plot 100x245 ft.
Stone construction; sleeping porch; veranda; large studio extending from first floor to rafters, with huge open fireplace; Dining room, kitchen, 5 bed chambers and tiled bath; artistically finished in hardwood; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; all city conveniences; few minutes from express station; less than one hour from N. Y. City; on D., L. & W. R. R.; select neighborhood; a bargain. Address ARTIST, P. O. Box 675, New York City.

HOME BARGAIN
$100 to $300 cash, balance like rent, buys new house and large plot, ready to move in, for $3,300—worth $4,000; all modern improvements. Only 35 minutes out, 120 trains daily, near station and trolley service to Newark, Elizabeth, and New York. Near river. In good neighborhood and a rapidly growing community. For photographs and plans of house, or for tickets to the property, write.
A. H. NEVILLE, 30 Church St.

$30 MONTHLY BUYS BEAUTIFUL HOME.
Six large rooms, tile bath, all improvements; near express station, hills of New Jersey; 42 minutes out. J. L. TILLACK, 50 CHURCH ST., N. Y. Phone 8748 Cort.

Near Morristown.
High elevation, Farm of 60 acres, 11 room house with bath, range, furnace, two large barns and other farm buildings; fruit and alfalfa. Owner going west. Price reasonable
Harvey J. Genung,
Morristown, New Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR LET.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
STROUDSBURG, PA.,
near Delaware Water Gap. Summer place of the late H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, about 27 acres, with 8-story frame house, 13 rooms, two bathrooms, electric light, barn, pump house, purest water from artesian well. Beautiful view of Delaware Water Gap, Cherry Valley and the Pocono Mountains. The beauty of its location is unequalled. Land is under good state of cultivation; fine apple orchard; everything in perfect order; $4,000 has been spent on the property in the last few years. Reached by Lackawanna Railroad (express, first stop;) and by Penn. Railroad from Phila. Price only $7,500. Apply to
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St., or 41 E. 41

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts, space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing; $50. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

Columbus Circle, 311 West 59th.—Daylight loft, containing 6 rooms, 22x90, separately or en suite; suitable for light manufacturing, engineer, architect, general contractor, or automobile business. Apply premises.

Part or all ground floor and basement; 8,400 sq. ft. in each; sprinkler system, steam heat; two driveways into building; good location downtown; long lease. W 227 Times Downtown.

Tenant desires to sublet at very cheap rental, light and desirable offices on 42d St., between Madison and 5th Avs. Call or write Room 313, 7 East 42d St.

249 Willis Av.—Large corner store to lease; excellent business location; new store front. Janitor, 386 East 139th.

1,985 BROADWAY.
Three upper floors to rent at reasonable prices for business purposes.
SAMUEL H. MARTIN, 1,974 BROADWAY.

For Rent.—Large fireproof loft on Canal and Lafayette Sts.; new concrete building. Apply to Hollender & Co., 123 Lafayette St., city.

Yard, 25x100, 527 West 55th St., for storage purpose; reasonable. Inquire Centre Iron Works, 520 West 58th St.

A stable, 60 stalls and wagon room; low rent; 312 Water St., near Brooklyn Bridge. Henry C. B. Stein, 242 East Houston St.

Offices, light, clean, newly renovated; $15 up. Apply office, 109 Broad St.

Established dentist's office to rent immediately; upper west side. 'Phone 5423 Harlem.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Small engineering office near Wall St.; lighting facilities for night work; $10-$15 monthly. E 220 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished apartments,
six and eight rooms, two baths.
Possession at once.
Manager, Telephone Columbus 4766.

Will sublet for five months at $38 a month fine apartment four rooms, kitchen and bath, with electricity, gas, and telephone; on 94th St., next door to Riverside Drive; furnishings at sacrifice if wanted. J. H., 28 Times.

Five-room apartment, nicely furnished, large outside rooms, cool, half block from Subway and Riverside, to let for Summer; thorough references required. Seen between 10 and 2. Whiton, 214 West 110th St.

251 WEST 98TH, SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, NEWLY FURNISHED, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT; LIGHT AND AIRY; REASONABLE RENT. CALL APARTMENT 9C.

Large, eight-room apartment, furnished completely and first-class in every respect, to rent until Oct. 1; references required. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive

Sublet.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms; 1,080 7th Av., cor. 110th St., furnished or unfurnished; sacrifice. See Superintendent on premises.

508 West 114th St.—Five sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, until October; facing Columbia campus; references required. Apt. 73. Telephone.

To sub-let.—Two-room kitchenette apartment, 434 West 120th St. Phone Mgr. Hotel Royal, 684 Morningside.

Furnished apartment in Rexton, 320 West 83d, six rooms, southerly exposure; fine view of river; $125 month. Apply Supt.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, light apartment; references; $65. Telephone 4650 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th.)—Delightful small, attractive apartment, (old rose and gray;) $85 monthly; May to October. Supt.

6 attractive rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive and river at 122d St.; rent reasonable. 126 Claremont Av.; Apartment 41.

311 West 95th St.—Five rooms and bath, completely furnished; immediate possession; reasonable. Apartment 65. Phone Riverside 4123.

Broadway, corner 103d St.—Examine this apartment; roomers not desired; refined people only.

87th, 58 West.—Studio apartment; piano; elevator; restaurant; bath; references. After 1. Baxter.

103d St., corner Broadway.—Beautiful apartment, seven rooms, electric light, parquet floors.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th St.)—Delightful small apt., $85 monthly, May to October.

Facing Park; furnished; housekeeping; 2 bedrooms. Tel. 198 Morningside. Apt. 52.

5 W. 16th St.—Skylight Studios, Bachelor Apartments; service, 'phone, electricity; $40 to $80 monthly.

Elegantly furnished 6 large rooms; 2 baths; exceptional; $100. Jones, 601 West 113th.

East Side.

Apartment.—Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

22d St., 144 East.—Four rooms and bath, completely furnished; all modern conveniences; sublet May to September responsible parties. The Lexington, Apartment 43.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE OAKDALE,
36-38 West 35th St.
Furnished or unfurnished suites of
2 AND 3 ROOMS, WITH BATH.
Hotel service; rents reasonable.

OPPORTUNITY.
SUBLET Apartment, 56 West 11th,
four rooms and bath and elevator.
Apply Supt. on premises.

SUBLET—BROADWAY, NEAR 98TH ST.
8 large, light, airy rooms; all improvements; a bargain. Remco, Broadway-98th St.

Manhattan Av., 26.—Eight exceptionally attractive rooms and bath; very light; steam heat and hot water; $41.

123d, 403 West. (Opposite Morningside Park.) —Six rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; excellent location; rent $33.

183d, 554 West.—5 large rooms; all improvements; upper part private house; rent $22. Inquire on premises.

120th St., 225 West.—Five large, very light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $26.

109th St., 249-251 West, (Near Broadway.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $31-$33.

Seven grand outside rooms; two baths; $50-$58; modern. 615 West 156th St.

120th St., 223 West.—Five large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $28.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.
1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; $40 to $100.
Rent includes service. Possession May 1.
W. J ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE.
Part of parlor floor, suitable for one or more physicians; electric light. 234 E 19th St.

Madison Av., 1,787, (Near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

Madison Av., 1,761.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

78TH ST., 159 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; open all Summer; business people.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH, 133 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny, single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concession.

Storage.

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 55th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 90th St., or Telephone 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Thursday evening, between 35th St., 8th to 7th Av., Pennsylvania Station, 32d to Broadway to Hotel Breslin, diamond lavalliere breastpin, containing about fifteen cut diamonds, surrounded with small stones, set in platinum with small platinum chain, with knot tied in same attached. Liberal reward. Call or address Grand Hotel, 31st and Broadway.

LOST—At New Rochelle, Saturday night gun metal purse, containing gold watch, initials "M. H. B.," name makers, Barry & Whitmore on face; $10 reward. Return to M. Baldwin, 54 W. 54th St.

LOST.—Last Friday, diamond ring, containing initials "J. T. M. to E. B." Reward, return to Mrs. McClanahan, 21 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—A diamond pin, containing two good sized stones, set in black enamel and gold in 8 small pearls; a reward offered. M. S. Pierl, Park Avenue Hotel.

LOST—Diamond ring, black enamel around stone, 20th between Broadway and 4th or 4th, between 20th and 21st; reward. Benjamins, care Hagopian, 39 East 20th.

LOST—A diamond horseshoe, Sunday, between residence and Coney Island; liberal reward. Kirchert, 451 East 4th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—In Arrowhead Inn or on grounds, black silk bag with diamond clasp; contents will be identified; reward. K. Staunton, 140 West 55th St.

LOST—On 5th Av. bus, 119th to 25th St., 5th Av., gold watch bracelet. Kaufman & Oberleder, 24 West 25th St.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bar pin, at Healey's, Broadway and 66th St., about midnight; liberal reward. Phone River 9774.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire circle pin in front of 150 West 98th St.; suitable reward if returned to Margaret and Marie.

LOST.—Ribbon and diamond bowknot pin on 5th Av., between 32d and 42d Sts.; $100 reward. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 76th St. Schuyler 9766.

LOST—On Saturday, an Alpha Delta pin. Finder please return to Rossiter, 15 West 67th St.

$25 REWARD.—Lost on Thursday evening, April 16, between East 51st St. and Astor Theatre, a diamond pin in the shape of a circle; the above reward will be paid for its return in good condition. Communicate with R. E., 274 Times Downtown.

$100 REWARD
for ruby and diamond cluster ring, lost Friday in or near Bendel's Millinery Shop, West 57th St.; taxi to 84th St., returning to East 58th St. No questions asked if returned to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD—Lost Friday morning, either in taxicab or between Bendel's shop, West 57th, and Hotel Clarendon, 57 East 58th, ruby and diamond ring. Return to M. B., 57 East 58th, and receive above reward.

LIBERAL REWARD—Platinum bar pin set with 22 diamonds. Telephone 6080 Gramercy. Mr. Arthur.

LOST.—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, chatties photographed; if lost, stolen, identification easy; police act intelligently; wealthiest people use this system. Insuring recovery of lost articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2646 John. Press Illustrating Co., 106 Fulton St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Saturday, April 18, Boston bull puppy, brindle, one white eye, screw tail; near 92d St. on Broadway; red collar with brass knots; liberal reward. BOBI, 2,485 Broadway, or 214 West 92d St.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness, leash; vicinity Morningside and 115th; liberal reward. Scheyer, 350 West 115th.

LOST—White poodle, one eye and just mother of puppies; finder please return; reward. Hunt, 100 West 88th St.

LOST—English bulldog, male; one front tusk broken; heavy collar; reward. Dr. Carr, 68 West 51st St.

LOST—Moleskin fur collar, Friday noon, Mo-Alpin Hotel. Call Stuyvesant 5170. Reward.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

WATCHES & DIAMONDS.—$25, $1 weekly; $50, $1 weekly; $100, $2 weekly. Call or send for "Red Book." CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT, 206 West 42d St., (Opposite Hammerstein's.)

Typewriters.

BUY TYPEWRITER MACHINES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Visible Remingtons, Underwoods, Monarchs, L. C. Smiths, Noiseless, Blickensderfer, Standard Folding, and many other makes, guaranteed for two years. Also typewriting paper and carbons. Ribbons for all makes. Closing out business. SACRIFICING ALL GOODS. Come and convince yourself. Telephone Bryant 7895. Room 1812. Hulbert & Co., 220 West 42d St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.) TEL.
966 Broadway, at 23d St. 5408
50 Nassau St. at Maiden Lane. FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS,
$23 to $75.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange.

Thirty cents a line.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

...TH AV. EAST, 47.—Single room and suite, with bath; table board; reference.

117TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large front room, two beds, $5; also other, $4. Stuyvesant 1896.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Large front room; large closets; hot and cold water.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-32 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table board; references.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large and single room; superior table; table guests; references.

West Side.

23D, 66 WEST.—Large front room; single room; board; high class; table guests.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, baths; telephones; superior table board; reasonable.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, excellent table board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Summer Rates: Single, $7.50; Double, (board two,) $16; Cuisine unsurpassed.

65TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; Subway, L, Park; 'phone.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths, electric light; exceptional board.

72D, 255, 265 WEST.—Double rooms; superior table; reasonable; other vacancies May 1.

73D, 136 WEST.—Sunny, single room; quiet, refined surroundings; good home table; references.

76TH, 111 WEST. — Small, well-furnished room; choice table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; fine location; excellent board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; good board, optional. Phone 6613 Lenox.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 338 WEST.—American family having home overlooking Hudson will let beautiful large room to refined couple or gentleman; may also enjoy freedom of large, comfortable living room; best, well prepared food; exceptional location for Summer.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private house; select neighborhood.

78TH ST., 159 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; open all Summer; business people.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.
Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

79TH, 133 WEST.—Excellent table board; special Summer rates; sunny, single room.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concession.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; generous table; refined home; reference.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small extremely moderate; telephone.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small; extremely moderate; telephone.

82D, 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; moderate.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

106D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D SUBWAY, (909 West End Av.)—Pleasant room; gentlemen; table guests accommodated.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

104TH ST., 83 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable two or three; table guests; telephone.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

107TH ST., 322 WEST.—An unusual private residence in beautiful Summer location; large parlor, Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room, electricity; good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere. Miss Collette.

113TH ST., 261 WEST.—Elegant rooms; excellent table; Jewish family; home comforts; Subway, elevated.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Quiet and efficient service; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

149TH STREET, 544 WEST, N. Y.
Broadway Subway station 145th St.; beautiful Riverside near by; nicest and healthiest section.
"THE AUDUBON."
Bright cozy rooms, with first-class
Board and service at
$1.00 and $1.50 and $2.00 for one.
$2.00 and $2.50 and $3.00 for two.
Refined, sociable surroundings, home comforts.
Tel. 2757 Audubon. M. Voudraud, Prop.

ALEXANDER AV., 204.—Desirable large room in private family; board optional; conveniences; phone.

CONVENT AV., 322, (143d.)—Beautiful modern home; large front room; electricity; excellent Southern table; references; permanent. 7605 Audubon.

THE WOODBURY,
$55 Riverside Drive; 2 blocks north 157th St. Subway; country house and grounds.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Want to meet gentleman to bring boys to farm for Summer on Casco Bay, Maine; references. E 3 Times.

New Jersey.

German family owning large country home, wish few boarders, who need change of air; climate in Pinewoods, combined with sea air from Atlantic Coast, offers superior health-giving benefits; instant relief from headaches, nervousness, throat affections, coughing, sleeplessness; running water in rooms; clean linen; bath; large porch; home comforts; automobile; rates, $9 weekly. Address W. Olmesdahl, Rural Delivery, 10-C, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park, hour from Broadway; desirable accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing.

Westchester County.

Business woman wanted to share small cottage, delightfully located, overlooking Hudson River; large verandas, vegetables from own garden; $12.50 to $15 weekly. Z 367 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

YOUNG man desires room and board at Summit, N. J.; private family. F Times, 2 Rector St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, bath room floor; private house; reasonable.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

24TH, 129 EAST.—Comfortably, newly furnished rooms; all improvements; with or without board; French cooking; references; telephone.

51ST ST., 18 EAST.—Elegant, large room; bath, phone; also unfurnished parlors.

42D ST., EAST, (53 Prospect Place.)—Fine room; running cold and warm water; reasonable.

46TH, 19 EAST.—Large, small rooms, with bath, $3 and up; splendid locality.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

72D ST., 178 EAST.—Large room, newly furnished; suitable couple, friends; $3.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable sunny rooms with kitchenette; ideal location; every convenience.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Parlor floor; suitable doctor, studio, business. Phone 6613 Lenox.

93D, 31 EAST.—Any one desiring quiet, refined home can secure elegantly furnished room; private house; all modern conveniences; references; telephone.

HOTEL IRVING,
26 Gramercy Park street, near 4th Av.
Summer rates; meals optional.
1, 2, and 3 handsomely furnished rooms and bath; no housekeeping; private park; convenient and homelike; country in the heart of the city.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; select home; private baths; board. 1078 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 586, (52d.) — Homelike rooms; bath; breakfast;. scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., (79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location; reasonable. Z 320 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 175.—Splendid large parlor, private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Room, hot and cold water; near bath; breakfast optional.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; also semi-basement room; electricity; references.

11TH ST., 23 WEST.—Desirable, large room; running water; telephone.

21ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

84TH, 161 WEST.—Very large room; well furnished; hot, cold water; telephone.

47TH, 77 WEST. — Comfortably furnished, large rooms; conveniently located.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

43D, 113 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, complete; bath, electricity; steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor suite, suitable professional, business, or private.

51ST, 313 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms, for gentlemen; running water; references.

52D, 252 WEST.—Parlor floor; suitable for physician; beautifully furnished; also front basement.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms; separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Telephone 1582 Plaza.

56TH ST., 336 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, clean room; all conveniences; telephone.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; bath; reasonable; telephone.

64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with, without private baths; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room, facing Park; every convenience; reasonable; second floor; corner.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

69TH ST., 145 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms; running water; also single front room; in first-class apartment; breakfast if desired. Manning.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Desirable large rooms in refined home; private bath; business people.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Rooms, with and without private bath; beautifully furnished.

70TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; with running water; references.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; hot water supply; references exchanged.

71ST ST., Broadway and Columbus.—Parlor floor; private house; furnished or unfurnished; best reference required; private. D 32 Times.

71ST ST., 165 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Medium sunny room; large room; private entrance; kitchen privileges; references.

71ST ST., 227 WEST.—Large front room, every convenience; southern exposure; near Subway express.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $5; Subway. Sly.

73D, 255 WEST.—Parlor and alcove bedroom; newly furnished; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; conveniences; bath; reasonable; reference.

...TH, 179 WEST.—Attractive corner suite or separate rooms; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Medium front room; electricity, running water, near bath; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also single room; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; one with private bath; refined neighborhood.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private house; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; light housekeeping; $6-$11.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; subway; Summer rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Choice rooms; attractive to gentlemen seeking quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, dressing room; see and appreciate; reference.

81ST, WEST.—Large, sunny room, $20 weekly, for couple appreciating attractively furnished, well appointed house, with good home cooking; references. Tel. Schuyler 8049.

82D ST., 33 WEST.—Private family rent attractive, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; private bath; southern exposure; homelike.

82D, 208 WEST.—Large, sunny suite; single rooms; newly furnished; conveniences. Kranzbauer.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; reasonable; business people; convenient L, Subway.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Sunny, outside rooms; running water, electricity; references.

82D, 113 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; southern exposure; bath adjoining.

84TH, 105 WEST.—Large, light rooms; private family; modern conveniences; gentlemen. 4608 Schuyler.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor; private bath; references; private house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room, bath; parlor floor; other rooms; private house.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large room; private bath; table and surroundings first-class.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exclusive; near Riverside. Subway, elevated.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 312 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, airy room; suitable two; reasonable; refined surroundings.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; also room, private bath; reasonable.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; board optional.

89TH, (NEAR DRIVE.)—Extra large room, or suite; private residence; refined; meals if desired; use of piano. Riverside 1596.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, comfortable, well-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 205 WEST.—Unusually airy room, Subway near; elevator; every improvement; absolute privacy; refined; suitable couple. Riv. 9693 Hawes.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; large, well-furnished, airy room; also small room; private house; every convenience of home.

95TH ST., 255 WEST—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath. Linz.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Richmond.

99TH ST., 230 WEST, Cor. B'way.—Decidedly desirable, well ventilated, neat, large room; necessary conveniences; elevator apartment; running water. Smith.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Attractive front room; elevator apartment; clean, comfortable; reasonable. Tomlinson.

100TH, (Central Park West, 406.)—Select room for particular gentleman of refined habits; references desirable; home comforts. Brush.

100TH, 61 WEST.—Tastily furnished rooms; housekeeping; attractively reasonable; refined, neat. Inquire janitor.

103D, 123 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in private house; Subway, elevated stations.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH, 208 WEST.—Comfortable, cozy parlor, bedroom; bath, phone; Subway, L; reasonable. Saywell.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, airy, attractive, furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; private family; references. Apartment 35.

108TH, 203 WEST.—Large, front room; all conveniences; use of kitchen; $4. Blanchard.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room; lavatory, adjoining bath; gentlemen only.

115TH, 541 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two adjoining rooms; suitable 2 gentlemen; very desirable.

115TH ST, 422 WEST, Opposite Columbia University.—Room, $3.50. Apt. 2.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Desirable single room; elevator, electricity, shower. Camp.

118TH, 430 WEST, (Apt. 25.)—Large and small rooms; dining hall; modern apartments.

120TH, 48 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, 2d floor room; all conveniences; references.

120TH ST., 414 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sunny front rooms, overlooking Hudson, park; elevator. D5.

120TH, 428 WEST.—Attractive suite; also room; high-class apartment. Apt. 107.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Tastefully furnished front rooms; congenial for refined person. Apartment 3A.

122D ST., 523 WEST—Double and single rooms, also 2-room suite. Sherman.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Large room; morning sun; quiet; all conveniences. Walls.

124TH ST., 520 WEST.—Beautiful large, light room; new furnishings; new high-class elevator house; next to bath. Wallace.

131ST, 243 WEST.—Large second story front and back; also single room; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; all facilities for light housekeeping; private family. 8637 Morningside.

136TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large, attractive outside, sunny room in newly furnished elevator apartment; no other roomers; shower, phone; gentleman; $5 weekly. Apt. 6D. Phone 3610—Morningside.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished light housekeeping suite, refined private residence, 440 West 23d, London Terrace; excellent location; every modern convenience.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 1,696, (54th.)—Handsome large, sunny rooms, singly, en suite; refined apartment. 7297 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two large, comfortable rooms; high-class apartment. 3908 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking park. Wise. Apartment 31.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Corner 115th.) —Sunny, cozy room, overlooking park; apartment. Henry.

PRIVATE FAMILY, exclusive neighborhood, W. 90's, offers sunny, connecting rooms; southern exposure. Particulars Leland's, 40 W. 38d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th St.)—Will rent suite or one room to desirable gentleman; references. Phone 7233 Riverside.

WELL furnished apartment, Harlem; all conveniences; will like refined gentleman to share same; reasonable; references exchanged. Write I. W., 408 West 129th.

WEST END AV., 543.—Desirable Summer rooms; private bath; reasonable; references.

Brooklyn.

12 SOUTH OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN.
Pleasant alcove room; all improvements; permanent party preferred; references.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

ROOM with board wanted by Japanese gentleman; strictly private; English family preferred; quiet locality; state terms. 1,707, 60 Wall St.

GENTLEMAN requires furnished room, breakfast, neighborhood 103d, West; moderate terms. E 18 Times.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Thirty cents a line.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKING.—Moderate; correct fines. Mme. Wright-Scott, 146 West 23d St. Schuyler 10465.

GOWNS.
Excellent Service—Moderate Charges.
Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyve.

Mme. Demilian, 19 W. 103d St.—Latest style gowns, ladies' own material; moderate prices.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Av. and 35th St.,

require several bright, ambitious young women, 17 to 25 years of age, on clerical work; previous experience desirable, but not necessary; good penmanship essential. Apply by letter only, stating age, salary desired, and qualifications, Department C.

EDUCATED woman, not opposed to traveling and capable of acting as local or traveling representative; must have an earning capacity of not less than $25 weekly. Call, 10 to 12, Suite 1,017, 44 East 23d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
REQUIRE FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM
SEVERAL
EXPERIENCED SLIP COVER AND AWNING OPERATORS.
ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH GRADE WORK NEED APPLY.
At Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

MAID, white, for elderly invalid lady in country; $20 a month. Address with particulars and references, P 221 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—French, speaking some English; as nurse to child of 8 and to do plain sewing; references required. Apply 9 to 12, 122 East 79th St.

SALESWOMAN
wanted to call on ladies at home and make appointments to take them to see our properties; all expenses paid. Mr. Kelly, Room 178, 50 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Law office requires stenographer, with law experience; $15-$18. Answer, P 202 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS and educated ladies can find refined employment for Summer; salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ARCHITECT with sketching ability and accustomed to suburban and bungalow work wanted. Apply between 10 and 2, with samples of work, T. B. Ackerson, 1 West 34th St.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, for large organization to take charge of correspondence with members; good salary and permanent position; $5,000 required; (secured.) Address Pure Food Educational League of America, 244 Main St., Springfield, Mass., or see Mr. Goodrich, Continental Hotel, New York City.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wanted to take charge of playground and athletics in large orphan asylum. Apply personally at 470 W. 145th St. Wednesday, between 8 and 9 P. M.

DANCING INSTRUCTOR. — Competent gentleman. Apply, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M., Clay Studio, 104 West 75th St.

EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR wanted for collecting agency; liberal commission. Reliable Adjustment Co., 302 Broadway.

INSURANCE.—Men to sell conditionless health-accident monthly premium policy; old-established company; drawing account given capable men. Continental, 217 W. 125th.

MEN wanted in Greater New York and vicinity to represent the Industrial department of a large health and accident insurance company; splendid commissions to good men; agents are also permitted to write automobile, commercial, and liability insurance. Apply to T. W. Leonard, Room 917, 1790 Broadway, or M. Green, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickett-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, salesman for varnish, stains, and paint specialties to fill vacancy Eastern territory due to death of our representative. Require a man of ability and experience in this or kindred line, who can hold and increase old-established bus

BAD TASTE EXHIBIT CALLED IRREVERENT

Modernists' Satorical Display of "Domestic Fine Arts" Provokes Bitter Criticism.

SONGS AT A PARLOR ORGAN

Writers, Illustrators, and Others Provide Moustache Cups, Worsted Mottoes and Old Statuary.

The Exposition of Bad Taste, otherwise known as the "Casket of Domestic Fine Arts, Comprising Articles of Home Adornment Chosen for Their Elegant and Genteel Quality," opened last night at the Modernist Studios, 28 East Thirty-second Street, to remain open every afternoon until May 2. The exhibits will be on display on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings also. Last night's opening attracted a large crowd of writers, illustrators, suffragists, and other modernists, who displayed great interest in the domestic decorations of the various "Presidentials" from Buchanan to Garfield.

Most of the visitors were of the opinion that the exhibmits were screamingly funny, but a different view was taken in other quarters where the organizers of the exhibition were criticised bitterly for irreverent disregard of the sacred memories of home and the display of treasured family relics as horrible examples. Mrs. Ruby Ross Goodnow, high priestess of the Modernists, refused to comment on these criticisms.

The main room of the studios was entirely transformed by the addition of cancas inner walls, on which were placed specimens of the wall paper of the eighties as a background for the displays of marble-topped furniture, seaweed, wax flowers, and other treasures under glass; samplers, home-made paintings, ornate chinaware of every description, and countless articles such as were considered extremely genteel in the old days. In one corner of the studio a bedroom was furnished in the style of the seventies, and it attracted the horrified and fascinated interest of the visitors as a concentrated example of the sort of thing we were supposed to be done with forever.

All over the studios were mantelpieces covered with ornaments which had been arranged with a malevolent eye at once to historical accuracy and artistic anathem. In fact, the only modern article in the display room was a shiny fire extinguisher.

Rogers groups weer numerous. Another article of statuary portrayed Christopher Columbus grasping an egg which he apparently purposed to throw at the umpire. A display that was muc hadmired was a set of coffee cups for the whole family, labeled in gilt letters "Grandja," "Father," "Wife," and "Uncle." The men's cups were adorned with breakwaters which kept their mustaches out of the coffee. Everywhere hung carefully worked mottoes of the type of "God bless our home," "No cross, no crown," etc.

The leading social event of the evening was a service of song conducted about a parlor organ which had been dragged from the company room of a Vermont homestead. William Daly of Everybody's Magazine acted as organist, and among those who sang "the old songs we all love" were oBardman Robinson, Franklin P. Adams, Jmes Shelley Hamilton, and Samuel Merwin. The songs included "Darling I am Growing Old," "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight," "Evelina," "Sweet Genevieve," "Ben Bolt," "Father's Been Drinking Again," "The Old Oaken Bucket," and "In the Sweet By and By."

Most of the guests wore ordinary dress, but some considered it advisable to simulate modernism in their clothing, while others felt that an exhibition of bad taste required garments in the same style. One of the most admired spectacles was Franklin P. Adams, wearing a dinner coat borrowed from a waiter, a collar of the style worn by Andrew Johnson, a white four-in-hand tie with a brass pin, and a large brooch, fastened to his coat, which spelled out in wire script the name "Minna." Mr. Adams covered by asserting that this referred to Mrs. Adams, but refused to say whether he represented the man of the future or of the past.

Prizes will be awarded on the last night of the exposition for the worst horrors. Meanwhile two of the most promising contributions were withdrawn at the last moment. A daguerreotype from Brooklyn, which might have won a prize, was taken out of competition on account of the sacred family associations connected with it, and the famous bronze Cupid, which formerly stood in the bar of the Eastern Hotel in San Francisco, was not submitted for reasons concerned less with aesthetics than with propriety. Salem, Mass., was in the lead both in number and quality of contributions at a late hour.

In an outer room the Modernists displayed for sale certain articles of their own manufacture, the idea being presumably that those who came out from the chamber of horrors with their nerves shaken would wish to purchase more artistic home decorations at once. The Modernist display ran to infuriated colors, of which orange, yellow, and a dubious shade of green were the most prominent aside from simple black and white.

Old-fashioned visitors who were shocked by this mockery of the sampler that Sister Letitia worked with her own hands, and the horsehair sofa on which Uncle Hiram breathed his last, vented their spleen on the perpetrators of the exhibition by asserting that in the days that were to come the work of the Modernists would itself be made the subject of a similar "Casket of the Domestic Arts."

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Robert Sheppard, caretaker of the Hotel Latourette, long a well-known shore resort at Bergen Point, opposite Port Richmond, was found hanging in the attic of the old building yesterday. In the clothing the police found a note saying that the writer was without friends and without money and the city would have to bury him. It was signed by Sheppard and dated March 23, which was the day he was first missed from his usual work.

NEWARK.—While George Koenig, 14, of 241 Belmont Avenue, was roller skating on the asphalt pavement of Quitman Street, he was knocked down, run over, and killed by a taxicab yesterday afternoon. Albert Welsinger, 19, of 98 Quitman Street, the driver of the machine, was arrested.

NEWARK.—While crossing the Centre Street bridge over the Passaic River yesterday, Mrs. Laura Clifton, 27, of 331 East Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan, became frightened at the approach of a freight train of the Pennsylvania Railroad and jumped from the foot path to a trestle, a distance of fifteen feet. She was taken to the City Hospital, suffering from lacerations and an injury to her right hip.

HACKENSACK.—The safe of Postmaster John W. Winters of Allendale, was blown open some time on Sunday night and rifled of $400 in stamps and cash. A pair of kid gloves was found, but no finger prints.

HACKENSACK.—Matthew Cole, a negro, was sentenced to serve from five to thirty years in State Prison by Justice Charles W. Parker yesterday. Cole pleaded non vult to second degree murder for the killing of Lee Maggett on Dec. 19. The two quarreled while playing craps. James Van Doren, a negro, of Brooklyn, was placed on trial the second time accused of shooting and killing David Manley of Brooklyn, last August, at Alpine-on-the-Hudson, where the two attended a picnic of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN.—Death yesterday resulted from an injury suffered seventeen years ago by John Kelleher, whose back was broken while working for the New Jersey Zinc Company in the old Parker mine shaft. The victim had been unable to use his legs, bu the zinc company kept him on the payroll.

MORRISTOWN.—Two forest fires have already devastated a large area in the neighborhood of Mount Freedom and are still burning their way through the back brush lands toward Ironia. It is believed the fire was started by tramps. A large amount of timber has been burned and the farmers have organized to battle with the fire. Trenches are being dug and small ditches constructed into which the water of brook and streams is being diverted.

MORRISTOWN.—The semi-annual conference of the Chiefs and ex-Chiefs of the New Jersey Fire Departments was held here yesterday. After the session dinner was served in the United States Hotel.

STANHOPE.—Jesse Sickles, 80 years old, a civil war veteran, was dhrowned late Sunday night in the Morris Canal at the foot of the Port Morris plane. He had been on a visit to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Sickles of Port Morris, and on his return home he lost his footing and fell into the canal. He was subject to fainting spells.

TRENTON.—Gov. Fielder yesterday signed the three bills reorganizing the management of the State Prison. He also signed the regular Appropriation bill, which totals $7,645,051, and the Egan bill providing for the retirement of school teachers after thirty-five years' service, even though all of the service was not rendered in this State. On the ground that it violated the spirit of the Commission Government act, he vetoed the bill that would have permitted a candidate to have his principles printed in six words on the ballot, and would alsohave permitted the grouping of several candidates under one designation.

TRENTON.—Following a conference with Chief of Police Cleary to-day, Prosecutor Devlin announced that he would seek indictments of all persons in any way connected with baseball pools.

R. HILLIARD WEDS $2,000,000 HEIRESS

Actor Marries Mrs. Olga Williams in Denver When Word Is Flashed of Her Divorce Here.

JAS. EVERARD'S DAUGHTER

Eloped in 1909 with Late Brewer's Former Chauffeur, William Williams—Hilliard's Third Marriage.

As soon as the news of the issuance of a decree of divorce in Brooklyn had been flashed to her in Denver, Col., yesterday, Mrs. Olga Everard Williams, daughter of the late James Everard, the New York brewer, from whom she inherited a $2,000,000 estate, was married to Robert Hilliard, the actor, who is now appearing in Denver in "The Argyle Case."

William Williams, from whom she obtained the decree, was once chauffeur for Mr. Everard. Later he became the brewer's private secretary. On Nov. 30, 1909, Miss Everard and Williams eloped. Mr. Everard telegraphed his forgiveness to Atlantic City four days later when the news came out.

Mrs. William is 23, Mr. Hilliard is 57. They met in Philadelphia several months ago. Since that time she has been in nearly every city where "The Argyle Case" was playing. She was in New Orleans in December, when Mr. Hilliard's valet, William Page, sued him for $5,000 on the allegation that the actor assaulted him. According to Page, Mrs. Williams was in the actor's dressing room when Hilliard and Page had the fight.

Mr. Hilliard then induced Mrs. Williams to come East, in the fear that she would be subjected to some unpleasant notoriety. Defending her in court, Mr. Hilliard said: "She is a respectable woman. She wanted to take a trip South during the cold weather. My company was going the same way and she came along. She is properly chaperoned. The actor added sarcastically that he supposed that white slavery charges would be brought against him next.

Mrs. Williams's suit for divorce was attended with as much secrecy as he elopement. The case came to trial on Jan. 7 before Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen. Charles B. Dillon, a detective, testified that in July last he was sent to Atlantic City to follow Williams. He swore that on July 26 he trailed the former chauffeur to the home of Mrs. Deane Woodruff, at 913 Broadway, Atlantic City, and that he remained there until the following morning. He also testified that on July 29 he again found Williams at Mrs. Woodruff's.

Mrs. Mary Everard, the girl's mother, introduced as evidence a letter alleged to have been written by Williams after the Atlantic City incident in which he asked forgiveness for the sake of their baby. Williams made no defense at the divorce trial.

This is Mr. Hilliard's third marriage. In 1881 he married Cora Bell, and she got a divorce in 1884. His second wife, Mrs. Nellie B. Whitehouse Murphy, died last June at her Summer home, Siasconset, Mass. The actor's son, Lieut. Robert Bell Hilliard, U. S. N., attended the wedding of his father to Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. Williams wa sthe idol of her father. The Olga Apartments on Riverside Drive were built by him and given to her. She was independently wealthy before she inherited part of his estate. Several years ago Mr. Everard gave a brilliant birthday party for his daughter. More than $2,000 was spent on the party, the florist's bil lalone being $1,100. The bill was disputed and the florist sued. Eventually the florist won in court after he had levied against a $12,000 automobile in he Everard garage, and the bill was settled.

Mr. Hilliard was socially prominent before he entered the dramatic profession. He first tried commercial life in a broker's office in Wall Street. He became interested in amateur theatricals and was elected President of the Gilbert Dramatic Society in Brooklyn, an organization in which he and Edith Kingdon, now Mrs. George Gould, played leading parts. eHthen decided to adopt the stage as a profession.

His first professional appearance was at the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, which he leased in 1886. He appeared in "False Shame," and later in "Engaged" and "Led Astray." His next engagement was with Charles Frohman in "Saints and Sinners," and he next acted in "The Golden Giant." Later he starred in "Mr. Barnes of New York," and in "Blue Jeans" made one of his greatest successes. Later plays were "The Nominee," "The Mummy," "The Girl of the Golden West," and "The Argyle Case."

Mr. Hilliard's son, who attended the wedding, was graduated third in his class from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1905.

Wagon Wheels Kill Woman.

A woman, who tried to run across the street at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue last night, was knocked down by a horse delivery wagon of a department store. The wheels passed over her head and she died in a few moments. The driver, Henry Pero, of 152 West End Avenue, was detained at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The woman was about 30 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, dressed in black, with black hat, and wore tan shoes.

WOMAN DROWNS IN CISTERN

Mrs. De Hart Was Despondent Because Her Husband Lost His Job.

Mrs. Mary L. De Hart, wife of William H. De Hart, committed suicide yesterday morning by drowning herself in the cistern at her home, 465 Jewett Avenue, West Brighton, S. I. She was 57 years old. Mrs. De Hart arose about 6:30 o'clock to prepare breakfast for the family. Her mother later failed to find her, and becoming alarmed, called her son-in-law. The door leading to the cistern was open, and when search was made Mrs. De Hart's body was found in the cistern. Mr. De Hart until recently was a foreman in the Bureau of Highways. He lost his place, it is said, owing to the change in the administration, and his wife had been suffering from melancholia. De Hart has many friends, and they had been working so earnestly in his interest that it was believed he would be reinstated. His wife seemingly was not aware of this, and in her despondency ended her life. She had no children.

HER BURGLAR WENT TOO FAR

Girl, Overcoming Fear, Drove Him Away When He Took Coat.

Miss Anna Deneher, daughter of Mrs. E. Deneher of 21 Clinton Place, Far Rockaway, L. I., was awakened yesterday and saw a man ransacking her dresser. She stirred and the man turned toward her.

"Oh, please don't kill me," gasped the startled young woman, cowering under the bedclothes. "Just take all you want, but don't hurt me."

"Keep quiet, or I surely will kill you," growled the intruder.

The burglar stepped past the window and a ray of light from a street lamp fell upon him. Miss Deneher saw that, over his arm, he carried a new green coat which she had worn for the first time on Sunday.

"Oh, you brute; drop that green coat!" she screamed.

The young woman leaped out of bed, all her fright gone. The thief bounded down the stairs and leaped through a window that he had left open when he entered. As he ran he abandoned a bundle of clothing and furs, and he dropped the green coat, but he escaped with $31, a silver watch, and a gold locket.

"Tom Pepper"

WEAR this new soft hat, and wear it right, and you'll be surprised at the improvement in your appearance. It has snap and dash to it. Dark tone bodies with light contrasting bands add to its becomingness. Our stores only—only $2.00. 167 other styles. See the fashion show in our windows to-day. Mail order charges prepaid.

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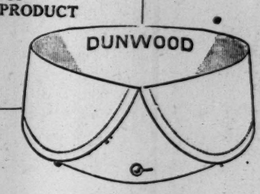

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*1269 B'way, at 32d St. (General Offices & Studio)
*1482 B'way, at 43d St., Cohan's Theatre Bldg.
*472 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Cor. Elm Place.
159a Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
1028 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

*Open Sundays.

SPECIAL! Patrons who sit April 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th will receive the half life size photograph in a mahogany frame, size 11x14, with glass, ready to hang. THIS OFFER WILL NOT BE REPEATED.

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The New York Times

CIRCULATION REPORT

No returns. No unsold papers.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION	April 1, 1913.	April 1, 1914.
City Dealers	188,451	198,206
Country Dealers	40,853	45,570
Mail List	14,256	14,746
Total Net Paid	**243,560**	**258,522**
Advertising Mail List	239	391
Exchanges	127	127
*Downtown Office	676	979
*Main Office	402	967
*Annex	600	800
Editorial and Composing Room	250	250
Total Net Circulation	**245,854**	**262,036**

*Reserved for counter sales, etc.

For the six months ended April 1st, 1914, the average net paid sale, daily and Sunday, was 246,118, a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

PREVIOUS REPORTS

To the Post Office Department

First Report	Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
Second Report	April 1, 1913	228,534
Third Report	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
Fourth Report	April 1, 1914	246,118

246,118

The average daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the half year ended March 31 exceeds by **24,263** the combined average daily and Sunday circulations of The Herald, The Sun, and The Tribune, as shown by the published statements required by law.

The New York Times...246,118
Herald, Sun and Tribune Combined 221,855